

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS

FILE #: 100-99729

PART 1 OF 5

file description for bureau file

subject: William E.B. Du Bois

file number: 100- 99729

section number: 1

serial(s): 1- 30

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	5/1/42	3/25;4/2,11/42	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURKHARDT DUBOIS (Colored)	INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject presently professor at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. He received his higher education at Harvard, traveled in Europe and studied in Berlin. Subject is author, poet and former editor of "Crisis" Magazine, a publication sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P. He now writes a column in the Amsterdam New York Star News. His writings indicate him to be a Socialist. However, he has been called a Communist and at the same time criticized by the Communist Party. Subject favors equality between the white and colored races. No evidence of subversive activity in New York.

- NYC -

DETAILS: The following investigation is predicated upon a copy of a letter sent to the Charlotte Field Division by the Atlanta Field Office dated February 8, 1942, in which the following information was set out:

"Information was received by the Atlanta Office that subject, WILLIAM EDWARD BURKHARDT DUBOIS (Colored), whose residence was given as 226 West 150 Street, New York City, business address 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, had stated in a speech made while in Japan that the Japanese were to be complimented on their progress and especially upon their military prowess. Further, that in the Japanese he saw the liberation of the negroes in America, and that when the time came for them to take over the United States, they would find they would have help from the negroes in the United States."

In checking the sources in the New York Office, the following information regarding the subject was obtained from the 1937 issue of

[redacted]

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'Who's Who in America,' edited by ALBERT NELSON MARQUIS: --

'WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS, editor and author, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868 of negro descent, the son of ALFRED and MARY DUBOIS. He received an A.B. degree from Fisk University, Tennessee, in 1888. Subsequently, he attended Harvard University, where in 1890 he received his A.B. degree; in 1891 M.A. degree; and in 1895 his P.H.D. degree. He also studied at the University of Berlin. He was married to NINA GOMER of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 12, 1896. Subject was Professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University from 1896 to 1910. He was director of publications of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was Editor of the 'Crisis' Magazine from 1910 to 1932. Further, he has been Professor of Sociology at the Atlanta University since 1932. He was also founder of the Pan-African Congress. Subject was author of the following: -- 'Suppression of Slave Trade'- 1896; 'Philadelphia Negro' - 1899; 'The Souls of Black Folk' - 1903; 'John Brown' - 1909; 'The Quest of the Silver Fleece' - 1911; 'The Negro' - 1915; 'Dark Water' - 1920; 'The Gift of the Black Folk' - 1924; 'The Dark Princess' - 1928; 'The Black Reconstruction' - 1935. Subject was also Editor of the Atlanta University, 'Studies of the Negro Problem,' from 1897 to 1911 and his home address was given as 210 West 105 Street, Atlanta, Georgia.'

In an effort to ascertain the background of the subject before conducting an active investigation, a number of the copies of the 'Crisis' Magazine were briefly reviewed, and it was noted that DUBOIS was Editor of this magazine, which is published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, from 1910 to 1934. --

In the subject's writings in this publication, it appears that he leans to the writings and beliefs of the Socialist, also that he is impressed with the success of Russia and of Communism, but at the same time, he criticized the Communist Party of America. He constantly writes of racial discrimination and how his race is oppressed, especially in the South. He urged negroes to migrate to the North. Further, he believes that there should be social equality between all people, regardless of color, and, although he does not recommend marriage between the black and white races, he demands one's right to do so should he so desire.

It is noted that many of the thoughts portrayed in his writings have become the reported issues upon which the Communist Party of America have exerted their efforts to cause agitation among the negroes. DUBOIS from time to time sneered at those persons who branded the N.A.A.C.P. as being a Communistic-enforced organization.

In an April issue of the year 1931, in a postscript on page 39, subject spoke of his travels in Russia and Berlin and made the statement that he had friends who were representatives from Japan.

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[redacted]

Some of subject's later writings display that he has a kind of fatalistic acceptance of the basic condition as to the colored people as being unchangeable, and he now urges a negro nation within a nation, economically, not politically.

In a January issue of the "Crisis", year of 1920, on page 107, is the following notation: "Leave the black and yellow world alone. Get out of Asia and Africa and the Isles. Give us estate and town and section and let us rule them undisturbed. — 1. Absolutely segregate the races and sections of the world. 2. Let the world meet as men with men; give justice to all, extend democracy to all, and treat all men according to their individual desert."

It was further noted that in the December issue of the above publication in the year 1920, DUBOIS praised GARBEY, the negro champion of the past who was one of the original organizers of the "Back to Africa Movement." Subject stated that he did not believe that GARBEY was dishonest, complimented him on his leadership but criticised his business methods.

[redacted]

It was also noted from a review of the above publication that DUBOIS resigned his position of Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine in June, 1934, at which time the N.A.A.C.P. stated that the writings of its Editor do not necessarily portray the views and opinions of the N.A.A.C.P. About this time, DUBOIS wrote an article regarding Segregation of the Races, which article the N.A.A.C.P. did not indorse.

In a recent investigation in this Office, the writer had an occasion to review a number of pamphlets distributed by the Communist Party in New York City and in a number of these copies, it was noted that the subject was severely criticised.

[redacted] on March 30, 1942 reported the following information: — Subject was a member of the National Committee of the Civil Rights Defense Committee, a group organized to aid the followers of Trotsky tried for sedition in Minneapolis. This would indicate that subject is not a supporter of the Communist Party which opposed the defendants.

[redacted]

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[redacted] He advised at that time subject was considered a radical, that he was Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine, and that to his knowledge this paper during the latter part of the war was denied the mail privilege. He recalled that one of the statements subject made at that time was that "The American officers spend more time fighting the negroes than the Germans."

[redacted] also furnished the following information in regard to subject: About the year 1892, the subject won a fellowship and went to Europe where he spent two years. He returned in 1894, at which time he taught at the Wilbur Force University, and also about that time he spent one year in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Further, he was connected with the N.A.A.C.P. from 1910 to 1934 and in 1911 he attended a race congress that was held in London, England. He went on to say that subject was one of the permanent workers in racial problems and that after the war in 1918, he organized the Pan-African Congress, which held one conference in Paris, France and in 1927 met in New York City. This Congress was scheduled to meet again in Tunis, France, but the French stopped them, after which they attempted to charter a boat in order to hold the conference at sea but he does not believe that this materialized. [redacted] further stated that in 1927 two Russian impresarios, a man and a woman, came to DUBOIS to discuss his organization among the negroes. A German individual also accompanied them. As a result of this conference, subject visited Russia in 1928, where he visited such places as Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, the Ukraine, and countries surrounding the Mediterranean. [redacted] further advised that he is of the belief that DUBOIS broke with the N.A.A.C.P. in 1934 due to disagreement over the defense in the Scottsboro case.

[redacted] subject also went abroad again in 1936, at which time he spent five months in Germany and two months in Russia. The purpose of this trip was to write a negro encyclopedia. About this time, subject was also reported to have traveled in China, Manchuria, and Japan. [redacted] has not heard of any subversive activities on the part of the subject, and he advised that today subject is a current writer in the Amsterdam New York Star News, a weekly colored paper published in New York City and that subject is considered to be more or less a conservatist in comparison with the younger colored writers of today. His column under date of March 14, 1942 has been clipped. A copy is being furnished to the Bureau and a copy is being furnished to the Atlanta Field Division, as enclosures with this report. A copy is also being maintained in the New York files. This column is indicative of his writings of today.

The subject's business address, [redacted] New York City, referred to above, is the address of the building maintained by the N.A.A.C.P.

[redacted]

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is which is published the "Crisis" Magazine. Inquiry was made of the [redacted] whose identity was not ascertained, and he advised that [redacted] has not been with the N.A.A.C.P. for several years and is now teaching at some University in the South.

It was noted that subject's residence was given as [redacted] New York City, which is the [redacted] apartments, one of the largest apartment houses in the colored sections, comprising over five hundred apartments. An inquiry revealed that subject has not resided there for over two years. When he did reside there, he occupied two apartments. Inquiry at this address and also at the office of the publication, the Amsterdam New York Star News, revealed that subject is now located at Atlanta, Georgia, where he is Professor of Sociology at the Atlanta University.

[redacted]

Enclosure for the Bureau

1 clipping of a column written by the subject under date of March 14, 1942 for the publication, the Amsterdam New York Star News.

Enclosure for the Atlanta Field Division

1 clipping of a column written by the subject under date of March 14, 1942 for the publication, the Amsterdam New York Star News.

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As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

LISTEN, fellow white Americans.

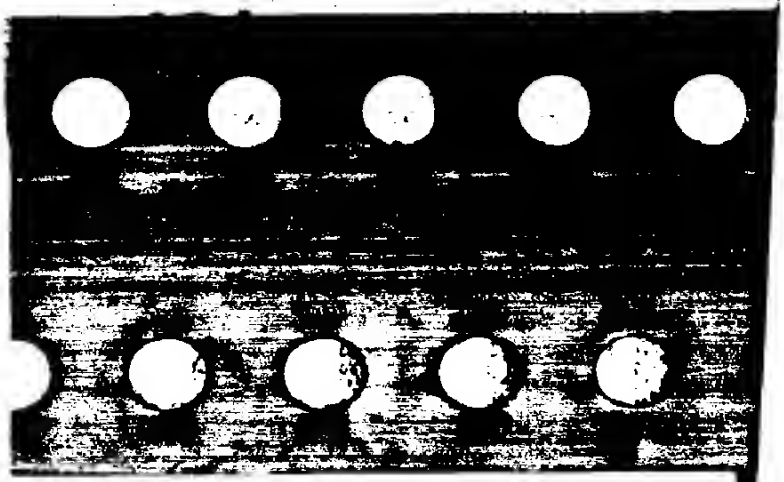
Yes, yes, yes! We are going to do our bit. In this war as in others we will be neither slackers nor traitors. We are going to fight for this country, not because we think that it is always right, or always just, or even always decent.

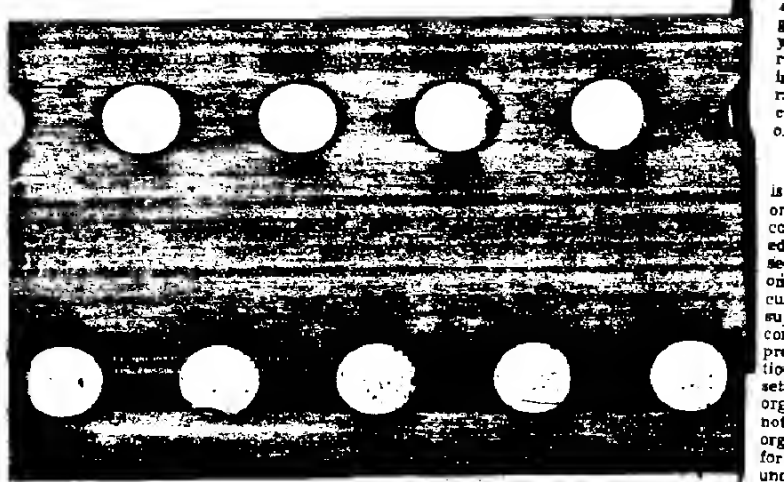


Dr. Du Bois

Whatever this country is, it is because of our blood and our toil and our sacrifice; together with the help of some Americans and despite the hurt and hindrance of other Americans.

We fight not in joy but in sorrow with no feeling of unlift; but under the sad weight of duty and in part, as we know to our sorrow, because of the inheritance of a slave psychology which makes it easier for us to submit and obey rather than rebel. Whatever all our mixed reasons are, we are going to play the game; but listen, Fellow Americans, for Christ's sake stop squawking about democracy and freedom. After all, we are black men and we live in America.





Programs

I wonder if it isn't possible for Negro Americans consciously and clearly to set before themselves and at once follow three programs which always appear, disappear and re-appear among us and yet all are logical and rational and not contradictory. **First**, a program of immediate objectives, March, 1942: Admission into labor unions without discrimination; share of defense jobs; fighting all new appearances of racial discrimination; attacking the oldest and weakest of former discriminations as, for instance, the denial of accommodations in Pullman cars, the denial of admission to publicly supported places of recreation; demand for equal pay in return for equal services. These and a half dozen other matters varying from place to place and from time to time are immediate demands which the American Negro should make. The movement to gain them ought to be put into the hands of young and energetic man and women, who are ready to sacrifice place, popularity and money in order to advance the interests of the Negro race. It is improbable that all these objectives can be reached within the next few years and all of them are worth trying for.

New Group Pressure

Second, group pressure and organization: This is a program of careful offensive and defensive organization. It should fight for effective and complete education even if that involves separate educational institutions. It fights for economic security and such a measure of economic autonomy as is necessary and possible in order to secure Negroes a decent income, so that they can support their own institutions. It would involve consumers cooperation and, wherever feasible, producers cooperation; racial business organization, racial institutions like churches and social settlements. It would look forward toward the organization of adequate recreational facilities, not simply for children but for youths and edults; organized social activity giving the opportunity for young people of marriageable age to meet under the proper circumstances and choose their mates by deliberation and not by sheer chance. The organization of homes and neighborhoods so as to be protected, not only from slum influences, but from race hate; and the encouragement of family life and the reproduction of an adequate number of children to maintain our present population.

All these we are doing with with hesitancy and often lack of conviction. We are forced into these lines of effort by race prejudice and in our resentment against race prejudice we allow ourselves often to plan and organize poorly or not at all. This work should be carried on by the middle-aged group, liberal in education and thought, and fairly secure in their economic surroundings. It need have no quarrel with the young radicals. On the other hand, it can often furnish them sinews of war and advice, and in parts of their program it may be possible for them to share. Nevertheless, their main object is to put the Negro group today in a position of security and progress, whether or not that involves segregation and group loyalty.

(Continued Next Week)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	7/29/42	7/22/42 CONF	[redacted]

TITLE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURKHARDT DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILES

DATE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject, who is reportedly a negro professor at a negro university at Atlanta, Georgia and who resides at New York City, reportedly made a speech in Japan several years ago, the general theme of which may have reflected uniting the yellow and black races in opposition to the white race.

[redacted]

- R U C -

REFERENCE: [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, to the Charlotte Field Division dated February 8, 1942.

DETAILS: Reference letter of [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, advised of information furnished by [redacted] of [redacted] to the effect that subject had been reported as having made a speech while in Japan to the effect that in the Japanese he saw the liberation of the negroes in America and that when the time came for them to take over the United States, they would have help from the negroes in the United States.

[redacted] gave as the resident address of subject [redacted] New York City, and his business address as 69 5th Avenue, New York City.

[redacted]

She stated that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted]

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[redacted] 7/1/96
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/96 plus 25

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[redacted]

in 1937 or 1938 she heard DUBOIS make a speech at Osaka, Japan. She stated that at that time DUBOIS was making a speaking tour of Japan and that he was widely heralded and advertised there as an American Educator. [redacted] advised that the address which she heard was made to an audience which was for the most part Japanese, that DUBOIS spoke in English, and that the speech was given to the audience through an interpreter. [redacted] stated that the drift of DUBOIS' talk was to the effect of his resentment in being a negro in America and that she gained some impression of a desire on the part of DUBOIS to unite the yellow and black races in opposition to the white race.

She recalled that DUBOIS said that the Japanese should be leaders in their part of the world and that he further said that "the negroes in America will extend to the Japanese in their leadership a weak but a willing hand". [redacted] advised that DUBOIS spoke at length of how the negroes in America had advanced in culture and in art and that he employed the general speaking device of flattering the Japanese on their culture and general ability.

[redacted] denied that DUBOIS made any such statement as that credited to him in referenced letter, namely, "that in the Japanese he saw the liberation of the negroes in America and that when the time came for them to take over the United States, they would have help from the negroes in the United States."

Speaking further of DUBOIS, [redacted] stated that she understood that he was a professor probably of psychology in a negro university in Atlanta, Georgia. She further stated that after the above discussed speech, she spoke personally to DUBOIS for the purpose of greeting him and at that time he told her that he was residing in Boston or New York and was teaching in Atlanta.

[redacted] further stated that several Americans in addition to her were present and heard instant speech, but she was unable to furnish their names.

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- UNDEVELOPED LEADS -

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION

At Atlanta, Georgia, will endeavor to ascertain the university by which subject is employed and will make appropriate inquires at this university to ascertain whether he is engaged in subversive activities.

THE NEW YORK CITY FIELD DIVISION

At New York City will make appropriate discreet inquires at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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Atlanta, [redacted]

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UNDERLINED [illegible]

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[redacted]

will determine the occupants of the premises of [redacted] New York City and conduct an investigation to determine if they are engaged in subversive activities with the subject in this country if at all.

[redacted] Will make appropriate discreet inquiries at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION at Baltimore, Maryland will determine if the subject has been engaged in subversive activities while a resident at 2302 Montebello Terrace, that city.

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION at Atlanta, Georgia will re-contact [redacted] to determine if she has attempted to attend any meetings at which the subject has spoken for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he is spreading propaganda.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	11-12-42	8-4;9-10,11,12,15,18,28;10-26-42	[redacted]

TITLE

WILLIAM EDWARD BUREHARDT DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C
CUSTODIAL DETENTION.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] advised subject is Professor at Atlanta University and considered to be one of most outstanding and competent negroes in Atlanta, that several talks were heard to be made by the subject but he did not say anything to indicate he was subversive, that while not a member of the Communist Party he was in sympathy with the Southern Negro Congress. Writings of subject in book "Dusk of Dawn", edited 1940, reflect mention of Japan's defeat of Russia as giving rise to fear of colored revolt against white exploitation. In this book he writes that he is not a Communist but that the basic American negro creed is the ultimate triumph of some form of socialism the world over. Subject's aim is to improve the status of the whole negro group. In this book he wrote "I tried to say to the American negro.....'you must put behind your demands, not simply American negroes, but West Indians and Africans and all the colored races in the world.

[redacted]

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of [redacted] dated July 29, 1942, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

[redacted] disclosed that the subject's address in Atlanta is 223 Chestnut Street, SW and that he has another property address at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland. [redacted] he is 71 years of age, married with his wife as dependent. His social and economic characteristics are good. His employment is said to be Atlanta

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ARMY NAVY SHIPPING BOARD DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[redacted] 2/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/1/80

[redacted]

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University where he has been a professor of Sociology for six years. His income is approximately $4500 per year and his net worth is estimated to be several thousands of dollars. [redacted] the information was obtained that the subject was formerly employed by a newspaper in New York City for several years and returned to Atlanta six years ago. In June, 1936 he was appointed editor of the Encyclopedia "Negro" and since that time has been devoting a part of his time to compiling this encyclopedia. He has some income from that source but informants however do not know the amount.

He is highly recommended by his employers and is considered to be respectable and is said to own a home in Baltimore, Maryland at the address stated above.

[redacted] was contacted as to further information but was unable to offer same. He stated that he believed the subject to be a radical in his attitude on the racial and negro question. He also said that he had heard that the subject may have played a prominent part in the riot in Tulsa, Oklahoma several years ago in which a number of negroes were killed. He stated that it was discovered that the subject was headed to New York from Tulsa, Oklahoma the day after the riot occurred. He was unable to offer any information as to the subversive activities of the subject in Atlanta.

[redacted]

The following investigation was conducted by [redacted] in a memorandum submitted by him on September 18, 1942

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Atlanta, [redacted]

in which he stated that he had contacted [redacted] and [redacted] had stated that the subject is a Professor at Atlanta University and is considered to be one of the most outstanding and prominent negroes in Atlanta. [redacted] This informant also advised that the subject is frequently called upon by negro lodges and Civic organizations to make addresses, that he had heard him make several talks but had never heard him say anything which would indicate that he is subversive.

5 The subject according to this informant, while not a member of the Communist Party was one who was known to be in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress and who had contributed money to this Congress. The informant added that she had no definite information which would indicate that the subject knew the Southern Negro Youth Congress was dominated by Communists but she believed he would have such knowledge inasmuch as he is an intelligent man. This informant concluded that she would make a special effort to find out when the subject was to speak next and would be in attendance at his talk in an effort to ascertain whether he was spreading propaganda through his speeches.

In order to obtain some indication of the subject's attitude and tendencies in foreign sympathies the writer read parts of "Dusk of Dawn", a book edited by the writer in 1940. This book was copyrighted in 1940 by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Incorporated and is an essay toward an autobiography of a race concept. It also contains the writer's autobiography.

Information was contained in this book that the subject was born February 23, 1868 at Great Barrington, Massachusetts and that his ancestral family was divided into whites, blacks and mulattoes, most of them being mulattoes. The subject wrote and published a number of books from 1899 through 1940 most of which dealt with the problems of the negro race.

The following are quotations from the book, "Dusk of Dawn" edited by the subject on the date mentioned above:

On Page 232,"It is evident too that the defeat of Russia by Japan had given rise to a fear of colored revolt against white exploitation."

On Page 246, referring to the first World War, "Then came the refusal to allow colored soldiers to volunteer into the army; but we are

consoled by saying 'Why should we want to fight for America or America's friends and how sure could we be that America's enemies were our enemies too?' ".

Page 255, "Today I do not know; and I doubt if the triumph of Germany in 1918 could have had worse results than the triumph of the Allies. Possibly passive resistance of my twelve millions to any war activity might have saved the world for black and white. Almost certainly such a proposal on my part would have fallen short and perhaps slaughtered the American negro body and soul. I do not know. I am puzzled."

Page 256, referring to JOEL SPINGARN, of the NAACP, "It was due to his advice and influence that I became during the World War nearer to feeling myself a real and full American than ever before or since."

Page 266, Anti-Lynching bill, 1924, died with the filibuster in the United States Senate, "It was not until years after that I knew what killed that anti-lynching bill. It was a bargain between the South and the West. By the bargain, lynching was let to go on uncurbed by Federal Law, on condition that the Japanese be excluded from the United States."

Page 52, "Europe was determined to dominate China and all but succeeded in dividing it between the chief white nations, when Japan stopped the process."

Page 301, speaking of program for assisting negroes economically, "I stood, as it seemed to me, between paths diverging to extreme Communism and violence on the one hand and extreme reaction toward plutocracy on the other."

Page 302, "I am not and was not a Communist. I do not believe in the dogma of inevitable revolution in order to right economic wrong. On the other hand I believed and still believe that KARL MARX was one of the greatest men of modern times and that he put his fingers squarely upon our difficulties when he said that economic foundations , the way in which men earn their living, are the determining factors in the development of civilization and the basic pattern of culture.

Page 304, "The whole set of the White world in America, in Europe and in the World was too determinedly against racial equality to give power and persuasiveness to our agitation. I tried to say to the American negro ..... 'You must put your demands not simply to American negroes but West Indians, Africans and all the colored races in the world.'"

Page 320, referring to the basic negro creed, "We believe in the ultimate triumph of some form of socialism the world over; that is, common ownership and control of the means of production and equality of income."

Atlanta, [redacted]

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The writings in this book indicate that the subject is a socialist and does not claim to be a Communist. He appears to favor equality between the white and colored races and the primary purpose of his efforts is the advancement of the colored people.

P E N D I N G

Atlanta, [redacted]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

[redacted]

Will determine the occupants of the premises of [redacted] and conduct an investigation to determine if they are engaged in subversive activities with the subject in this country if at all.

[redacted] Will make appropriate discreet inquiries at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION at Baltimore, Maryland will determine if the subject has been engaged in subversive activities while a resident at 2302 Montebello Terrace, that city.

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION at Atlanta, Georgia will re-contact [redacted] to determine if she has attempted to attend any meetings at which the subject has spoken for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he is spreading propaganda.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	12/31/42	11/9, 24, 25, 30 12/2, 3, 4/42	[redacted]

TITLE [redacted] WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - J.
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] CHARLES STELZLE, Presbyterian Minister and founder of the Labor Temple, 242 East 14 Street, New York City, died February 27, 1941. Address of 175 West 137 Street is that of the EMMA RAWSON HOUSE, Y.W.C.A., New York City. CHARLES STELZLE, INC. publicity office being run by one RUTH TAYLOR who states organization is interested in labor matters but is not Communistic in viewpoint.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 11/12/42 at Atlanta, Georgia.
Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 5/1/42 at New York City.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY:

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted]

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[redacted]

observed that during the investigations in the colored area of New York City subject's name is frequently mentioned in conversations as one of the leading figures of the colored race in the educational field. Accordingly, [redacted] has availed himself of the opportunity to question individuals as to DUBOIS' tendencies relative to the international situation and in no instance has DUBOIS been referred to other than as a loyal American citizen.

[redacted] states that while reviewing exhibits in the [redacted] as obtained from the [redacted] there was noted a pamphlet suggesting the newspaper writers and journalists of the negro members

[redacted]

be contacted in order that there might be a better understanding between the negros of America and the Japanese people. This suggestion was prompted because writers such as DUBOIS and others, after visiting Japan, had written favorable articles concerning that country.

[redacted]

In view of this report and the reference report of Special Agent [redacted] no further investigation is being conducted.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1-11-43	12-23-42	[redacted]

TITLE

WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - J
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTA
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] stated that she had not attended the meetings which subject has conducted and that she has not seen subject in Atlanta recently.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 12, 1942, at Atlanta, Georgia.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that she had not attended any meetings which the subject had conducted and that as far as she knew the subject was not presently living in Atlanta. She said that she had not seen him in and around Atlanta recently.

PENDING

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED
SLIP

DATE [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted] 7/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/96

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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[redacted]

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U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE = O = 7—2034

CONFIDENTIAL

Atlanta [redacted] Re: [redacted]

*THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION, at New York City, will make a discreet investigation of [redacted] endeavoring to determine the nature of his business and whether he said individual may be connected with the subject in any subversive activities.

*Will determine the occupants of the premises of [redacted] and conduct an investigation to determine if they are engaged in subversive activities with the subject in this country if at all.

*Will make appropriate discreet inquiries at the resident and business addresses of subject to ascertain whether he is engaged in any subversive activities.

*THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION, at Baltimore, Maryland, will determine if the subject has been engaged in subversive activities while a resident [redacted]

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION, at Atlanta, Georgia, will recontact [redacted] to obtain any further information she may acquire concerning the subject and his activities.

PENDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	2/15/43	12/31/42 1/29;2/1/43	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS	INTERNAL SECURITY - J CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted]

Neighborhood investigation revealed subj. to be a great negro educator, arthur, lecturer, and publisher; very studious and not inclined to be a social mixer. Interview with active member and officer of Harvard Club of Md. revealed nothing of subversive nature. Physical description set out.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 11/12/42 at Atlanta, Georgia.

DETAILS:

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND:

Interview with [redacted] colored, [redacted] Baltimore, indicated that she has known the subject and has not seen him for many years. She stated that she has known DUBOIS personally for over fifteen years and he is a writer and was at one time connected with the International Association for Colored People in New York. She advised that the subject has always been an outstanding man, and a number of books were written by him and about him. [redacted] further advised that DUBOIS is the arthor of "Souls of Black Folk" and the "Quest of the Silver Fleese." He is a graduate of Harvard

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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5 - Bureau

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/80 BY [redacted]

pre-previous letter

[redacted]

[redacted]

University and was class orator when he received his degree there. She believes that the subject was sent to Europe in World War No. 1 for some official capacity. Subject's wife and daughter were in France during World War No. 1. [redacted] also advised that subject is a member of the Boule, which is a sort of fraternity of colored people who are outstanding professional men in their communities. They have an organization in Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York, and all the leading cities of the United States. She advised also that the subject is about 75 years old, and is a very active person mentally and physically. He might be a member of the Harvard Club of Maryland [redacted] does not know of any church affiliations. He has never said anything against the government and is a good American citizen, whose loyalty she would not question. DUBOIS is presently employed as a teacher of Sociology in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. His wife and daughter are living here in Baltimore.

[redacted] stated that some people did not like DUBOIS because he is not a social person and does not mix with people a great deal. He and his family are very agreeable and good neighbors. They have lived at the Montebella Terrace address for about three years [redacted]

The following [redacted] were interviewed and offered substantially the same information: [redacted]

[redacted] a member of the Harvard Club of Maryland, stated that he does not know of the subject ever having been a member of the club which he is a member, but he stated that he has heard of the work the subject has done for the negro race. [redacted] produced a membership list of the Harvard Club of Maryland dated November 1942 and subject's name was not on it; and no negro has ever been a member of the Harvard Club of Maryland. [redacted] stated further that DUBOIS attended Harvard at the same time he did and he was an outstanding student. He stated that the subject does not have the appearance of being a negro but rather the appearance of a West Indian and he stated that the subject presents a very intelligent and neat appearance. [redacted] stated that he does not believe that the subject has ever been engaged in any subversive activities of any kind.

The following is a description of the subject as furnished by [redacted]

Name WILLIAM EDWARD BURKHARDT DUBOIS

[redacted]

Age	70, but appears much younger.
Complexion	Medium brown
Weight	155-165 lbs.
Height	5' 8" to 5' 10"
Hair	Grey mixed with black, curly
Eyes	Dark brown
Wears pointed goatee.	
Build	Stocky
Accent	Precise and cultured.

[redacted] has known the subject personally for 6 or 8 years and states that his loyalty is unquestionable and that he is a fine neighbor.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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This case originated at ATLANTA, GEORGIA File No. [redacted]

Report made at	Date made	Period	Report made by
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	2-27-43	2-10-43	[redacted]

Title

WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - J
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

[redacted] C

-P-

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

Appr[redacted]

Do not write in these spaces

SAC 100-99729-18

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[redacted]

17 MAR 3 1943

[redacted]

Classified 9/18/80

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP/[redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 12
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/80
previous release

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Atlanta, [redacted]

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[redacted]

For the information of interested offices which have not received copies of previous reports in this case, it is to be noted that [redacted] advised that the subject is a Professor at the Atlanta University and considered to be one of the most outstanding and competent negroes in Atlanta.

[redacted] reported that in talks made by the subject, he said nothing to indicate that he was subversive, but that he was in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Writings of the subject in a book entitled "Dusk of Dawn", edited in 1940, reflect mention of Japan's defeat of Russia as giving rise to fear of colored revolt against white exploitation. In this same book the subject stated he was not a Communist but that the basic American creed is the ultimate triumph of some form of Socialism the world over.

The subject in this same book gave the following advice to the American negro: "You must put behind your demands, not simply American Negroes, but West Indians and Africans and all the colored races in the world.

A letter is being sent to the Bureau requesting any information the Bureau files may contain concerning [redacted]

PENDING

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[redacted]

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION, at Chicago, Illinois, will check the Field Office indices for any information contained therein regarding [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION, at Washington, D.C., will check the Field Office indices for any information contained therein regarding [redacted]

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION at Dorchester, Massachusetts, will check the address [redacted] and upon ascertaining the name of the resident of this address, will check his name through the Boston Field Division files for any information contained therein concerning him.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION at New York City, will ascertain the residents of the following addresses:

[redacted]

Will also, upon ascertaining the residents at the above addresses, check these names against the indices of the New York Field Division, and report any information contained therein.

THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION at Atlanta, Georgia, will recontact [redacted] to obtain any further information she may acquire concerning the subject and his activities.

[redacted]

PENDING

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3-25-43	3-3,15-43	[redacted] JC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS	INTERNAL SECURITY - J CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Washington Field Office indices negative.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of [redacted] dated February 27, 1943, at Atlanta, Georgia.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

A check of the indices of the Washington Field Division failed to reflect any information contained therein regarding [redacted]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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DATE 9/1/80 BY SP[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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7-2034

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	4-27-43	4-22-43	[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TITLE: WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHARACTER OF CASE: CUSTODIAL DETENTION - J

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] stated she had no additional information concerning subject. File reviewed and case placed in closed status inasmuch as extensive investigation has failed to reveal any subversive activities on the part of subject. Auxiliary offices were notified to discontinue investigation.

-C-

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, was recontacted and advised that she had not seen the subject in Atlanta recently and could give no information concerning him in addition to that furnished on previous occasions.

On February 27, 1943, a letter was directed to the Bureau requesting information contained in the Bureau's files regarding [redacted] In compliance with this request a letter was received from the Bureau under date of April 6, 1943, enclosing the following reports in the case entitled [redacted]

Report of [redacted] dated December 18, 1942, at San Diego, California;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 30, 1942, at Phoenix, Arizona.

There was also enclosed a copy of the report of [redacted] dated November 26, 1942, at Phoenix, Arizona, in the case entitled [redacted] San Diego, California) [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-99729-10

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau

2 Atlanta

[redacted]

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CASE ENT. MAY 1 1943

[redacted]

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Information in these reports [illegible] Race Relations Society is an organization founded in 1935 with headquarters in San Diego, California. The organization advocates race equality, and has as one of its purposes the development of better relations between the Negro race and other White races and the White race. The results of investigation as set forth in the above mentioned reports indicate that the Race Relations Society is American in sympathy.

A review of the file in instant case reflects that extensive investigation in the Atlanta, Baltimore, Charlotte and New York Field Divisions has failed to indicate any subversive activities on the part of the subject, and this case is being closed upon the authority of the [redacted] All auxiliary offices were notified to discontinue investigation by telegram dated April 26, 1943.

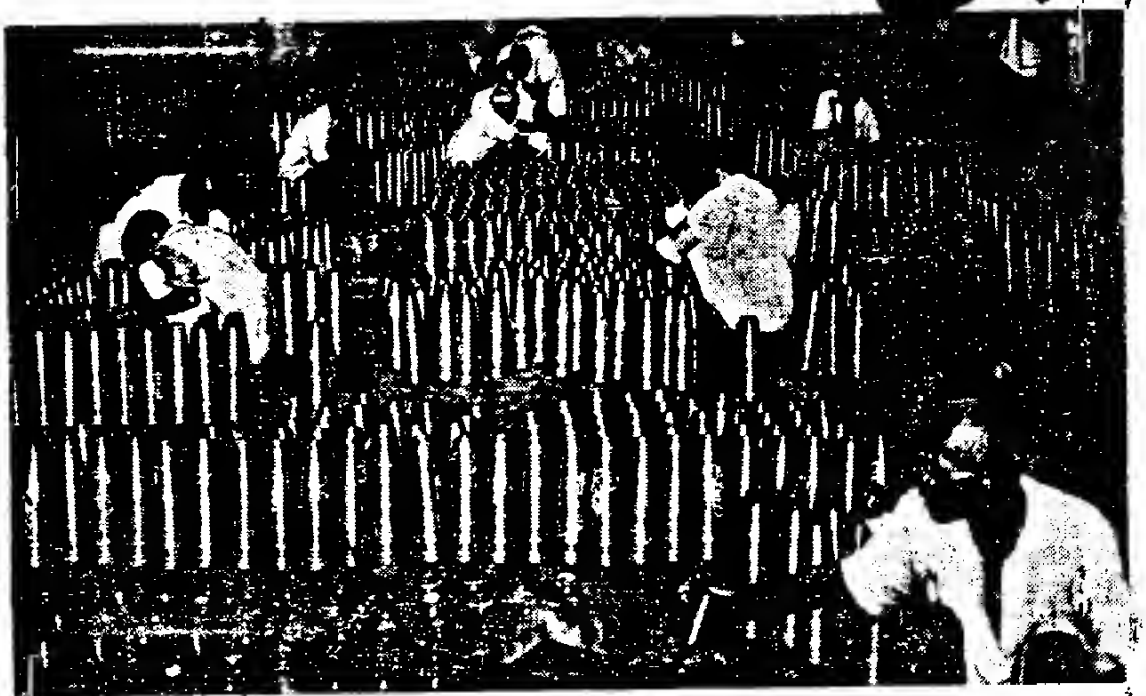
CLOSED

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Dr. Du Bois' 'Color and Democracy' Traces Path to Colonial Freedom

With the defeat of German Fascism, the colored and colonial question assumes decisive importance in the war against Japanese Fascism. Dr. Du Bois deals with this urgent problem in his new book reviewed by James W. Ford.



COLOR AND DEMOCRACY, Colonies and Peace, by W. E. B. Du Bois. Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.00.

Reviewed by
JAMES W. FORD

DR. DU BOIS raises here one of the most crucial questions of war and peace. The colonial question assumes decisive importance for the prosecution of the war against Japanese Fascism.

Dr. Du Bois devotes the first chapter of his book to the unofficial negotiations of the big powers at Dumbarton Oaks and he says that the guiding purpose of that conference was to stop war by organization [illegible] most powerful nations on earth "with varying histories and ideals" against

100-997
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87 JUN 13 1945
JUN. 13-1945

This is a clipping from page 13 sec. of THE WORKER
Date 6-10-45
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DATE 9-1-80 BY SP



aggression. But, says Du Bois, "there sat at the Dumbarton Oaks, fears, jealousies, and hopes: fears of renewed German aggression and Asiatic revolt; fears of postwar poverty and despair; jealousies of national rights and imperial power and hopes for eventual peace and progress." Here also is the crux of the colonial question.

The representatives of imperial powers at Dumbarton Oaks should give serious consideration to the solution of the colonial problem. But they did not. And it was taken over into the San Francisco conference in a way that aroused the fears of colonial peoples. If the colonial peoples are not to hold to their fears of imperial policy then these big imperial powers should prove in practice that the basis for these fears are to be removed.

The experiences of the past cannot be easily removed from the consciousness of colonial peoples. "In the latter part of the nineteenth century," writes DuBois. "China was at the point of being definitely divided into a group of European colonies." Spheres of influence had been laid out by the great powers including the United States. Western imperialism tended to nudge Japan out of partnership in this enterprise. "When this imperialism," says Du Bois, "made common cause with dictatorship in Germany and Italy, the world war was inevitable." Here Du Bois places the question in the province of imperialistic policy and raises one of the main contradictions between imperialist states that has led inevitably to war, namely, rivalries for division of colonial countries and military aggression against their national movements.

Tory Policy

With the defeat of German fascism in Europe, the war against the Japanese Fascists in the Far East comes head on with colonialism. And when Mr. Churchill clings to his tory policy of not relinquishing colonies; or when Dutch imperialism tenaciously holds on to hers; or when the discussion around trusteeship over colonies at San Francisco showed definite trends in the direction of big imperial powers holding on to domination over colonial peoples —then these people, understandably, do not find their enthusiasm for the war increased.

"The majority of the inhabitants of the earth," says Du Bois, "who happen for the most part to be colored, must be regarded as having the right and the capacity to share in human progress and to become co-partners in that democracy which alone can ensure peace among men, by abolition of poverty, the education of the masses, protection from disease, and the scientific treatment of crime."

Independence and democracy for colonial people can be achieved in our time, providing we live up to the Moscow, Cairo, Teheran and Crimean agreements.



W. E. B. DuBOIS

America was once a colony. She achieved independence and arose to nationhood during the period of the revolution of the 18th century, the classical period of the rise of nations. But these nations that rose on the basis of the rise of capitalism, after completing their development as nations, began to oppress other nations. And it seemed, until and with the advent of fascism that backward peoples and colonial countries would never be permitted to take the path to full nationhood.

But now German fascism, the spearhead of imperialistic destructions of nations, has itself been destroyed. Japanese Fascism is next on the order of the day, and providing we defeat this fascism as decisively and with the same object in view and root fascism out of the world, colonial peoples can take the path of independence and national existence.

Foreign Minister Molotoff made this point perfectly clear at San Francisco when he introduced an amendment to the discussion on trusteeship calling for independence for colonies. He added that he would be pleased to see India independent now.

DuBois points out the disadvantages which have been the lot of colonial peoples under imperial-

ism. And he adds that limited cultural advances hold the hope for further adjustments because "the world believes in democracy, and is fighting a war of incredible cost to establish democracy."

The basis for the world travelling the path to full freedom and independence for colonies lies in two directions, viz., 1) by Britain and America where capitalist relations exist, reaching agreement with the Socialist system where nations have achieved liberty and freedom so that they can get along together in the world, and 2) by adjusting the points of conflict between them and the colonial peoples so as to eliminate features of colonial oppression which are inherent in fascism and in the old imperialist policy.

Potent Factor

The most notable chapter in Du Bois's book is the one where he shows the Soviet Union to be a potent factor in solving the problems of peace and the advancement of common people. "There is no doubt," says Du Bois, "that thinking and working people see in Russia the greatest hope of the future."

"From a land noted for its fierce and brutal anti-Semitism and for other racial antagonisms and tensions," he adds, "it has become today a community of two hundred, more or less, adverse groups of people speaking different languages, with different heredity and to some extent clashing ideals, bound together in an extraordinary unity of effort and enthusiasm for its ideal."

If Soviet Russia has solved the problems of nationalities, Britain and America although they have an entirely different ideology than the Soviet Union can grant, through the further unfoldment of bourgeois democracy which was the basis of the foundation of these states as nations, the right of self-determination to colonies, which is a democratic right.

Grand Alliance

The Crimean conference, which further consolidated the grand alliance of the three Allied powers, is the basis for this perspective. Dumbarton Oaks, says Du Bois, is the latest endeavor in the government of mankind from the "Double Crown of Egypt, the Achean league, the Holy Alliance and the League of Nations" to the world organization of the United Nations in 1945.

This grand alliance can go down in history as a memorable milestone in the road to ensuring world peace and security, providing it takes the path also of independence, cultural and economic advancement of colonial peoples and countries.

Does this mean that imperialism no longer exists? Of course not. But the coalition that was formed at Yalta has proved that nations and peoples with different ideologies and high and low degrees of social and economic development possess the will and the ability to remove differences of opinion and adjust their relations with undeveloped countries so as to settle questions in the spirit of mutual understanding and concerted action to advance civilization. This can be done, however only if the democratic forces combat those forces who are trying to frustrate the world organization and who are trying to alter the Crimean decisions in the direction of imperialist policy.

Dr. Du Bois has done a masterly job. He has made an important political contribution to the thought of our time. His book is divided into seven chapters, viz., 1. Dumbarton Oaks, 2. The Disfranchised Colonies, 3. The Unfree People, 4. Democracy [illegible] Color, 5. Peace and co[illegible] The *Riddle of Russia*. 7. [illegible] Mandates.

In chapter 4 he discusses the effect which the disfranchisement and oppression of the American Negro play in this world picture. Du Bois is eminently qualified by experience and understanding as well as being a recognized spokesman of colored people to make his contribution to a solution of the world problem of colonies.

From whence flows this understanding? DuBois does not profess to being a Marxist and there is much that could be added to give a rounded out Marxist interpretation of the facts he has adduced to the discussion. What is inherent in DuBois' contribution is the struggles and position of the Negro people as an oppressed group in the very center of the greatest capitalist country in the world. It flows from the fact that the Negro workers have become an inseparable part of the labor movement in America and that they have brought into the Negro peoples movement as a whole the methods and basic current of the labor movement in world affairs.

Of all oppressed peoples of comparable size, the Negro people speak and think in the language spoken by the largest combination of peoples who have developed modern industrialism. All the advanced thought of the world is made available to them in the English language.

Through their leaders, and first of all of labor leaders, and through their struggles they are playing a role which not only affects their own position here in America, but they are contributing to the solutions of the problems of colored and colonial peoples throughout the world—and also therefore to the world problem of peace and progress.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
Security Matter - C

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: August 17, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This is to advise that on June 14, 1948 [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] had a conversation, during which [redacted] stated she had been to New York City and had attended a meeting, said meeting apparently concerned with the [redacted]

[redacted] mentioned that the following individuals were present at this meeting:

[redacted]

[redacted] stated, according to informant, that [redacted] advanced the idea of having a Negro for a "key noter". [redacted] suggested Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS. Later during the conversation [redacted] mentioned that she had spent "Saturday night" at [redacted] indicated that [redacted] was very mad at what had taken place at the Saturday meeting, because he though DUBOIS was a very poor choice for the reason that he is a member of the Communist Party. During the conversation [redacted] expressed the opinion that she did not think DUBOIS was a member of the Communist Party.

The above is being submitted in view of the allegations made concerning DUBOIS.

[redacted]

[redacted] 100-99729-12

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-[redacted] 2/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90
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CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Atlanta

8-26-48

DIRECTOR, FBI

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Atlanta [redacted])

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

On June 14, 1948, [redacted] C
of the Washington Field Office, advised that [redacted] and [redacted] had a conversation during which [redacted] stated she had been in New York City and had attended a meeting. The meeting apparently concerned the [redacted]

Present at this meeting, according to [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] advanced the idea of having a Negro for a "key noter." [redacted] suggested Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. Later during the conversation [redacted] mentioned that she spent "Saturday night" at [redacted] admitted [redacted] that [redacted] was very angry at what had taken place at the Saturday meeting because he thought Dubois was a very poor choice for the reason that he was a member of the Communist Party.

During the conversation reported by [redacted] C expressed the opinion that she did not think Dubois was a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted]

Classification
DATE 9/8/80

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
AUG 27 1948 P.M.
U.S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-99929

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90
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AUG 27 9 52 AM '48
RECEIVED FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

1 SEP 8-[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

September 20, 1949

[redacted]

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: William Du Bois E. C.
SECURITY MATTER - C

There is attached a news item made available to me by [redacted] which appeared in the Polish press for September 7, 1949, indicating that Subject Du Bois, a United States negro scientist, was in Warsaw, Poland, where he would remain for several days, then go to Prague and Paris, and finally return to New York.

[redacted] states that Subject was in Moscow as the American delegate for the Peace Conference which was recently held there. [redacted] further states that according to news items Subject made a short speech at this Peace Conference, but that it had very little political significance.

No copy of the enclosure is being retained in the files of this office.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

Declassified By [redacted]
[redacted] 5/9/77

Enclosure
[redacted]

100-99729
NOT RECORDED
59 DEC 5 1949

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DATE 7/1/80 BY SP1 [redacted]



W Warszawie

W Warszawie bawi przejazdem ze Stanów Zjednoczonych prof. William du Bois, delegat amerykański na Konferencję Pokojową w Moskwie, autor licznych dzieł z dziedziny socjologii i historii.

Po kilkudniowym pobycie w stolicy prof. du Bois uda się do Pragi, skąd przez Paryż powróci do Nowe-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: October 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

Reference letter SAC Atlanta to New York September 23, 1948 captioned above; New York letter to Bureau August 29, 1949 [redacted] Internal Security - C.

Information received from [redacted] C indicates that subject is at the present time mainteining a permanent New York residence at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

In view of the above it is requested that the Bureau designate New York as the office of origin. Atlanta is requested to furnish all pertinent serials and submit form FD 128 in the event a security index card is maintained.

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DATE [redacted] Classification

[redacted]

100-99729-13

[redacted]

7/1/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-1-90
pre-previous release

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

June 12, 1950

Director, FBI

Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C
[redacted]
(Bureau file 100-99729)

Reurlet October 7, 1949, and Bulet 10-20-49.

Subject is one of a group of individuals recently named by [redacted] as "Concealed Communists."

[redacted]

100-99729-15

RECORDED - 83

JUN 13 1950

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DATE 7/1/80 BY SP [redacted]

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

[redacted]

October 6, 1950

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I'm a strong believer in free speech, but the enclosed clipping from the New York Times reports a speech that seems to me to be subversive to a degree that makes my blood boil.

If your men have already picked this up, please forgive me for bothering you with it.

[redacted]

If you feel that it belongs in the realm of free speech and that no action should be taken, please forgive me, and throw this in the waste basket.

I think that you and your men are doing a wonderful job, but oh, how I wish we could squelch some of the people who are talking like this Du Bois.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

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N.Y. Times - Oct 6, 1

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DU BOIS TELLS HARLEM ONLY U. S. WANTS WAR

A vehement attack on the Government of the United States as the only one in the world that wanted war, and on the Republicans and Democrats for their "bipartisan policy of war" was made last night by Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, American Labor party candidate for United States Senator.

Dr. Du Bois addressed 1,500 persons at a campaign rally in the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 142d Street. Much of his long speech was devoted to a social history of Harlem as the focus of Negro progress in the last hundred years. Dr. Du Bois made a reputation as historian and writer before becoming active in leftist politics.

"Of all nations today," the 80-year-old professor charged, "the United States alone wants war, forces other nations to fight, and asks you and me to impoverish ourselves, give up health and schools, sacrifice our sons to a jim-crow army, and commit suicide for a world war that nobody wants but the rich Americans who profit by it."

With a scornful reference to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Dr. Du Bois declared: "Let us stop the antics of the Wild Man of Tokyo who is determined of his own will to fight China and Russia, and the Eisenhowers who declare openly 'we can lick the world.'"

Paul D. Ross, A. L. P. Mayoralty candidate, told the meeting that when he served at City Hall the facts concerning police graft were an open secret. He called for a special session of the Legislature and demanded that Governor Dewey order a new "Seabury investigation."

John T. McManus, Labor party candidate for Governor, attacked the legislative record of Walter A. Lynch, the Democratic candidate, as anti-labor. He said there was as much chance of getting civil rights out of Governor Dewey "as you would get out of voting for a Halloween pumpkin head."

ADVERTISEMENT



ENCLOSURE
100-99729-17

FD-122
(10-19-49)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 29, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

X It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

___ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS

ALIASES

RACE Negro SEX M NATIVE BORN X NATURALIZED ___ ALIEN ___

COMMUNIST X SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ___ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE ___

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify)

TAB FOR DETCOM ___ TAB FOR COMSAB ___

DATE OF BIRTH February 23, 1868 PLACE OF BIRTH Great Barrington, Mass.

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)

Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

[redacted]

100-99729-18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 7/1/80 BY [redacted]

[redacted]

JUN 17 12 43 PM '51 FBI STATISTICS TAKEN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK [redacted] NY FILE NO. [redacted] eg

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	DEC 29 1950	3/22,29; 10/20,23,24; 11/16,17; 12/15,16, 20/50	CO[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] DuBOIS resides 409 Edgecomb Avenue, NYC. Employed as Director, Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, NYC. Born Great Barrington, Mass., 2/23/68. DuBOIS reported by informant to be a member of CP since 1944. Reported to be sponsor, member and sympathetic toward numerous Communist front organizations. Nominated ALP candidate for U.S. Senator from New York. DuBOIS presently active in activities of Peace Information Center. Mentioned favorably numerous times in the "Daily Worker". Description set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

Citizenship

The 1937 issue of "Who's Who in America" stated:- "WILLIAM E.B. DuBOIS was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868 of negro descent, the son of ALFRED and MARY DuBOIS".

Residence

The New York City telephone directory, issue of January 1950, reflects that DuBOIS resides at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City. Investigation at 409 Edgecomb Avenue,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
100-99729-19

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

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New York City, reflected that DuBOIS maintains a residence at that address.

Employment

The New York City telephone directory, issue of January 1950, lists DuBOIS' office as 23 West 26th Street, New York City, telephone MU 3-6209. The directory also lists the Council on African Affairs as 23 West 26th Street, New York City, telephone MU 3-6209.

The "Daily Worker" for July 18, 1950, page 5, column 1, lists DuBOIS as Chairman of the Peace Information Center.

[redacted] C

advised on June 21, 1950 that as of May 31, 1950 Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS received expenses and salary from the Council on African Affairs.

It is to be noted that the Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] C

advised that the Peace Information Center was established in May 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Peace Appeal and other peace propaganda material. The Third Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in Stockholm, Sweden from March 15 to 19, 1950 and unanimously approved an appeal regarding the prohibition of the use of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression. [redacted] advised that the Communist Party and numerous Communist front organizations have been extensively engaged in obtaining signatures based on this Appeal.

Background

The 1937 issue of "Who's Who in America", edited by ALBERT NELSON MARKUIS, reflected the following information regarding the background of DuBOIS:

WILLIAM E.B. DuBOIS, editor and author, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts February 23, 1868 of negro

[redacted]

descent, the son of ALFRED and MARY DuBOIS. He received an A.B. Degree from Fisk University, Tennessee in 1888. Subsequently he attended Harvard University where, in 1890, he received his A.B. Degree; in 1891, his M.A. Degree, and in 1895, his Ph.D. Degree. He also studied at the University of Berlin. He was married to NINA GOMER of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 12, 1896. He was professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University from 1896 to 1910. He was Director of Publications of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was Editor of the "Crisis" Magazine from 1910 to 1932. Further, he has been professor of Sociology at the Atlanta University since 1932. He was also founder of the Pan African Congress. DuBOIS was author of the following: "Suppression of Slave Trade", 1896; "Philadelphia Negro", 1899; "The Souls of Black Folk", 1903; "John Brown", 1909; "The Quest of the Silver Fleece", 1911; "The Negro", 1915; "Dark Waters", 1920; "The Gift of the Black Folk", 1924; "The Dark Princess", 1928; "The Black Reconstruction", 1935. DuBOIS was also editor of the Atlanta University "Studies of the Negro Problem" from 1897 to 1911, and his home address was given as 210 West 105th Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

[redacted]C of known reliability, furnished the following information in regard to the subject:

About the year 1892, DuBOIS won a fellowship and went to Europe where he spent two years. He returned in 1894 at which time he taught at the Wilbur Force University, and also about that time he spent one year in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1910 to 1934 and in 1911 he attended a Race Congress that was held in London, England.

Informant stated that DuBOIS was one of the permanent workers in racial problems and that after the war in 1918 he organized the Pan African Congress, which held one conference in Paris, France and in 1927 met in New York City. This Congress was scheduled to meet again in Tunis, France but the French stopped them, after which they attempted to charter a boat in order to hold the conference at sea.

Informant stated that in 1927, two Russians, a man and a woman, came to DuBOIS to discuss his organization among

[redacted]

the negroes. As a result of this conference, DuBOIS visited Russia in 1928 where he visited such places as Leningrad, Kiev, Moscow, the Ukraine, and countries surrounding the Mediterranean. According to the informant, DuBOIS also went abroad again in 1936, at which time he spent five months in Germany and two months in Russia. The purpose of this trip was to write a negro encyclopedia. Informant stated that about this time DuBOIS was also reported to have travelled in China, Manchuria and Japan.

The "Daily Worker" of June 28, 1950, page 8, column 1, carried an article which reflected that "Mrs. NINA GOMER DuBOIS, wife of W.E. DuBOIS, outstanding negro scholar and fighter for negro rights, died in Baltimore yesterday after a prolonged illness. Mrs. DuBOIS was 80 years old and is survived by her husband and her daughter, Mrs. YOLAND D. WILLIAMS."

Communist Activities

[redacted] of known reliability, advised in September 1942 that the subject is frequently called upon by negro lodges and civic organizations to make addresses, and that informant has heard the subject make several talks but had never heard him say anything which would indicate that he is subversive. The subject, according to this informant, though not a member of the Communist Party, was one who was known to be in sympathy with the Southern Negro Youth Congress and who had contributed money to this Congress. The informant added that there was no definite information which would indicate that the subject knew the Southern Negro Youth Congress was dominated by Communists, but believed he would have such knowledge inasmuch as he, DuBOIS, is an intelligent man.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On page 302 of the book "Dusk of Dawn", edited by the subject in 1940 and copyrighted in 1940 by Harcourt, Brace

[redacted]

& Company, Inc., the subject states: "I am not and was not a Communist. I do not believe in the dogma of inevitable revolution in order to right economic wrong. On the other hand, I believed and still believe KARL MARX was one of the greatest men of modern times and that he put his finger squarely upon our difficulties when he said that economic foundations, the way in which men earn their living, are the determining factors in the development of civilization and the basic pattern of culture".

On page 320 of the same book, the subject states, in referring to the basic negro creed: "We believe in the ultimate triumph of some form of Socialism the world over; that is, common ownership and control of the means of production and equality of income".

The "New York Times", New York daily newspaper, of June 27, 1947, page 11, columns 4, 5 and 6, carried an article with the caption "DuBOIS Declares Socialism a Haven". This article states that "Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, editor and educator and one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told 1,000 delegates this morning that Socialism and the United Nations were the only hope for the backward races of the world with which, he said, the American negro is by economic position closely allied".

[redacted] of known reliability, advised on June 5, 1947 that DuBOIS was to be a speaker at a public meeting under the auspices of "Mainstream", to be held at Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th Street, New York City, on June 11, 1947.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1947, page 106, and report of 1948, page 340, stated that "Mainstream" was a Marxist quarterly launched by the Communist Party in January 1947 for the avowed purpose of stimulating "Marxist thinking in literature and the creative arts". It later merged with "New Masses", the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party, and is often referred to as "Masses and Mainstream".

[redacted] advised on June 14, 194[redacted] that DuBOIS was suggested by [redacted] as the "keynoter" at a meeting of the Pregressive

[redacted]

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Party. Informant stated that [redacted] was very "mad" because he thought DuBOIS was a very poor choice for the reason that he was a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party under the name [redacted]

[redacted] is the American Labor Party and the American Labor Party was cited as a Communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

[redacted] C advised in October 1948 that Du-BOIS was going to make a recording in French to be flown to Paris where it would be played at a big meeting in Paris, at which meeting the twelve indictees would be given central consideration. The twelve indictees refers to the twelve Communist leaders of the Communist Party, USA who were indicted in New York City in 1948 for violation of the Smith Act.

[redacted] C advised on August 31, 1948 that W.E.B. DuBOIS was a sponsor of a statement entitled "The First Line of Defense", which was sent to the President and the Attorney General of the United States and which stated, "We strongly condemn your hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party". Informant stated that this statement had been running as a quarter page advertisement in all the negro weekly newspapers in New York City during the month of August 1948.

On October 14, 1948, [redacted] C advised that, "DuBOIS is a Communist at the present time and I think that this was quite recent. I know the Communists were certainly interested in him".

[redacted] C of known reliability, an agency which conducts security investigations, advised on December 31, 1948 that DuBOIS has been associated with many

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[redacted]

Communist front organizations in the past, among them being:

1) All American Anti-Imperialist League, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

2) American Committee for Struggle Against War, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities by report of March 29, 1944, pages 47F and 119.

3) The Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, by report of March 29, 1944, page 102.

4) American Pushkin Committee, which had been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948.

5) First Line of Defense. According to Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, the First Line of Defense is apparently a Communist Party front as names of the listed sponsors are some well-known Communist Party workers and organizers. Informant stated this organization was brought together by negro Americans to defend the civil rights of the twelve arrested Communist leaders as the first line in the defense of liberties of a democratic people.

6) American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

7) Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER.

8) Friends of the Soviet Union.

9) American Council for a Democratic Greece.

10) Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

11) National Conference for American Policy in China and the Far East.

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The organizations listed above from numbers 6 through 11 have been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

12) American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, also known as American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The informant further stated that the subject is a contributor to "Soviet Russia Today" and was on the editorial staff of "New Masses".

"Soviet Russia Today" was cited as a Communist front by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives on June 25, 1942 and again on March 29, 1944.

The informant stated that the subject had been on the Executive Board of the Council on African Affairs for some time.

It is to be noted that the Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

"The Post and Home News", New York daily newspaper, of December 31, 1948, carried an article which stated that, "Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS, for many years associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, transferred his allegiance today to the left-wing Council on African Affairs".

[redacted]C advised on October 29, 1948 that DuBOIS was chairman of a rally held on October 28, 1948 for HENRY WALLACE, under the auspices of the Harlem for Wallace Committee and the American Labor Party.

The "Amsterdam News", New York daily negro newspaper, of January 22, 1949, page 1, column 1, carried a picture of DuBOIS, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and PAUL ROBESON taken at an informal reception held for DAVIS on the eve of his Federal Court trial. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is one of the eleven Communist

[redacted]

leaders who was convicted in New York Federal Court in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

"The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist newspaper, of April 17, 1949, section 2, page 7, carried the text of DuBOIS' speech delivered at the Madison Square Garden meeting of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace on March 27, 1949.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that in his opinion the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was a follow-up on the World Congress of Intellectuals held in Wroclaw, Poland in August 1948, and that these conferences were part of a world-wide Communist-inspired "peace" propaganda campaign.

The "Amsterdam News" of May 21, 1949, page 3, column 1, carried an article which states that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, who was present at the World Peace Conference in Paris at the time PAUL ROBESON made his much-publicized "would go to war against the Soviet" statement that he found it unbelievable that American negroes would go to war against the Soviet Union, issued a statement outlining his attitude on the famed singer's remark. DuBOIS stated, "I agree with PAUL ROBESON absolutely that negroes should never willingly fight in any unjust war. I do not share his honest hope that all will not. A certain sheep-like disposition, inevitably borne of slavery will, I am afraid, lead many of them to join America in any enterprise provided the whites will grant them equal rights to do wrong".

The Third Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in Stockholm, Sweden March 15 to 19, 1950 and approved an appeal regarding the prohibiting of the use of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression. [redacted] advised that the Communist Party and numerous front organizations have been extensively engaged in obtaining signatures based on this appeal.

"The Worker" of May 22, 1949, section 1, page 11, column 2, carried an advertisement, "Report from Paris, World Congress for Peace, Monday, May 23rd". Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was listed as a speaker.

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The "Daily Worker" of August 2, 1949, page 2, column 1, carried an article stating that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, eminent negro leader and scholar, yesterday endorsed Communist City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. for reelection and strongly attacked any negro who would run against him.

The "Daily Worker" for August 9, 1949, page 3, column 3, carried an article captioned "Communist Party Blasts Arms Bill at House Hearing". This article stated that with devastating logic, Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, representing both the Council on African Affairs and the American Continental Congress for Peace to be held next month, ripped into the administration's arguments for the bill.

[redacted] C advised in June 1949 that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions planned to assist in the preparation of a large-scale Peace Congress to be held in Mexico City sometime in 1949.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that [redacted] and official of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, was a key figure in the United States in organizing the American Continental Congress for Peace.

[redacted] advised on August 23, 1949 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was to fly to Russia to attend the All Union Peace Conference to be held in Moscow, which was to open August 25, 1949.

The "New York Times" for August 26, 1949 carried an article captioned "'Peace' Rally Opens in Moscow With New Attacks Against the United States". Among the foreign guests the United States was represented by Professor W.E.B. DuBOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of October 4, 1949, page 4, column 5, carried an article stating that DuBOIS would speak at the annual autumn dinner of the American-Soviet Friendship Council on October 6, 1949. This article stated that DuBOIS had just returned from the All Union Peace Conference in Moscow, Russia.

[redacted] C advised that the American-Soviet Friendship Council is the same as the National

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" of October 17, 1949, page 12, column 3, carried an article which stated that the Voice of Freedom Committee laid plans for a campaign to place a negro commentator on one of the four major networks as a public service feature. Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of three who had been selected for this job.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948, page 192, declared that the Voice of Freedom Committee was a Communist front whose function is the support of commentators who have received the acclaim of the Communist press.

[redacted] C advised on October 27, 1949 that DuBOIS was a speaker at a mass meeting held at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on October 27, 1949, protesting the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders. [redacted] stated that DuBOIS in his speech underlined that "The eleven Communist leaders were convicted not for acts against the government but for peace". Informant stated that DuBOIS observed that, "Our government, it seems to me, is out to stop the world from thinking".

[redacted] C submitted a picture of DuBOIS taken at the World Congress for Peace meeting held in Paris, France from April 20 to 25, 1949.

[redacted] C advised on November 10, 1949 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was Chairman of the African Aid Committee and sent out form letters over his signature under the date of May 28, 1949, requesting funds for this committee. [redacted] stated that the African Aid Committee has been set up by the Council on African Affairs and is a Communist front, to raise funds for the Council on African Affairs.

[redacted]

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[redacted] advised that DuBOIS is the Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

[redacted] furnished a copy of Volumn 9, No. 1 of the monthly bulletin "New Africa", dated January 1950. This bulletin carried an article concerning the activities of the Council on African Affairs, written by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS.

[redacted] advised that the "New Africa" was the official monthly bulletin of the Council on African Affairs.

The "Daily Worker" for March 14, 1950, page 10, column 3, carried an article which reflected that DuBOIS was a signer of a statement taking issue with the State Department's refusal to grant visas to the European Peace Mission to the United States.

[redacted] advised on April 15, 1950 that DuBOIS communicated with [redacted] recommended him to read "The World and Africa" written by DuBOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of May 5, 1950, page 2, column 4, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS signed an appeal sent in a telegram to Chief Justice FRED VINSON and Attorney General J. HOWARD McGRATH to stay the sentence of EUGENE DENNIS. EUGENE DENNIS was one of the eleven Communists convicted in the United States Court House, New York City, in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

The May 1950 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" carried an article written by W.E.B. DuBOIS.

[redacted] on April 28, 1950 that a paper front organization titled "Committee for Cooperation with the New South", Room 705, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is headed by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS and [redacted] this committee is a Communist Party

paper front organized by the Communist Party to raise funds to carry on Communist Party work in the South. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] is Director of Curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Amsterdam News" of May 27, 1950, page 4, column 2, carried an article captioned "Dr. DuBOIS to Head New Peace Information Center". This article stated that Dr. DuBOIS had been named the Chairman of a new group, the Peace Information Center, which, he states, will be available to bring news of peace activities throughout the world to interested New Yorkers.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that the Peace Information Center was established in May 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Appeal and other peace propaganda material.

[redacted] C advised that the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held in Stockholm, Sweden from March 15 to 19, 1950, approved an appeal for the unconditional prohibition of an atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression. This appeal became known as the Stockholm Peace Appeal and Communist Parties and Communist Party fronts throughout the world are now engaged in obtaining signatures to this appeal.

[redacted] C advised on April 25, 1950 that DuBOIS was invited and accepted an invitation to attend a welcome home reception for [redacted] to be held April 20, 1950 at Manhattan Towers Hotel, New York City.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised on March 2, 1950 that [redacted] was employed by the "Daily Worker" as of March 1950 as a writer.

"The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", dated June 4, 1950, section 2, page 9A, column 1, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, noted negro scholar, and leaders of the peace struggle announced this week the establishment of a Peace Information Center for the purpose of disseminating news of world-wide peace activities.

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The "Daily Worker" for July 18, 1950, page 5, column 1, carried an article in which it was stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, in a letter to DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, asked him to outlaw the atom bomb. DuBOIS states, "Is it our strategy that when the Soviet Union asks for peace we insist on war? Must any proposals for averting atomic catastrophe be sanctified by Soviet opposition? Has our country come to the 'tragic pass' that no possibility of mediating our differences with the Soviet Union exists?"

The "Daily Worker" of April 10, 1950, page 2, column 3, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of the signers of a letter protesting to President TRUMAN against the official reception of GONZALEZ VIDELA, President of Chile, on his visit to the United States on April 12, 1950.

The "Daily Worker" of May 1, 1950, page 12, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was elected as one of the vice chairmen of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions on April 30, 1950 at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, during a two-day convention.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities by report of March 23, 1949 as one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country.

The "Daily Worker" of May 11, 1950, page 4, column 1, carried an article which reflected that DuBOIS was one of the signers of an eighteen-page petition presented to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, asking for investigation of jail sentences imposed upon citizens cited for contempt of Congress by the Un-American Activities Committee.

The "Daily Worker" of June 11, 1950, page 11, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was chairman of a gathering at Manhattan Center, New York City, on June 8, 1950. This assembly was for the purpose of launching the national peace petition crusade.

The "Daily Worker" for June 20, 1950, page 2, column 3, stated that DuBOIS was one of the initial signers of the World Peace Appeal.

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The "Daily Worker" of August 28, 1950, page 3, column 4, stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of seventy signers of a letter to President TRUMAN and the Mayors of 192 American cities asking them to "act at once against those who seek to interfere with the right to petition, speak or act for peace".

The "Daily Worker" of September 11, 1950 carried an article which reflected that at a meeting at Dewey Square, 116th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, on September 9, 1950, PAUL ROBESON and others spoke denouncing the intervention in Korea, demanding the re-issuing of the ROBESON passport, and urged bail for the Communist leaders, negro job rights, and defeat of the police state bills. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS read a message to ROBESON from Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, who was travelling in Europe after attending the world peace meeting in Prague. This message was:- "All Europe longs to hear your voice. Your picture was in the streets of Prague. Never say die".

The "Daily Worker" of July 24, 1950, page 3, column 3, carried an article which stated that more than one hundred American negro leaders yesterday joined in denouncing American intervention in Korea as part of an attempt to have "the United States replace Europe in the enslavement of Asia and Africa". The article states that the statement was drafted by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS and was sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

[redacted] C

advised on June 23, 1950 that W.E.B. DuBOIS was a nationally known negro educator and writer. He stated that although on friendly terms with the Communist Party for a number of years with the Communists making great efforts to win his sympathies and support, Dr. DuBOIS actually joined the Party about 1944. Informant stated that he was advised of this fact by [redacted]

The "Daily Worker" for August 16, 1950, page 9, column 1, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center and Vice

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, left for Prague, Czechoslovakia to attend the Executive Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

The "Amsterdam News" of September 23, 1950, page 27, column 8, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and candidate of the American Labor Party of New York for the United States Senate, was, on September 15, 1950, voted a life membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This article stated that Dr. DuBOIS had been a member of this association for fifty years.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that the American Association for the Advancement of Science was characterized as the most important scientists' organization in the United States and had assailed President TRUMAN's "loyalty program" as "basically objectionable" for prying into persons' minds instead of concentrating on overt acts. Informant stated that this criticism was incorporated in a report drafted by the Committee on Civil Liberties of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The informant stated that the principal objective of the committee is to ascertain all available information concerning procedures and situations in the United States Government service which are likely to affect scientists or scientific activity and, if possible, to recommend improved procedures.

The "Daily Worker" for August 25, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article which stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, branded as a "fantastic absurdity" the Justice Department's demand that the peace group register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The New York "Amsterdam News" of August 25, 1950, page 2, column 2, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was barred from speaking at the Morgan State College on June 6, 1950. President JENKINS of Morgan State College stated that DuBOIS' speaking engagement was cancelled because "your appearance with PAUL ROBESON at the recent World Peace Congress in Paris and your failure to condemn his treasonable statement at that meeting have linked you publicly with the Communist movement in this country and we are withdrawing our invitation".

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] advised on August 29, 1950 that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was listed as Chairman of the Peace Information Center, with offices at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

The "Daily Worker" of September 7, 1950, page 4, column 1, carried an article which reflected that W.E.B. DuBOIS was nominated for the United States Senate on the American Labor Party ticket.

The "Daily Worker" for September 19, 1950, page 2, column 4, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS was one of ten negro leaders who urged Supreme Court Justice ROBERT JACKSON to grant the petition of the ten Communist leaders for continued bail pending appeal to the Supreme Court from their convictions for alleged violation of the Smith Act.

The "Daily Worker" for September 25, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article which reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, released a statement advising that nearly 600 prominent Americans were urging a ban on atomic warfare.

The "Daily Worker" for October 11, 1950, page 5, column 1, carried a picture of Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, a board member of the China Welfare Appeal, reviewing the Columbus Day Friendship Cargo for China which was to sail on October 26, 1950. The article states that the funds for the Columbus Day Friendship Cargo may be sent to China Welfare Appeal, Inc., 439 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that there is no doubt in his mind that the China Welfare Appeal is a Communist front and that it is considered a Communist Party front by Chinese familiar with its activities.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that on October 1[illegible], 1950 the American Labor Party of Queens County held a gala election rally at the Jamaica Arena, 144th Place and Archer Avenue, Jamaica, New York. Informant stated that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, candidate for United States Senator on the ALP ticket, was principal speaker, and that he stated in substance: "The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which represents the interests of the people".

[redacted]

DuBOIS elaborated on the history of the present Russia and emphasized that the capitalist countries led by the United States are trying to destroy the peaceful efforts and endeavors of the Soviet Union. DuBOIS claimed that pressure was being used by the United States Government on France and particularly on Italy to stay in line with United States foreign policies. DuBOIS stated that the Korean war was started by the United States for imperialist reasons. DuBOIS branded the United States Government's present foreign as well as domestic policy as completely disregarding the interests of the people and being concerned only with the profits of the Wall Street clique. Informant stated that DuBOIS' whole pattern of speech was the defiance of United States policy and the praising of whatever the Soviet Union is doing or has done in the past.

[redacted] C advised that he did not know whether or not Dr. DuBOIS was a member of the Communist Party as he has never seen him at any Communist Party meetings or functions, but that he has heard from a reliable source which he did not divulge that DuBOIS has joined the Communist Party.

"The Worker (Harlem)", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", of October 27, 1950, page 1, column 3, carried the following article in which Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS indicated his position as American Labor Party candidate for the United States Senate. DuBOIS issued the following statement on Korea and peace:

"Another crucial moment has come in the Korean War, now that the United Nations, forced by the United States, has pushed the North Korean troops beyond the 38th parallel. There were those of us who from the first believed this war, with its heavy cost in death, maiming and destruction was unnecessary; that it was a civil dispute for which the U. S. and especially South Korea were primarily responsible and which could have been settled with a minimum of hostilities if the UN had exhibited the restraint and wisdom in Korea which it exercised in the case of Palestine. This would surely have happened had not the United States insisted on war and started war before the UN consented to join.

"Our excuse was that Korean aggressors represented the Soviet Union. But no proof of this has ever been adduced; nor has China been proven an instigator of this war. Instead

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

"we tried to drag China in. Indeed, as the war progressed, it has become clear that neither Russia nor China desired this war nor advised it, nor aided it; nor was it to their interest to have it occur. It was the U. S. alone that seemed willing to make this evil upheaval the beginning of a Third World War.

"Apparently what the U. S. now fears is that this horrible interlude will really end in peace and not in world war. Our troops are pushing the South Koreans to invade the North."

[redacted] C advised on September 22, 1950 that at a meeting of the Maspeth Communist Party club executives on September 22, 1950, a topic for discussion was the preparing at once for the election campaign because the Communist Party is going all out to see that [redacted] is reelected and also that DuBOIS gets a large vote.

[redacted] C advised on September 27, 1950 that a news letter of the Peace Information Center carried an article by Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS in which he states: "More than two million signatures to the Appeal have been collected since the beginning of hostilities in Korea despite the general 'preventive war' hysteria and Red-baiting and attacks of the Secretary of State, Department of Justice, the House Un-American Activities Committee, the press, and leaders of various organizations."

[redacted] C advised on October 10, 1950 that an American Labor Party rally was held at Jamaica Arena, 144th Place and Archer Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, New York. Dr. DuBOIS was a speaker and stated that the ideas for peace and agreement with Russia should be followed on the Russian ideas.

[redacted] C advised on October 4, 1950 of a regular meeting of the Ozone Park Communist Party club held on October 4, 1950. At this meeting it was brought out that the Communists must fight to get DuBOIS elected in the 11th Assembly District. Volunteers were asked for to work each and every night until the end of the elections.

[redacted] C advised on October 24, 1950 of a meeting of the Queensbridge

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

Communist Party Club held on October 23, 1950. The speakers at this meeting mentioned Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS and lauded his wonderful record.

[redacted] C advised on October 9, 1950 that the American Labor Party staged a mass rally in honor of Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, ALP candidate for United States Senator from New York. This rally was held at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem, New York City on October 5, 1950.

The following "Daily Worker" issues carried articles concerning Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS' campaign for United States Senator on the American Labor Party ticket:

September 13, 1950, page 5, column 3
September 14, 1950, page 5, column 2
September 25, 1950, page 3, column 4
October 1, 1950, section 11, page 1, column 1
October 3, 1950, page 4, column 1
October 5, 1950, page 4, column 2
October 5, 1950, page 4, column 1
October 5, 1950, page 5, column 4
October 6, 1950, page 3, column 1
October 6, 1950, page 4, column 1
October 8, 1950, page 2, column 4
October 9, 1950, page 4, column 2
October 10, 1950, page 4, columns 1 and 4
October 11, 1950, page 4, column 2
October 19, 1950, page 8, column 5
October 20, 1950, page 2, column 1
October 23, 1950, page 9, column 3
October 23, 1950, page 4, column 3
October 25, 1950, page 3, column 2
October 26, 1950, page 3, column 4
October 27, 1950, page 4, column 1

The following issues of the "Amsterdam News" also carried articles relating to Dr. DuBOIS' campaign for United States Senator on the American Labor Party ticket:

September 9, 1950, page 2, column 3
September 16, 1950, page 6, column 3
September 30, 1950, page 5, column 1

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

October 7, 1950, page 14, column 4
October 7, 1950, page 8, column 5
October 14, 1950, page 4, column 4

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS, who resides at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City, and who has a business address of 23 West 26th Street, New York City, was:

1) A speaker at a rally held October 27, 1949 at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, sponsored by the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The subject of his speech was "In Defense of Dignity -Eleven Convicted Communist Leaders". Informant stated that the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is affiliated with the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

2) A member of the Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER, on September 18, 1941. The Citizens Committee to Free EARL BROWDER has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

3) A speaker and chairman of the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East meeting held at City Casino on January 23, 1948.

4) A sponsor of the American Committee for Indonesian Independence on January 6, 1950. The American Committee for Indonesian Independence was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front organization in a report of 1948, page 113.

5) A speaker at a mass rally at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

6) A speaker at a Colonial Freedom Rally held on June 6, 1946 at Madison Square Garden, New York City, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs.

7) Was guest of honor at the 4th anniversary dinner of the Jefferson School of Social Science held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on February 9, 1948. The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

8) Was on the seating list of the American Russian Institute dinner held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on June 2, 1948. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

9) A speaker at an "Action for Israel" rally sponsored by the American Jewish Congress at Manhattan Center, New York City, on November 30, 1948. Confidential Informant T-15, of known reliability, advised that the American Jewish Congress was Communist infiltrated and was affiliated with the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, International Workers Order. The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

10) A sponsor of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist Leaders, on December 12, 1949.

11) Was contributing editor of the publication "Masses and Mainstream" on March 3, 1948.

12) Was a speaker at a rally held at Madison Square Garden on May 29, 1946 under the auspices of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

13) Was a member of the New York Committee to Win the Peace, on June 30, 1946. The New York Committee to Win the Peace is a branch of the National Committee to Win the Peace, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

14) A speaker at a rally for academic freedom, sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, held at St. Nicholas Arena, 66th Street and Broadway, New York City, on October 10, 1948. The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities on March 23, 1949, page 698, as "one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country".

X

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

The following description of the subject was furnished by [redacted] and through personal observation:

Name	WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS
Residence	409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City
Employment	Director, Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York City
Born	February 23, 1868, Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Height	5'10"
Weight	165
Hair	Gray mixed with black, curly
Eyes	Brown
Build	Stocky
Peculiarities	Wears pointed goatee
Relatives	NINA GOMER DuBOIS, wife, deceased; Mrs. YOLAND D. WILLIAMS, daughter, Baltimore, Maryland.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WFO

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: February 12, 1951

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] of this office that among [redacted] old issues of the "New York Daily Compass" she had observed, [redacted] August 11, 1949 issue on page thirteen, columns two, three, four [redacted] twenty-one, columns three, four and fi[redacted] before the House Foreign Affairs Co[redacted]

[redacted] Nine copies of the hearings before th[redacted] House of Representatives, 81st Congres[redacted] S. 1650 and H.R. 5895 during July and August 1949 were obtained. These printed hearings contain not only the testimony of DR. DU BOIS but also the testimony and statements or the following individuals and organizations [redacted] may be of interest to the Bureau: 7/28,29; 8/2-5, 8/4 TESTIMONY

[redacted] R. GILBERT A. HARRISON, National Chairman, American Veterans Committee; MR. FREDERICK J. LIBBY, Executive Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War; MRS. LAWRENCE M. MALLERY, JR., National Literature Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; MR. [redacted] CULBERTSON, Chairman, Citizens Committee for United Nations Reform,

Enclosures

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-8-99 BY SP

100-99729-20

FEB 13 1951

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 7/1/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-1-90

CONFIDENTIAL

TESTIMONY

Inc.; MR. RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; MR. HAROLD BUCHMAN, Maryland State Director of the Progressive Party; MR. ARNOLD JOHNSON, Legislative Director, Communist Party; ARTHUR SCHUTZER, State Executive Secretary, American Labor Party of New York; MURIEL DRAPER, President, Congress of American Women; SEYMOUR LINFIELD, Executive Director, Young Progressives of America; CLARK FOREMAN, National Director, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; JULE T. BOUCHARD, Secretary, Continuations Committee, Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

It is to be pointed out that DR. DU BOIS indicated that he was appearing at the request of the Council on African Affairs and the Continental Peace Congress to be held the following month in Mexico.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

February 8, 1951

Director, FBI

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DuBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

Bureau file 100-99729

On January 15, 1951, [redacted] advised that [redacted] furnished information to the effect that Professor W.E.B. DuBois was one of the Americans elected to the Praesidium of the World Peace Congress at Warsaw.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-99729-21
FEB 10 1951

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

[redacted]

FEDER U OF IN

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	2/13/51	1/30,31/51	[redacted]

TITLE: CHANGED
Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS, aka
William E. Duboise

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C [redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] Great Barrington, Massachusetts reveal one WILLIAM E. DUBOISE was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the son of ALFRED and MARY DUBOISE on February 23, 1868.

- R U C -

DETAILS: [redacted]

The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the name recorded for subject on his birth record at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, namely, WILLIAM E. DUBOISE.

BIRTH

[redacted] Great Barrington, Massachusetts, produced the original book in which births are recorded for the year 1868 (an un-numbered book) and on page 4 of said book is recorded the birth of one WILLIAM E. DUBOISE at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1868. The father's name is listed as ALFRED and the mother as MARY, (no maiden name). His father's occupation is given as a "Barber". The place of his father's birth is recorded as San Domingo, his mother's place of birth as Egremont, Massachusetts.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

5 - Bureau (100-99729)

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/80 BY SP[redacted]

COPY IN FILE

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED

[redacted]

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

The records indicate subject is a Negro.

REFERENCE: [redacted]

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 3/3/51

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, SM-C. [redacted]

[redacted] CAPTIONED PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, [redacted]

WASH AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER FOR MARCH TWO CARRIES STORY THAT DR. DU BOI[redacted]

MARRIED SHIRLEY GRAHAM OF ST. ALBANS, NY, IN NY FEB TWENTYSEVEN AND WAS[redacted]

LEAVING FOR CARRIBEAN HONEYMOON IMMEDIATELY.

[redacted]

100-99729-23
MAR 9 1951
5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/80 BY SP[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, NEW YORK

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In response to the Department's request, that the Bureau attempt to ascertain dates Dr. DUBOIS entered and left the United States during the last two years, there is being forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure a photograph of Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS' passport. It is pointed out that Immigration and Naturalization Service "admitted" stamps dated May 31, 1949, September 16, 1949, and September 11, 1950, appear on pages four and five of this passport.

In order that this passport could be returned to the Passport Division within the time limit they set, it was photographed rather than being taken directly to the translation unit as previous correspondence in this matter set out.

It is suggested that the Bureau have the visas and visa control stamps translated in order to determine where DUBOIS visited and on what dates.

One copy of above passport photos will be maintained in the [redacted] (Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS).

Enclosures: To Bureau
13 Photographs of Passport #2401 containing all visas and visa control stamps.
(negatives for above photos)

[redacted]

[redacted] Dr. DUBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/80 BY [redacted]

100-99729-
NOT RECORDED
136 APR 1951
23 B

*Serial was referred to State for classification and determined not classifiable per Dept. of State letter dtd 11-25-77 [redacted] 3632 8-3-78

SAC, Washington Field Office

April 16, 1951

Director, FBI

[redacted] INFORMATION CENTER
[redacted] SECURITY - C

[redacted] (Mr. DUNCAN)

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated April 7, 1951.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Enclosurs

[redacted]

100-99729

195

APR 28 1951

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

May 7, 19[redacted]

Director, FBI

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Submitted herewith is information obtained by [redacted] 4/27/51

Description of exhibit:

1. Letter addressed "Dear Friend" dated 4/20/51 from [redacted]

2. Pamphlet entitled "Peace on Trial"

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 4417 [redacted]
2/9/77

ENCLOSURE

100-99129-24

MAY 9 1951

13

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
AND ASSOCIATES IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM No. 311 16-18 WEST 29TH STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

April 20, 1951

Dear Friend:

With indecent haste, the Department of Justice is pushing the prosecution of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his associates of the former Peace Information Center. Defense motions are scheduled in Washington on April 27, and trial has been set for May 14th.

We are asking you and your organization to take action immediately to stop this effort to convict these advocates of peace as "foreign agents".

As Dr. Du Bois has stated: "Any successful attempt on the part of the Government to suppress and curtail free circulation of ideas among the peoples of the world is monstrous and aimed at making all advocacy of peace and all social reform impossible."

A roster of the defendants gives significant evidence of the scope and importance of the case: DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS, internationally-known scholar, dean of American letters, and beloved champion of the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom for over fifty years; ELIZABETH MOOS, writer, educator and an eloquent woman's voice for peace; ABBOTT SIMON, combat veteran World War II and organizer for peace; KYRLE ELKIN, business man and Treasurer of the Peace Information Center; SYLVIA SOLOFF, militant trade unionist and clerical worker in the office of the PIC, indicted together with the officers of the organization.

The defense of these five Americans is a defense of the right to speak for peace.

We urge you to act immediately! Upon receipt of this letter -

(1) WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ATT'Y GEN. J. HOWARD McGRATH DEMANDING THE DISMISSAL OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. DU BOIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE FORMER PEACE INFORMATION CENTER.

(2) HAVE YOUR ORGANIZATION AND FRIENDS TAKE SIMILAR ACTION.

(3) ORGANIZE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES.

(4) CONTRIBUTE FUNDS TO THE DEFENSE CAMPAIGN. $25,000 is needed to win this case for peace! Make checks payable to SHIRLEY GRAHAM, TREASURER.

We remind you - the prosecution is not waiting. The defense must move quickly.

WE URGE YOU TO - ACT NOW!

Sincerely,

dpowa

CO-CHAIRMEN: HON. ELMER A. BENSON, PAUL ROBESON — VICE-CHAIRMEN: MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD, HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, LEON STRAUS — TREASURER: SHIRLEY GRAHAM

IN APRIL of 1950 the Peace Information Center was established in the city of New York by a group of citizens profoundly concerned with the question of peace. Among its founders was Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, the great Negro leader and dean of American letters who accepted the post of Chairman.

During the few months of its existence, the Peace Information Center served this country by making available to its citizens information concerning efforts for peace being undertaken throughout the world.

Among the documents which it made available were the International Red Cross Statement and the World Peace (Stockholm) Appeal against the employment of atomic warfare. As with all material published by the Center, the exact texts were presented for the American people to read and judge.

The service performed by the PIC must be judged against the studious silence maintained by the American press and radio on significant world-wide efforts for peace.

The work of the PIC must be considered in the light of a basic tenet of democracy—that intelligence and reason are predicated upon a free exchange of ideas. . . .

NOTICE WAS SERVED on the PIC by the Justice Department in August of 1950 that they were required to register as an agency of a "foreign principal" pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The reaction of the organization to this amazing and unprecedented action was immediate. A brief was presented to the Justice Department demonstrating that no "agency" relationship existed and contending that application of the Act to the PIC was an invasion of basic constitutional rights and privileges.

The arguments were summarily rejected by the Justice Department. Dr. Du Bois, the distinguished Chairman of the PIC, requested an opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. William E. Foley of the Justice Department and U.S. Att'y General J. Howard McGrath. Dr. Du Bois was not even extended the courtesy of a reply.

In February 1951, some time after the PIC had been dissolved, a federal grand jury, after hearing solely government evidence, returned an indictment against the PIC and its officers, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin and Abbott Simon. The indictment went so far as to include Sylvia Soloff, a clerical worker in the office.

In the course of the arraignment, Dr. Du Bois was fingerprinted, searched for concealed weapons, and manacled.

NO ISSUE OF OUR TIME has greater import than the question of peace. No other issue so manifestly embraces the [illegible] of our nation and all other nations.

Concern with peace is the property and obligation of citizens of every land.

To be informed about peace is the right of all Americans.

To speak for peace is an inalienable and historic privilege.

The indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers is a challenge to these rights and privileges.

The shameful conduct of the arraignment of Dr. Du Bois must be related to his fifty years of devotion to the struggles of the Negro and colonial peoples for freedom and equality.

The attempt to brand peace as "alien" to our nation is a denial of the universality of the question and an effort to intimidate Americans who would speak in its behalf.

The Justice Department has placed PEACE ON TRIAL!

The American people must assert their right to serve as the final jury.

ACTION

In your own behalf

1

Write or wire President Harry S. Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath urging the dropping of the indictment of the Peace Information Center and its officers.

2

Have your organization and friends take similar action.

3

Organize local defense committees.

4

Contribute funds for the defense of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and associates.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
DEFENSE OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
AND ASSOCIATES OF THE
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

ROOM 311 — 16-18 WEST 89TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

( ) Enclosed find my contribution of

$ ..... for the defense of the advocates of peace.

Make checks payable to: Shirley Graham, Treasurer

( ) I would like to volunteer to help in the work of the defense committee.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

PEACE ON TRIAL

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

52 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
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_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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FBI/DOJ

United States Department o e
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

New York, New
May 11, 1951

[redacted]

Director, FBI

Attention: [redacted]

Re: INFORMATION RECEIVED
[redacted]
W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York teletype of May 10, 1951.

Enclosed herewith are two photostatic copies of the catalogue described in referenced teletype.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILM

[redacted]

Declassified By 4417 CTT/bd
2/9/77

RECORDED - 140

100-99729-26

MAY 13 '51

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/80 BY SP[redacted]

New York, New York

May 9, 1951

ITEMS CLIPPED FROM DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER

FROM February 6, 1951 through May 6, 1951 concerning DOCTOR W.E.B. DUBOIS, Indictment, etc.:

1. DAILY WORKER, 2-6-51
200 NOTABLES SPONSOR DINNER FOR DU BOIS.

2. DAILY WORKER, 2-7-51
DU BOIS TO SPEAK AT RALLY AGAINST ARMING OF NAZIS.

3. THE WORKER, 2-11-51
DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS INDICTED FOR ADVOCATING PEACE,
DU BOIS: 'GOV'T CAN'T MAKE PEACE ALIEN.' (Page #1)

4. THE WORKER, 2-11-51
PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE....
TREK TO WASHINGTON MARCH 1st WILL AKS $64 QUESTION.

5. THE WORKER, 2-11-51
A RECORD OF SCHOLARSHIP AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP
(By Mel Fiske) (Page #3)

6. THE WORKER, 2/11/ 51
DUBOIS, 4 OTHERS INDICTED FOR ADVOCATING PEACE.
) Pages 3 and 11.)

7. DAILY WORKER, 2/16/51
MINN. MEETING PLEDGES 100#,000 PEACE BALLOTS.
(Page #2)

8. DAILY WORKER, 2/16/51
1,400 GREET DU BOIS AT BOSTON RALLIES.

9. DAILY WORKER, 2/19/51
SET 1,500 GOAL HERE FOR PEACE CRUSADE.

10. DAILY WORKER, 2/19/51
DU BOIS GIVES THE RECORD OF HIS PEACE ADVOCACY.
)Page #8)

11. DAILY WORKER , 2/19/51
ALP CALLS RALLY WEDNESDAY TO DEFEND DU BOIS.
(Page #8)

12. DAILY WORKER, 2/21/51
DU BOIS DINNER TO BE ##### HELD IN HARLEM FRIDAY.

13. DAILY WORKER, 2/21/51
DU BOIS SPEAKS TONIGHT AT GOLDEN GATE RALLY.

14. DAILY WORKER, 2/21/51
HARLEM PROTESTS INDICTMENT OF ... DU BOIS.
(Advertisement for Rally held on 2/21/51)

15. DAILY WORKER, 2/22/51
LARGE TURNOUT SEEN FOR MARCH 15 PEACE PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON
(Pages 2 and 9)

16. DAILY WORKER, 2/23/51
2,500 IN HARLEM CHEER DU BOIS.
Pages 3 and 9.

17. DAILY WORKER, 2/26/51
JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL BACKS PEACE CRUSADE .

18. DAILY WORKER, 2/26/51
PEACE CRUSADE... ENDORSED ON WEST COAST.
(Page 9)

19. DAILY WORKER, 2/26/51
PEACE IS THEME AT TRIBUTE TO DR. DU BOIS.
(Pages 3 and 9)

20. DAILY WORKER, 3/2/51
' COURIER ' EDITOR HITS INDICTMENT OF DU BOIS.

21. DAILY WORKER, 3/12/51
LOVETT AND DU BOIS TO ADDRESS MASS PEACE PILGRIMAGE TO CAPITAL.

22. DAILY WORKER, 3/14/51
SPECIAL TRAINS TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON THURSDAY.

23. DAILY WORKER, 3/15/51
LOUISVILLE DEFENDER Says DU BOIS VICTIM OF HYSTERIA.

24. DAILY WORKER, 3/22/51
CLEVELAND GROUPS HIT DU BOIS INDICTMENT.

25. DAILY WORKER, 4/11/51
SEVEN FUR LOCALS PROTEST INDICTMENT OF DR. DU BOIS.

26. DAILY WORKER, 4/16/51
SET UP NATIONAL GROUP TO DEFEND DOCTOR DU BOIS.

27. DAILY WORKER, 4/18/51
OPEN DRIVE TO DISMISS ACTION AGAINST DU BOIS.

28. DAILY WORKER, 4/23/51
WHITE STUDENTS JOIN DR. DU BOIS SUPPORTERS.

29. DAILY WORKER, 4/25/51
FIVE PEACE LEADERS FILE AFFIDAVIT ON INDICTMENT.

30. DAILY WORKER, 4/26/51
DU BOIS ATTENDS PEACE CENTER SUIT TOMORROW.

31. DAILY WORKER, 4/30/51
NAACP YOUTH LEADER URGES DU BOIS DEFENSE.
)Page #5)

32. DAILY WORKER, 4/30/51
SOUTHERN RIGHT GROUPS AGAINST FRAMERS: McGEE, PATTERSON, DU BOIS DEFENDED.
(Page #5)

33. DAILY WORKER, 5/2/51
QUICK ACTION URGENT AS GOV'T RUSHES DU BOIS TRIAL.

34. DAILY WORKER, 5/2/51
CHICAGO UNIVERSITY PEACE BODY BACKS DU BOIS.

35. DAILY WORKER, 5/4/51
FISK STUDENTS PROTEST TRIAL OF DR. DU BOIS.

36. DAILY WORKER, 5/6/51
SOUTHERN STUDENTS FORM DU BOIS DEFENSE GROUP.

37. THE WORKER, 5/6/51
HEARING SHOWS BIAS IN PEACE LEADERS' TRIAL.

End of articles re: Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois for this date.

Clippings from Daily Compass
on Du Bois -

(1) Feb. 11, 1951
Page 3, Magazine Section
(Ed. by Du Bois)
"The American Negro - Past & Future."

(2) Feb. 11, 1951
Page 5
U.S. Judicial Peace Long
Months after Dr. Disbands.

(3) Feb. 12, 1951
Page 7 -
Mark My Words, by Marcantonio
(Article on Du Bois indictment)

(4) Feb. 13, 1951
PEOPLE Page 9
Denounce Indictment of Du Bois

Page 2 - Congress (Cont'd)

(ST 2-15-1951
Page 7 -

Bronx Schools Ban Du Bois;
ASP Protests -

G 2/16/51 page 9

WELFARE

Tribute to Man Who Made History - by Wm. S. Gailman

G 2/18/51
Pages 4 and 5

Civil Rights

Du Bois, 3 others Plead Innocent

G 2/19/51 Page 10

Mark My Words - Procaccino
(Art. on Du Bois)

Page 3 - Compass (Cont'd)

(9) Feb. 20, 1951
FORUM Page 8
Peace Int Un-American
Ltr signed Aaron Katz

(10) Feb. 21, 1951
Page 9
PEOPLE =
Essex House Bars Dinner for
Du Bois -

(11) Feb. 25, 1951 Page 7
PEOPLE
Du Bois Honored, Zion on Peace Fight

(12) ~~March 14~~, 1951
Page 17
PEACE
Jews to Leave Here on Peace Crusade

Page 4 (Compass - Cont'd

(31 March 16, 1951
Pages 4 and 5

PEACE

State Dept. official Called to Delegates.

(41 March 21, 1951
ZORUM Page 8

Poem on Peace by
Rayfus W Williams

(51 3/25/51 - Page 4

People

NAACP denounces Du Bois indictment -

(61 April 1, 1951 Page 7

PEOPLE

Mrs. Moss Arrested on Return to U.S.

Page 5 (Comm. - Courts)

[illegible] April 3, 1951

Page 4

Courts

Sup. Mass denies Foreign Agent Charge

11 - 4/6/51 Page 5

U.S. Briefs

ACLU assails American Committee for naming Communist Peace Groups leads -

191 4/29/51 Page 5

Civil Rights

Group Challenges Registration Act

23. May 2, 1951 Page 4

Courts

Judge Asks Proof in Peace Center Trial -

End.

Items from "National Guardian"

(1) Feb-14, 1951
Page 1, Marcantonio on Du Bois Indictment

(2) Feb-19, 1951-
Page 5-
US Indicts Du Bois as Foreign Agent

(3) Feb-21, 1951
Page 1-
Shameful Arraignment of Du Bois-

(4) Feb-28, 1951 - Page 5-
World Tributes to Du Bois

(5) March 7, 1951-
Page 9.
Du Bois Indictment - Lake A Stand
Negro Leaders.

(6) March 14, 1951
Page 2-
Re Mail Bag-
Ltr. from Director, Farmer's Union
West Glacier, Montana
"Dept. of Injustice"

(El Paso Herald-Post (Cont.)

(El Paso Herald-Post, March 21, 1951

Peace Page 4

2,500 Crusaders tell Washington Silent.

(El Paso Herald-Post, March 28, 1951

Peace (Page 6)

Du Bois Faces Peace-Making Charge -

(El Paso Herald-Post, March 28, 1951

Page 1

Corruption, Inc., Injustice and War

(El Paso Herald-Post, April 11, 1951

Peace (Page 9)

"Big Issue is On" Two Nations Asserted

Peace

Two Plans for Peace Seen

(Robt'l Hudson. Cont'd)

(12) April 25, 1951.
"Pages 4 and 5
"Peaceful Hundreds Besiege
UN Delegates."

(13) May 2, 1951
Page 2
Mail Bag (Letter)
Africa Calling Du Bois

(14) May 2, 1951
Peace
Back to Salem

[redacted] Daily Worker and
[redacted] Editorials on the Bill
for 1949 and 1950 (1951
typed list :) :

1. 7/12/50 Page 2
[redacted] & Offer Peace Plan at
[redacted] Zenith

2. 7/15/50 - Page 5
[redacted] asks Jackson Outlaw
[redacted] Bomb.

3. 7/17/50 Page 5 -
[redacted] Smear 3 Un-Americans

4. 7/24/50 = Pages 3 and 8
[redacted] Resolutions Hit Intervention
[redacted] War For Slavery -

GI 9/16/50 Page 9
Du Bois Leaves for Prague
Peace Meeting.

GI 8/25/50 - (Pages 2 and 9)
Du Bois Blast Move by
Justice Dept. Against Peace Groups.

GI 8/25/50 (Pages 2 and 9)
Move Cited as Warning
of Police-State Laws

GI 8/25/50 — (Page 5)
Negro Leaders Sign Peace Appeal

GI 8/25/50 - Page 7
Editorial =
Register The Peace-Maker

Page 3 Daily Worker - 1949-1950
Cont'd

[10] 9/13/50 - Page 5

Du Bois' Senate Race Scores
Ed, Memos -

[11] 9/14/50, Pages 3 and 5
Right to Advocate Peace
Defended by Mine, Mill Head

[12] 9/14/50 - Page 5

Du Bois Candidacy Makes
Possible Large Vote For
Peace - by Michael Singer

[13] ~~9/20/50~~: Page 2

Du Bois Life Member of
Top Science Unit -

Page 4 Daily Worker - 1945-1955
Cont:

(14 10/4/50 Page 4

Du Bois Urges All Act for Peace in Korea.

(5) 10/5/50 - Page 4

Bishop Walls Heads Citizens for Du Bois

(16 10/5/50 Page 5 -

Ad for ALP Jubilee for Du Bois

(17 10/6/50 - Page 4

Harlem Rally Hears Candidate Du Bois

(18 10/11/50 - Page 5

Harlem Learns Difference

Daily Worker 1949-1950
(Cont):

11. 10/10/50 Page 4
Use Effect to Win Peace,
Urging Unity.

11 1-7/10/50 - Page 2.
Du Bois Awaits Appeal
Decision on Gilbert.

1949.

211 2-13-49 Page Magazine Sec. #5
Du Bois Sees Africans on
March to Liberation

211 2/15/49 - Page 7
Union Honors Dr. Du Bois
(Picture & short By-line)

Page Daily Worker 1949-1950 Cont:

23 - 6/2/49 Page 6

Du Bois & Speak Out at Harlem Peace Rally.

24 - 6/3/49 Page 4

Africa Looks to China: Du Bois

25 - 8/2/49 Page 2

Dr. Du Bois Backs Ben Davis ~~for Council~~ Reelection to City Council

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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WASH FROM NEW YORK 15 5-10-51

DIRECTOR

ATTENTION:

APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES AND FIELD OFFICES

Classification C
DATE 9/18/80

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM ON MAY NINTH LAST ADVISED JUST COMPLETED CATALOGING OF FAVORABLE ARTICLES RE W.E.B. DU BOIS. INDICTED CHAIRMAN OF PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, APPEARING IN QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE, QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE, QUOTE DAILY COMPASS UNQUOTE AND QUOTE NATIONAL GUARDIAN UNQUOTE. IS WORKING WITH DU BOIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE. CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES IN POSSESSION NYO AND WILL BE SENT TO BUREAU. PREVIOUSLY INDICATED THESE ARTICLES WOULD BE USED TO SHOW HOW PEOPLE FAVOR RELEASE OF DU BOIS. HE SAID THESE WOULD BE USED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL AND ALSO IN FUND DRIVE. SIMILAR PROJECT JUST COMPLETED BY ON QUOTE PEACE ITEMS UNQUOTE GENERALLY. RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE.

NIGHT MAY NINTH LAST, WHICH WAS TO LAST THREE TO FIVE HOURS. MEETING TOOK PLACE ROOM THREE ELEVEN, HOTEL BRESLIN, NYC, HDQTRS. OF DU BOIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE. DOES NOT KNOW WHAT TOOK PLACE AT MEETING.

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MAY 25 19..
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RECEIVED 5-10-51 C

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REASON-FCIM II, 1.4.(
DATE OF REVIEW 2-1-82

[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MAY 24 1951

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TELETYPE

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WASH 2A NYC 3 FROM LOS ANGELES

DIRECTOR, SAC [redacted]

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS, IS-C. DAYLET. [redacted] ADVISES DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS [redacted] PRESUMABLY MRS. DUBOIS, CONTEMPLATE A TRIP TO L.A., ARRIVING JUNE SEVENTEEN NEXT FOR DURATION OF FIVE DAYS [redacted] STATES THAT INSTRUCTIONS FROM N.Y. ARE TO EFFECT DUBOIS SHOU MAKE ONLY TWO PERSONAL APPEARANCES IN L.A. AND THAT PROBABLY ONE MASS MEETING AND A BANQUET WILL BE HELD FOR DUBOIS.

[redacted]

100-29729-[illegible]-28

MAY 26 1951

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LAST WORD IS EVENTS.

[redacted]

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/98

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[redacted]

...MENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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WASH[redacted] FROM LOS ANGELES [redacted] 5-22 PM

DIRECTOR DEFERRED

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS, IS-C. [redacted]

FURNISHED HANDBILL ISSUED BY INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY FOR DISTRI
UTION THIS WEEKEND. HANDBILL ADVERTISES MASS MEETING FEATURING DR.
W.E.B. DUBOIS AND SHIRLEY GRAHAM ON JUNE TWENTYONE NEXT AT EMBASSY
AUDITORIUM UNDER AUSPICES OF IPP. THEME OF HANDBILL IS QUOTE
STOP THE TRIAL AGAINST DR. DUBOIS, THE VERDICT MUST BE PEACE
UNQUOTE. THE DAILY PEOPLES WORLD ON JUNE EIGHTH LAST DESCRIBES THIS
AS DUBOIS-MAJOR APPEARANCE IN SO. CALIF. AND IN ADDITION LISTS A SER
OF LUNCHEONS AND RECEPTIONS TO BE HELD IN HONOR OF DUBOIS AND
GRAHAM THROUGH THE WEEK ENDING JUNE TWENTYTWO NEXT.

HOOD

[redacted]

RECORDED - 64/20 - 99729-2[illegible]

EX-130 JUN 13

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DATE 7/1/80 BY SP/[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: July 23, 1951

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: W. E. B. DU BOIS; SHIRLEY GRAHAM,
aka Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
SECURITY MATTER - C

On June 16, 1951, [redacted] advised [redacted] that [redacted] had given [redacted] an invitation to a luncheon honoring SHIRLEY GRAHAM, also known as Mrs. W. E. B. DU BOIS, at Ciro's, 8433 Sunset Boulevard, on Friday, June 22, 1951, at 12:30 P.M.

[redacted] attended the above-mentioned luncheon and observed that approximately 150 women were in attendance. About 25 of these women were colored.

Classified by SPS [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

SARAJO LORD, Executive Secretary of the Southern California Council, ASP, introduced Mrs. LOU SOLOMON, also known as WILLA SOLOMON, who spoke briefly on the question of peace. She said that the subject of peace was of particular interest to the mothers, wives, and negro women because of the persecution of the leaders for peace. She stated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM had been on the battlefront in the fight for peace. She further identified SHIRLEY GRAHAM as chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, and a charter member of the ASP.

Mr. LLOYD GOUGH made some humorous remarks and finally asked for contributions. One SALKA VIERTEL donated a large solid gold ring, stating that she had no money to give at this time.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM began her talk by stating that she felt very much at home among members of the ASP, and further that she did not intend to make a speech but that she wanted to make a frank talk as one worker for peace to another. She told of a recent dinner party given by New York attorney MARTIN POPPER at which JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, DALTON TRUMBO, Dr. DU BOIS and herself were present. During the preliminary cocktails at this dinner, MARTIN POPPER's son commented that everyone present at the party had either been in jail or was going to jail. In this regard, SHIRLEY GRAHAM commented that it was ridiculous and fantastic that America's best minds were being sent [redacted]. She said that with all of the

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DATE OF REVIEW 7-7-80

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great progress which had been made in this country, we had not advanced in the commonest of ideas. "We in this room are the protectors of the culture of America." She said that "squads" were going into book stores and libraries taking books off the shelves. "Writers' are being deprived of making a living and it is up to us to seriously face the problem--unafraid."

She described the Peace Information Center, which had been set up in April of 1950, as a point for the gathering of information regarding peace movements around the world and the dissemination of the same. She told of the peace conference which was started by ASP and held at the Waldorf Hotel in New York. She said that it had been started by HARLOW SHAPLEY and further that some of the best minds in the country were present. Some of the great minds of Europe were prevented from coming to the United States by our State Department.

Miss GRAHAM said that she went to France to attend the Paris Peace Conference. She paid her expenses from money received on an advanced payment of her forthcoming book. She said that every nation, creed, color, and class came to discuss how world peace could be obtained. "We will not be driven to murder each other," they said. She mentioned (PABLO) PICASSO and others who were present. She described them as "workers." Their slogan at the end of the conference, "We shall have peace." She gave a short discussion of the peace conference at Cuba and was at one held in Mexico City. She said that writers were the "core" of the peace movement. They must give out information. The Peace Information Center sent out postalgrams all over the country. She said that the Stockholm Peace Appeal had been drawn up in Stockholm by the people of the world. She mentioned that O. JOHN ROGGE from the United States had signed the appeal in Stockholm. She said that the Peace Information Center had obtained several million signatures on the peace appeal. The State Department of the United States then noticed this group, the American Peace Committee, and ordered them to register as foreign agents. "We laughed," she said. They were all volunteer workers with the exception of SYLVIA SOLOFF (ph.) who worked overtime in the office. They were not receiving money from any foreign sources, only from poor Americans--working people--who wanted peace.

Miss GRAHAM said the Government had decided to close the office of the Peace Information Center and Dr. DU BOIS asked the State Department for an opportunity to explain and show the

[redacted]

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records of that organization. Soon thereafter five officers of the Peace Information Center were indicted as "foreign agents." SYLVIA SOLOFF received a $10,000 fine and five years in jail. She said that another man of the group, a war veteran who had been on the staff of General MAC ARTHUR and who had seen Hiroshima and Nagasaki, said, "We must work against the atomic bomb." He also received five years in jail and a $10,000 fine. Miss GRAHAM referred to General MAC ARTHUR as "that mad man from Tokyo." She said that the treasurer of the group was a businessman with offices in New York, London and Paris. He was sentenced to five years in jail. He said, "If this can happen to me, it can happen to TAFT." She said that another cultured New England woman who had taught in an exclusive New England school had been in Czechoslovakia studying conditions, and upon her return to the United States, she was captured at the airport on Long Island by the F.B.I.

GRAHAM said that Dr. DU BOIS, who speaks for all people who are oppressed, black or white, and workers everywhere, has been called a "dangerous agent." She said, "He is dangerous to tyrants who would oppress the people." She said if the Peace Information Center can be indicted, then all of us can be indicted and civilization can be crushed and annihilated. She said the bill of particulars of the indictment of the Peace Information Center says that it disseminated in the United States information about war, about peace and matters related thereto. Miss GRAHAM said, "If this is a crime, then everyone in this room is guilty--every worker for peace."

Miss GRAHAM then described the desolation caused by war which she had observed in Hamburg, Germany, and Marseilles, France. "War against the people--war against the workers," she shouted. She said that writers must make the people see this thing in our country or we will be destroyed. "We will have concentration camps. We must save our country from total destruction. We must be real Americans like Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine. We cannot afford to be afraid. We must clasp hands and all work together. We are lost as individuals. As we swim against this tide, we will gather strength. Others will join us." She said, "We cultured workers of the Peace Information Center were indicted because we dealt with ideas which are dangerous to the tyrants. We are all guilty because we elect men like RANKIN to our Congress. I want you to feel your guilt. This is our nation." She closed by reading a poem by Dr. DU BOIS

The meeting closed by SARAJO LORD stating that GRAHAM would endorse copies of her book in the lobby of Dr. DU BOIS's

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[redacted] (C) CONFIDENTIAL

On June 25, 1951, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that she attended a meeting at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles on June 21, 1951, sponsored by the Independent Progressive Party. The informant noted a huge banner across the top of the stage with the inscription, "The verdict must be peace."

SHIRLEY GRAHAM was introduced as "a fighter for peace." She said the attack on Dr. DU BOIS was an attack on all Americans "We are fighting for equality and freedom for the colored people and peace and equality for all people." She said that she did not intend to be silenced in her work for peace or her fight for Negro rights. "We must get rid of white supremacy," she said. She indicated that America needs honest men in what is left of this democracy. Today the majority do not want war. Throw off those who would keep us down. This is a critical day for American negroes." Everywhere she travels, she is greeted by loyal Americans who want peace and also desire to be saved from the threat of war.

Miss GRAHAM described the Peace Information Center which she and Dr. DU BOIS founded in April, 1950, in New York City. She said, "Truth is dangerous to the selfish few in our country who are trying to silence the strong voices in the fight for peace and freedom."

"The Government called Dr. DU BOIS an 'enemy agent.' He is an agent of oppressed people." Miss GRAHAM described a concentration camp in Germany with smoke-blackened walls and huge piles of ashes. "The Jewish people will rise against their enemies." "I call upon minority; we can do something now."

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS received a standing tribute when he appeared on the stage. He started his speech stating that the world was astonished at the United States as the rest of the world believes that the United States wants war. "We have warned and insulted Russia and prepared for war while Russia prepares for peace. In this country we jail the advocates for peace. We have turned Korea into a stinking desert and are set to drop bombs on Moscow and lick the world. In order to make their investments safe, our masters will lead us into total war unless we say no. This can't happen. American business dominates the government. The small minority are so large and powerful that they own the earth. The capitalists

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believe that whole industries will collapse unless we have war. American investments will seek to dominate the world." Some of the guilty ones he mentioned were General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, National Broadcasting Company and the Radio Corporation of America. "They order you to fight and demand that you be crippled by endless war. We need to reform ourselves before teaching others. Free speech and opinion are throttled. Unless you hate Russia, you are slandered and subjected to personal violence. What can be done to bring this nation to its senses?" He said that of all nations, the United States alone wants war and he further indicated that he would take an inalienable stand against war even though he would be jailed for it. "The rich Americans crave power because they profit by it."

Dr. DU BOIS spoke of "rank slavery" and "yellow coolies" who are victims of our imperialism. He described our present situation as "frightening." He referred to the policies of the United States Government as an attack on civilization. Dr. DU BOIS closed his speech with a quotation from Biblical scriptures. He received a tremendous applause.

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Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

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NY FILE NO. 100-20789 PC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	SEP 4 1951	7/18;8/20-22, 24/51	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS	SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

Subject resides 409 Edgecomb Ave., NYC. Employed as Director of the Council on African Affairs, 23 W. 26th St., NYC. Married SHIRLEY GRAHAM 2/27/51, St. Albans, Long Island. Reported to be sponsor, member and sympathetic toward numerous CP fronts. Indicted 2/9/51 in USDC for District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. for failure to register under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, along with other officers of the Peace Information Center. Trial set for 10/2/51 in Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED DURING SEP [illegible] DATE 9/19/51

[redacted]

- P -

DETAILS: Residence and Employment

[redacted]

advised on August 20, 1951 that the subject maintained a residence at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City.

[redacted]

advised on July 16, 1951 that the subject still maintains an office at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, in space occupied

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-99729-23

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DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-90

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by the Council on African Affairs. Informant stated that subject was employed in the capacity as Director of the Council on African Affairs.

It is to be noted that the Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Communist Front Activity

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, dated June 22, 1946, carried an article stating that W.E.B. DU BOIS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was listed among the negroes sponsoring the "Win the Peace Conference" to be held at Manhattan Center.

It is to be noted that the Win the Peace Conference, also known as the National Committee to Win the Peace, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated December 7, 1946, page 8, column 4, carried an article entitled "What's On?". This article stated that the subject, along with a number of others, would speak in eight panel discussions on books, theater, politics and labor to be held at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, on December 7 and 8, 1946.

The Jefferson School, also known as the Jefferson School of Social Science, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated October 21, 1947, page 5, column 1, carried an article entitled "'Let Freedom Ring' Parley Called to Halt 'Witch Hunts'". This article atated that the Civil Rights Congress, on October 20, 1947, issued a call to a national conference to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1947. The objectives of the conference were to "fight terror among negroes; pass anti-lynching law; outlaw anti-semitism; Jim Crow and the poll tax; abolish the House

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"Committee on Un-American Activities and [illegible]; repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, and withdraw the Executive Loyalty Order".

Among the signers of the call to this conference was listed the name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, negro scholar.

It is to be noted that the Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated February 28, 1948, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "EISLER Indicted, Liberals Demand End of Persecution".

The article stated that fifty prominent Americans on February 27, 1947 condemned "the shameful persecution of the German anti-Fascist refugee GERHART EISLER".

A statement published by the Civil Rights Congress and signed by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, among others, stated: "The hysterical atmosphere contrived around this case indicates that this incident, involving a German Communist kept here against his will, is intended as the initial phase of a sweeping attack upon the entire labor and progressive movement in the United States".

[redacted]

The "Worker", the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", dated August 29, 1948, carried an article entitled "The First Line of Defense" which featured a statement by several negro Americans, including W.E.B. DU BOIS of New York City.

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This statement strongly condemns the arrest of the national leaders of the Communist Party and calls upon the President to take positive action to protect civil rights instead of persecuting political minorities. The article states that they, the signers, raised no defense of the principles of the Communist Party, but that their main concern is to defend the rights of political and other minorities, especially the negro people, to fight for the kind of society which they considered necessary to give full expression to the principles of American democracy.

The "Daily Worker" dated November 10, 1948, page 11, column 1, carried an article entitled "Notables Greet Soviets on 31st Anniversary".

This article stated that W.E.B. DU BOIS was among a score of distinguished Americans who had sent messages of friendship to the people of the Soviet Union. The twin occasions for the greetings were the 15th Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and the 31st Anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The "Daily Worker" dated January 3, 1949, page 7, column 1, carried an article entitled "Signers of Open Letter to End House Un-American Committee".

This article listed the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS among the 313 educators, writers, scientists, artists and clergymen who issued an open letter to the members of the 81st Congress urging the abolition of the House Un-American Committee.

The "Daily Worker" dated March 20, 1949, Section 1, page 10, column 3, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, the outstanding negro scholar, educator and leader, was to be a guest speaker at the 19th anniversary celebration of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order.

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It is to be noted that the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated April 21, 1949, page 3, column 4, carried an article entitled "2,000 Open World Peace Congress".

The article stated that FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, the French Government's Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, opened the World Peace Congress with a fighting keynote speech. The article stated that notables who shared the platform with JOLIOT-CURIE included W.E.B. DU BOIS, American negro leader and historian.

The World Peace Congress, held in Paris, France, from April 20 to 23, 1949, was cited as a Communist front among the "peace conferences" which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as a part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact", by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, held in New York City on March 25 to 27, 1949.

The "Daily Worker" dated May 23, 1949 contained an article announcing a rally to be held on May 23, 1949 in New York City under the auspices of the American Sponsoring Committee, World Peace Congress - Paris, from April 20 to 23, 1949. One of the speakers listed at this rally was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The "Daily Worker" dated June 3, 1949, page 4, column 3, carried an article written by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS entitled "Africa Looks to China".

This article stated that at the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, of which he is Vice Chairman, Doctor DU BOIS spoke enthusiastically of the "epoch-making"

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peace congress and disclosed the impact of the meeting on the movement of colonial liberation. Doctor DU BOIS described the peace congress as "without exception, the most remarkable gathering of human beings I have ever attended".

The "Daily Worker" dated June 17, 1949 carried an article which reflected that a Bill of Rights Conference to alert the American people to "the clear and present danger that our basic charter of freedom may be destroyed" was called by more than 175 prominent Americans. Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the sponsors.

The Chairman of the conference stated that the conference will bluntly speak up against the police state methods of certain Army and FBI officials.

[redacted] advised that the Bill of Rights Conference was a conference held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City, on July 16 and 17, 1949 to consider the attack on America's Bill of Rights, with special emphasis on the trial of the twelve Communist leaders.

The "Daily Worker" dated June 19, 1949, Section 1, page 15, column 1, carried an article entitled "12 Negro Leaders Ask Court Permit Them to Defend GATES".

The article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and other negro community, church and union leaders made an application to file a brief in support of GATES' refusal to inform on his comrades during the trial of the twelve Communist leaders in New York City.

It is to be noted that JOHN GATES was one of the twelve indicted Communist Party leaders who were convicted in New York City in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

The "Worker" dated July 23, 1950, page 2, column 4, contained an article reflecting that the New York Labor Conference for Peace had issued a call for a demonstration to be held in Union Square, New York City, at 5:00 p.m. on August 2, 1950. One of the proposed speakers was to include Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

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advised that during May, 1950 the National Labor Conference for Peace, of which the New York Labor Conference for Peace is a part, was organized under the guidance of the Communist Party, USA.

The "Daily Worker" for August 25, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "DU BOIS Blasts Move By Justice Department Against Peace Group".

This article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, branded as a "fantastic absurdity", the Justice Department's demand this week that the peace group register under the Foreign Agents Act.

Doctor DU BOIS, who was at that time travelling abroad, made the statement when his office reached him via trans-Atlantic phone in Paris to inform him of the Justice Department's action. Doctor DU BOIS stated that "the Department of Justice action will not erase the two million signatures already secured for the World Peace Appeal". He continued by stating that these two million signers and countless millions of Americans who hate war will defend the right to speak and work for peace.

According to [redacted] C the Peace Information Center was established in May, 1950 for the purpose of disseminating petitions on the Stockholm Appeal and other peace propaganda material.

It is also to be noted that the Peace Information Center was indicted on February 9, 1951 by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C. on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent.

[redacted] C advised that the Communist Party and numerous Communist front organizations had been extensively engaged in obtaining signatures based on this World Peace Appeal.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" dated August 28, 1949, page 1, column 1, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was a sponsor of a newly-organized Independent Non-Partisan Citizens Committee for the Re-election of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

It is to be noted that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was formerly the Communist New York City Councilman and one of the indicted Communist Party leaders, who was convicted in New York City in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act.

The "Daily Worker" for September 2, 1949, page 2, column 1, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, eminent negro leader and scholar, endorsed Communist City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. for re-election and strongly attacked any negro who would run against him.

The "Daily Worker" for October 3, 1949, page 9, column 4, carried an article which stated that one million signatures to a petition to squash the indictments and end the trial of the national Communist leaders at Foley Square will be sought by the newly-formed National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders.

Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, negro historian and co-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, is listed under members already enrolled in virtually every state in the union.

The "Daily Worker" dated October 9, 1949, page 4, column 1, carried an article entitled "DU BOIS Tells of Soviet Union's Fight for Peace".

This article stated that the American Soviet Friendship Council held a banquet in the ballroom of the Manhattan Towers Hotel, 76th Street and Broadway, New York City, and that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, famous 82 year old negro historian, told of the magnificent world solidarity for peace that he had seen at the recent Moscow Peace Congress.

Doctor DU BOIS warned the warmongers that the "mass of the Russian people stand behind the Communist Party". He stated that the Russian people are willing again, if

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necessary, to spend fifteen million lives to defend their way of life.

It is to be noted that the American Soviet Friendship Council, also known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The "Daily Worker" dated October 24, 1949, page 5, column 2, ran an advertisement which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was to be a speaker at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on October 27, 1949. His topic under discussion would be "What the Convictions at Foley Square Mean to You".

The "Daily Worker" of October 25, 1949, page 3, column 4, carried an article entitled "Notables Ask MC GRATH O.K. Bail for 11".

This article etated that the New York State Civil Rights Congress announced that prominent religious, civic, writers and professionals had wired Attorney General MC GRATH to intervene to see that reaeonable bail wes set for the eleven Communist Party leeders. One of the signers of this wire was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The "Daily Worker" for October 30, 1949, Section 1, page 2, column 3, stated that a mass meeting was held on October 27, 1949 at the St. Nicholas Arena in New York City "in defense of dignity", which was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. This meeting was held in protest against the conviction of the eleven Communist Party Board members.

The article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS attended this meeting and made the following statement:

"This is thought control carried to an unbearable degree."

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, held in New York City in March, 1949, cited

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the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions as a Communist front.

The "Daily Worker" dated December 23, 1949, page 2, carried an article entitled "Negro Leaders Greet STALIN".

This article stated that a group of negro leaders, including Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, cabled greetings to Premier STALIN and hailed STALIN'S "leadership in uprooting racial discrimination and national oppression from your land of many peoples".

The "Daily Worker" dated March 1, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "100 Notables Ask Visas for Peace Delegates".

The article stated that the State Department was asked by a committee of over one hundred prominent Americans to grant visas to a World Peace Delegation composed of fifteen distinguished men and women from Europe, Africa and Latin America.

Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was included among the one hundred prominent Americans.

The "Daily Worker" dated March 19, 1950, page 4, column 4, carried an article stating that the African Aid Committee, headed by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, had renewed its appeal for contributions to aid the Coal Mine Union strikers of the Nigerian Government.

[redacted] C advised that the African Aid Committee has been set up by the Council on African Affairs and is a Communist front organization, which raises funds for the Council on African Affairs.

The "Daily Worker" of July 18, 1950 carried an article stating that a letter written by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS to Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON, who had last week attacked the Stockholm Peace Petition, and indicated that use of the

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bomb in Korea was not ruled out. This letter states "While there is yet time Mr. ACHESON, let the world know that in the future the Government of the United States will never be the first to use the atom bomb whether in Korea or any part of the earth".

The Stockholm Peace Petition has been described by Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON in an article in the "New York Daily Mirror" dated February 10, 1951, page 4, as a "propaganda trick in the spurious peace offensive of the Soviet Union".

The "Daily Worker" of August 16, 1950, page 9, column 1, carried an article which reflects that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, and Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, left for Prague, Czechoslovakia, to attend the Executive Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

In an article appearing in the "New York Times", New York daily newspaper, of April 21, 1949, LANSING WARREN reported that the World Congress for Peace, being held in Paris, became a "drive against the United States and the Atlantic Pact and for peace with the Soviet Union at any price".

The "Daily Worker" dated November 20, 1950, page 2, column 1, carried an article stating that two thousand delegates to the Second World Peace Congress from seven countries, including forty-nine United States citizens, enthusiastically supported demands that the United States Government adopt a hands-off policy in Korea and that the United Nations condemn DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR for attempting to provoke a third world war.

On the Presiding Committee of the Congress were four Americans nominated by the outgoing executives. Elected by acclamation was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

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advised that he attended the Second World Peace Congress and observed that as in the case of other peace congresses, speakers preached the theme of hatred of the United States and, in effect, called for world revolution by force.

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The "Worker" dated February 11, 1951, page 3, column 3, advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, who is Chairman of the Peace Information Center, 799 Broadway, New York City, was indicted on February 9, 1951 for failure to register with the Department of Justice under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C.

The "Worker" dated February 11, 1951, page 1, column 1, carried an article which states that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, upon learning of the indictment of the Peace Information Center, expressed a "deep sense of shock". He declared that since the Peace Information Center "had disbanded several months ago, I must assume that the Department's action is an effort to frighten into silence the tremendous feeling for peace now being expressed throughout our country".

The "Worker" dated February 11, 1951, page 10, column 4, carried an advertisement entitled "Negro History Week at the Jefferson School, Dedicated to the Struggle for Freedom and Peace". This advertisement sets forth that on Monday, February 12, 1951 at 8:00 p.m., there will be held a reception for Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The "Daily Worker" of February 12, 1951, page 4, column 2, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, the renowned 83 year old educator, historian, author and elder statesman, will be tendered a reception tonight by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

The "Daily Worker" of February 12, 1951, page 4, column 3, carried a statement by W.E.B. DU BOIS following the indictment of himself and four other leaders of the peace movement in the United States. In this statement Doctor DU BOIS hits at the Justice Department's indictment of the Peace Information Center for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. DU BOIS stated that he is sure every American who desires peace, negro and white, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, 3,000,000 signers of the World Peace Appeal and tens of millions more will join in defense of the right to speak and to work for peace.

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The "Daily Worker" of February 16, 1951, page 4, column 3, carried an article which stated that two Bronx American Labor Party Peace Rallies will hear Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS speak on peace.

The American Labor Party has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, pages 40 and 41, as among "organizations that are victims of Communist domination".

The "Worker" for February 18, 1951, page 8, column 1, carried an advertisement which states that "Harlem Protests the Indictment of the Great American Negro DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS". This protest, in the form of a rally, was to take place at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, on February 21, 1951 at 8:00 p.m. Doctor DU BOIS was to be one of the speakers.

The advertisement also states that the American Labor Party was sponsoring this rally.

The "Daily Worker" dated February 26, 1951, page 3, column 1, carried an article entitled "Peace Is Theme at Tribute to Dr. DU BOIS".

This article states that more than 650 persons crammed every available seating and standing space on two floors at Small's Paradise in Harlem Friday night to greet Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS on his 83rd birthday. The article states that additional hundreds had sought reservations to the dinner, but could not be accommodated.

Doctor DU BOIS, in a brief speech, stated as follows:

"Thus I stand tonight facing the possibility of celebrating my future birthdays in prison, and thus relieving all 'Houses of Essex' from embarrassment. The prospect is not pleasant. Yet I continue to maintain that advocacy of peace is not treason; that I am the agent of no foreign principle and never have been; that I am the champion of no idea alien to this nation; and that I have the right within the future as in the past to fight for peace."

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The "Daily Worker" dated April 16, 1951, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled "Set Up National Group to Defend Dr. DU BOIS".

This article states that a National Committee for Defense of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and his associates of the former Peace Information Center was formed yesterday in New York. At the organizing meeting of the committee, Doctor DU BOIS stated: "The defendants deny that peace is a foreign idea; but they gladly admit that they gathered and publicized ideas and news of action for peace from everywhere they could obtain them. They assert that any attempt to curtail such free interchange of thought, opinion and knowledge of fact the world over is clearly an interference with the constitutional rights of American citizens."

The "Daily Worker" dated April 18, 1951, page 9, column 3, carried an article which stated that the National Committee for the Defense of W.E.B. DU BOIS and his associates in the former Peace Information Center initiated a nation-wide campaign for the dismissal of the indictments recently handed down by a Federal Grand Jury.

The "Daily Worker" dated April 19, 1951, page 4, column 1, carried an article entitled "Peace Lobbies Converge on UN Today".

This article stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, world-famous negro scholar and peace fighter, will meet today with BENJAMIN V. COHEN, Assistant United Nations Secretary General, as part of the peoples delegation to the United Nations to seek an end to the war in Korea.

The "Daily Worker" dated April 21, 1951, page 4, column 3, carried an article which stated that DU BOIS had announced plans to be present in the courtroom in Washington, D.C. on April 22nd, where arguments to discuss the indictment against himself and his associates in the former Peace Information Center will be heard.

The National Committee to Defend Doctor DU BOIS has also announced that delegations of citizens are being

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organized in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to be present in the courtroom. The article also stated that Mrs. DU BOIS (SHIRLEY GRAHAM) will accompany her husband.

The "Daily Worker" of April 27, 1951, page 7, column 1, carried an article entitled "Shall Doctor DU BOIS Be Jailed?".

This article states that defense motions to dismiss the indictments will be heard in the United States District Court in Washington, D.C. and that the trial date for Doctor DU BOIS and his associates had been set for May 14, 1951.

This article also states that there should be a tremendous protest to President TRUMAN and Attorney General MC GRATH in the next few days to help erase the disgraceful scheme to jail 83 year old Doctor DU BOIS, whose crime is that he doesn't want American boys of teen age to die before their time on remote battlefields.

The "Worker" dated May 13, 1951, page 2, column 4, Section 1, carried an article which stated that the trial of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and four other leaders of the Peace Information Center was postponed until the October term of court. The postponement followed granting of a motion for the taking of depositions in Paris, France. The court was told that the testimony of JEAN LAFITTE, Secretary General of the World Peace Council, and former Secretary General of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace, was "vital and material" to the case and that this testimony could be obtained only be taking his oral testimony in Paris by deposition.

The "Daily Worker" dated May 31, 1951, page 9, column 3, carried an article setting forth a schedule of a tour for Doctor and Mrs. W.E.B. DU BOIS in the major cities of the United States. This tour was organized by the Progressive Party and is set out as follows:

June 1, 2 and 3	Chicago
June 3	Mrs. DU BOIS, South Bend, Indiana

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June 3	Doctor DU BOIS, Gary, Indiana
June 4, 5 and 6	Minneapolis
June 8 and 9	Seattle
June 10 and 11	Portland, Oregon
June 13, 14, 15 and 16	San Francisco
June 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21	Los Angeles
June 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28	Texas and Oklahoma

The "Daily Worker" dated June 6, 1951, page 2, column 4, carried an article which stated that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, renowned negro scholar and statesman, and provisional co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade, had made an offer to turn the TAFT-DOUGLAS controversy on foreign policy into a three-cornered debate, in which he would propose peace as an alternative to the "right" or "wrong" war dispute.

The American Peace Crusade was cited as an "organic part of the Communist peace offensive" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' statement issued on the march of treason, February 19, 1951.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised on December 30, 1944 that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS' name was listed as a sponsor of the Committee for Equal Justice for [redacted]

"The Shield", a publication of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission, described the Committee for Equal Justice for [redacted] as an affiliate of the International Labor Defense.

It is to be noted that the International Labor Defense has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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[redacted] advised on February 27, 1946 that a dinner was held at the Hotel Commodore on February 25, 1946. [redacted] stated that this dinner was sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists and that Doctor DU BOIS spoke at the dinner and declared that two forces vie with each other today for world leadership - democracy and Communism. Between these two, he stated, democracy seems able to do little less than snipe at Communism for giving humanity new life. The record reveals that Communism has achieved positive results, while democracy is characterized by negative qualities. Whatever relationship exists between the two, he went on, is based on democracy's ingratitude toward Russia. It was the Soviet Union which saved democracy from Fascist onslaught.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities Report of 1947, page 45, stated that the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists was among the Communist front organizations for racial agitation which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion".

"Peoples Voice" dated December 7, 1946, carried an article entitled "Jefferson School Holds Second Annual Book Fair".

This article stated that Doctor DU BOIS, author of "Color and Democracy", will be the featured speaker in a forum discussion on the "Road to Negro Freedom" to be held at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, during the weekend of December 6, 1946.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, page 225, stated that "Peoples Voice" was among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled or so strongly influenced as to be in the STALIN Solar System".

[redacted] made available on November 25, 1946 a program of the Book Fair which was to be held at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Listed on this

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program was Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, author of "Color and Democracy", who was to be a speaker.

The March, 1948 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" indicated that W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of its contributing editors.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities. Report of 1948, page 49, stated that "Masses and Mainstream" was "among typical examples of Communist press and publications".

The October 15, 1946 issue of "New Masses" set forth a statement of ownership, management and circulation, etcetera. This paper is published weekly in New York City through a membership corporation and has its offices at 104 East 9th Street, New York City. In this issue Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS is listed as a contributing editor.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1947, page 160, and 1948 page 340, stated that, until its recent merger with "Mainstream", "New Masses" had been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party.

The March 8, 1947 issue of "Peoples Voice" carried the first of a series of articles to be written by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS under the heading of "Pan-Africa".

This article stated that Doctor DU BOIS had joined the staff of "Peoples Voice" as a columnist this week. His column was to give facts on the African countries and interpret these facts in international affairs.

[redacted] made available on May 24, 1940 a letterhead of Soviet Russia Today Publications, Incorporated, which contained a list of officers in advisory council. Doctor W.E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS was listed under advisory council.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, page 169, stated that "Soviet Russia Today" was among the "more important" Communist front organiza-

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tions "for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union".

In the December, 1948 issue of "Soviet Russia Today" in a column captioned "Americans Greet the Soviet Union on Two Anniversaries", contained a short paragraph of greetings from certain individuals, including W.E.B. DU BOIS, in which they congratulate the Soviet people upon the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR and the 15th anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations.

[redacted] C of known reliability, attended a rally for Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, sponsored by the Council on African Affairs held on June 19, 1949 at Rockland Palace, New York City. The rally was called by the organization to welcome the return of PAUL ROBESON and DU BOIS from the World Peace Conference in Paris.

[redacted] C

In the November, 1947 issue of "Soviet Russia Today" there was an article written by W.E.B. DU BOIS entitled "Most Hopeful State in the World Today".

In this article DU BOIS states that he believes the greatest events of the Twentieth Century have been the Russian Revolution and the freeing of India, and states further that if the American people realize "how much has been accomplished, they would be willing to work with Russia on reasonable terms".

The "New York Herald Tribune", New York daily newspaper, dated April 26, 1949 carried an article which stated that the Communist-backed World Congress of Fighters of Peace voted today to establish a permanent world-wide committee to fight for peace. The permanent committee named many persons prominent in Communist or leftist circles. The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was on this committee.

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The "New York Journal American", New York daily newspaper, dated December 15, 1949 carried an article which stated that the conviction of the eleven Communist Party leaders as conspirators and the five-year prison sentence handed down by Federal Judge MEDINA has thrown a scare into fellow travellers who, a few months ago, would join any and all Communist fronts.

This article continued by stating that only twenty-four sponsors, most of them prior members of groups named by Congress as Communist fronts, are on the Civil Rights Congress list as compared to the usual 100 to 200 persons available for such "causes".

Names of the dinner sponsors as printed in the Civil Rights Congress program and the number of large affiliations with organizations named as Communist fronts by the Un-American Activities Committee or the Attorney General included W.E.B. DU BOIS, negro writer and lecturer.

The "New York Times" dated June 27, 1947, page 11, under the caption "DU BOIS Declares Socialism a Haven", quoted Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS as stating before a conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as follows:

"We must not allow ourselves be scared and intimidated by the fear of being called a Communist, by the smearing of HENRY WALLACE, the widespread attempt of a monopolized press to keep the peoples of the world from knowing the truth about work and incomes."

The "Pittsburgh Courier" dated September 13, 1947 carried an article entitled "Views and Reviews".

This article stated that EISLER'S case would be of interest to the colored brethren because so many prominent negroes are connected with Communist front organizations which rushed to his defense and did their utmost to aid him.

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This article also stated that on February 27, 1947 the Civil Rights Congress, a notorious Communist front, released a story to the press naming several prominent negroes who denounced "the shameful persecution of the German anti-Fascist refugee EISLER". Among the several prominent negroes was listed W.E.B. DU BOIS.

[redacted] C advised on March 17, 1949 that the name W.E.B. DU BOIS appears as a sponsor on the letterhead of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. This letterhead was dated February 24, 1949.

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised on December 7, 1947 that he attended a "Pearl Harbor Day Mass Meeting" sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, held in New York City. At this meeting, various pamphlets were distributed including a throwaway captioned "First Call to a National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East". This throwaway listed as Chairman, Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

It is to be noted that the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] C of known reliability, made available a letterhead of the National Conference on American Policy in Greece. W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as co-Chairman.

The National Conference on American Policy in Greece, also known as the American Council for Democratic Greece, has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] C of known reliability, on January 15, 1948 made available a letter written on the letterhead of the American Committee for Indonesian

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Independence, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This letterhead listed W.E.B. DU BOIS as one of its sponsors.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, page 113, listed the American Committee for Indonesian Independence as a front organized to create support for the Indonesian Revolution. Stemming from this Red front are several subsidiary committees, such as the American Committee for a Free Indonesia at Los Angeles and the American Committee for a Free Indonesia at San Francisco.

[redacted]C made available a mimeographed copy of a press release dated May 4, 1948 issued by the Committee of 1000. Among the signers of a statement which the Committee of 1000 was circulating to all members of the House of Representatives and the Senate was the name of W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, pages 34 and 35 stated that the Committee of 1000 was a "Communist created and controlled front organization", which was "created to raise funds for the defense of the nineteen unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities Investigation of Communist Activity in Hollywood, ten of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress.

[redacted]C advised on May 28, 1948 that the name W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on a typewritten copy of a list of names with the pencil notation "Executive Board of the Committee for Democratic Rights".

HOWARD RUSHMORE, writing for the "New York Journal American" on May 5, 1948, described the Committee for Democratic Rights as a "Red Fascist front, which is advocating defeat of proposed Congressional anti-Communist legislation".

[redacted] also advised on August 26, 1949 that the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on a press release reflecting a list of sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

[redacted]

It is to be noted that the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] made available on December 31, 1948 a folder published by the Civil Rights Congress entitled "Freedom Crusade, National Civil Rights Legislative Conference, January 17 and 18, 1949, Washington, D.C.". Informant stated that at this legislative conference, in the afternoon session under the chairmanship of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, the following subject was discussed:

"The Attempts to Outlaw and Suppress the Communist Party and Other Minority Parties".

"Fraternal Outlook" for November, 1948, official publication of the International Workers Order, carried an article stating that 102 prominent Americans have endorsed a statement protesting the arbitrary action of the Treasury Department in withdrawing the tax exemption status of the International Workers Order without even granting a hearing to the organization.

One of the prominent Americans who signed this statement was listed as W.E.B. DU BOIS.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that on October 6, 1949 the National Council on American-Soviet Friendship held its annual dinner in New York City and that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was a speaker. [redacted] advised that DU BOIS reportedly stated that the American press lies about the Soviet Union and that these lies did not help the desire of the American people to establish a peaceful world, that the Soviet Union had erased religious superstition, abolished land monopolies, and had established educational democracy.

[redacted] also advised that the subject was a speaker at the annual dinner in New York City held by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

[redacted] made available on February 10, 1948 a news release dated Monday, February 9th, under the heading "News, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York".

This news release stated "more than 100 prominent Americans, headed by nearly thirty key religious leaders, including three Protestant bishops, today denounced the Twentieth Century-Fox film, 'The Iron Curtain', as 'war propaganda' and demanded that the release of this film be stopped as a violation of the United Nations declaration against war propaganda and as a grave threat to our security through this incitement to war".

Among those signing this statement appeared the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS.

[redacted] made available on September 23, 1949 an invitation to the annual autumn dinner sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This dinner was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Manhattan Towers, Broadway and 76th Street, New York City, and Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as a guest of honor.

The invitation stated: "Doctor DU BOIS attended the all-union peace conference in Moscow in late August and the Paris Peace Congress earlier. He will speak of these peace meetings".

[redacted] made available on November 21, 1950 a current letterhead of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Incorporated, which identifies the officers and board of directors of this organization. W.E.B. DU BOIS is listed as one of the Vice Chairmen.

[redacted]

[redacted]

made available on March 11, 1949 a petition issued by the New York State Executive Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. This petition was addressed to President HARRY S. TRUMAN and to Attorney General TOM CLARK.

The petition contains the following quotation:

"We, the undersigned, subscribe to the statement of the Executive Committee of the New York State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and call upon President TRUMAN and Attorney General TOM CLARK to withdraw the indictment against the twelve leaders of the Communist Party."

NY [redacted]

The name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the undersigned.

[redacted] C on June 17, 1948 furnished a copy of a leaflet calling for an "Eastern Planning Conference for a Council for the Advancement of the Americas". This conference was scheduled to take place on June 26, 1948 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

This leaflet listed the name of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS as one of the sponsors.

[redacted] C advised that the Council for the Advancement of the Americas is a Communist front organization.

A copy of the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, 1st Session, during July and August of 1949, reflects that W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared to testify at the request of the Council on African Affairs and the Continental Peace Congress, which was to be held in Mexico City.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that, in his opinion, the American Continental Congress for Peace was a follow-up of similar congresses held in Poland, New York and France and that all of these congresses were part of a world-wide Communist inspired "peace" propaganda campaign.

[redacted] C

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[redacted]

[redacted] made available a press release dated October 3, 1949 from the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders. This press release showed that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS had already enrolled as a member.

[redacted] also made available on September 23, 1949 a letter dated September 21, 1949 from the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders. This letter was addressed to the United States Attorney General HOWARD J. MC GRATH, Washington, D.C. The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared under members of the Resident Executive Committee.

[redacted] made available a typewritten list of names of individuals who had endorsed lower bail for the eleven Communist leaders. The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on this list.

In the "Daily Worker" dated October 4, 1949, page 3, column 2, there appeared an article stating that a nation-wide delegation representing thousands of people in the political, labor, professional and art fields was organized to go to Washington and see Attorney General J. HOWARD MC GRATH on October 10, 1949. The delegation was to be sponsored by the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders.

The name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared among the signers of a message requesting an appointment with Mr. MC GRATH.

[redacted] advised on October 27, 1949 that a mass meeting was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, held at the St. Nicholas Arena in New York City. [redacted] advised

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that the meeting was for the purpose of protesting the conviction of the twelve Communist national board members. He advised that DU BOIS was a speaker at this meeting and said:

"The 11 Communist leaders were convicted not for acts against the Government, but for principles".

[redacted] further stated that DU BOIS had said "Our Government, it seems to me, is out to stop the world from thinking".

[redacted] C made available a booklet issued by the BEN DAVIS Bail Committee entitled "A Tribute to Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, 1949". In this booklet appeared a quotation by W.E.B. DU BOIS which states as follows:

"I can conceive of no triumph which intelligence, gratitude or decency can achieve which would equal the re-election of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS to the City Council of the City of New York."

[redacted] C made available on November 7, 1949 an invitstion on the letterhead of the China Welfare Appeal, Incorporated, Friendship Cargo for China.

On this invitstion was listed the name W.E.B. DU BOIS as one of the honorary members of the China Welfare Fund.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C made available a letterhead of the United States Committee of the American Continental Congress for Peace. W.E.B. DU BOIS' name was listed as Vice President of the United States Committee.

[redacted] C of known reliability, advised that W.E.B. DU BOIS, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, was listed as one of the initiating sponsors of the Bill of Rights Conference.

The "Daily Worker" for June 17, 1949, page 5, carried an article which reflected that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the sponsors of the Bill of Rights Conference to be held on July 16 and 17, 1949.

[redacted] C made available on December 14, 1950 a copy of the letterhead of the National Conference tc Defend the Bill of Rights, which was sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, to be held at New York City December 2 and 3, 1950.

Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as one of the sponsors.

[redacted] C advised on August 26, 1949 that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of the sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

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C

The "National Guardian" of October 25, 1950, page 1, carried an excerpt from a speech delivered by W.E.B. DU BOIS at Rochester, New York.

Doctor DU BOIS, in this article, proclaims that no man can be sure of earning a living, of escaping slander and personal violence or even of keeping out of jail unless publicly and repeatedly he proclaims:

> That he hates Russia.
> That he opposes socialism and communism.
> That he supports wholeheartedly the war in Korea.
> That he is ready to spend any amount of the nation's resources and further war anywhere or at any time.
> That he is ready to fight the Soviet Union, China and any other country.
> That he believes in the use of the atom bomb or any other weapon of mass destruction and regards anyone who is opposed as a traitor.
> That he not only believes in and consents to all these things, but is willing to spy on his neighbors and denounce them if they do not do and believe as he does.

The "National Guardian" issue of August 22, 1949, page 3, carried an article written by W.E.B. DU BOIS entitled "Let's First Learn to Rule Ourselves".

In this article DU BOIS states:

"Why in God's name do we want to control the earth? We want to rule Russia and we cannot rule Alabama. We tried to rule Puerto Rico and gave it the highest suicide rate in the world. We sought to rule China and have just confessed our failure. If we aim to rule the world we have

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"got to learn to rule ourselves. We are daily being pushed into a third world war on the assumption that we are the sole possessors of Truth and Right and are able to pound our ideas into the world's head by brute force."

The "National Guardian" of March 8, 1950, page 8, carried an article entitled "What We Need" by W.E.B. DU BOIS.

In this article, Doctor DU BOIS points out that public welfare must replace private profit as the end of effort and planned economy must bring order and justice out of the anarchy of Free Enterprise and Private Initiative.

Doctor DU BOIS also points out that we need increased Government control of land ownership and use; socialized medicine to protect the public health; abolition of slums and publicly subsidized housing on a nationwise scale; unemployment relief, sickness and old age security on levels sufficient for decent life; the protection and subsidizing of workers in any essential industry like farming, which has long suffered from the present organization of industry; and encouragement of all forms of self-help, like consumers cooperation.

The "National Guardian" dated August 29, 1949, page 4, disclosed that in Moscow an all-Russian Conference of Peace Partisans opened with 1,500 delegates attending. From the United States came Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, eminent scholar and historian who will write his impressions of Russia for the "National Guardian".

[redacted] made available on March 20, 1950 a printed invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This dinner was in honor of the Spanish Republicans and was held on March 21, 1950 in the Belvedere Room of the Hotel Astor, New York City. Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS was listed as being a guest.

It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] made available a leaflet entitled "The South Comes North" issued by the Committee For Cooperation With the New South. Listed on the committee is Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman.

[redacted] advised that the Committee For Cooperation With the New South is a Communist Party paper front organization, organized by the Communist Party to raise funds to carry on the Communist Party work in the South.

[redacted] advised on April 27, 1950 that the name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared on a petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for a reconsideration of its refusal to hear the appeal of the ten cited for contempt by the House Un-American Activities Committee. This petition urged the court to present to the entire country a definition of constitutional guarantees.

The "New York Times" dated June 10, 1950 listed the members of the Hollywood Ten and stated that they are charged with contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether they were Communists.

[redacted] advised that the name of W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared as a sponsor on the letterhead of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

An article appearing in the March 5, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker" reflects that the Committee for the Negro in the Arts has, for the past three years, been working for full integration of negro artists into all forms of American culture. According to this article, PAUL ROBESON was one of the founders of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

[redacted] advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, as Chairman of the Peace Information Center, New York, appeared on a partial list of signers entitled "In Defense of the Right to Speak for Peace".

[redacted] made available a list of signers of the World Peace Appeal and the name Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Council on African Affairs and Chairman of the Peace Information Center, New York, appeared on this list, which was dated August 14, 1950.

The "Amsterdam News" dated September 30, 1950, a New York negro newspaper, carried an article captioned "DU BOIS Declares 2,500,000 in U.S. Signed Peace Appeal".

According to this article, the Peace Information Center announced through its Chairman, Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, that 2,500,000 Americans in all forty-eight states, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico had signed the World Peace Appeal as of September 22, 1950.

[redacted] advised on September 8, 1950 that he had attended a rally held at Manhattan Center. He said that there were some 200 people present and that it was his understanding that the rally was under the auspices of the Peace Information Center and the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Informant advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, Chairman, opened the meeting with the following statement:

"New York, Moscow, Stockholm, Mexico City and Chicago are against war."

[redacted] advised on August 29, 1950 that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City, was listed as Chairman of the Peace Information Center.

[redacted] of known reliability, made available a letter on the stationery of the Peace Information Center dated November 3, 1950 and signed by Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS as Chairman.

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[redacted]

This letter states that the Nation and the World stands on the brink of catastrophe and that the Peace Information Center is asking for help to give the courageous leaders of the peace movement the tools with which to work for peace.

[redacted] advised on October 19, 1950 that a rally was held on October 9, 1950 under the auspices of the American Labor Party in honor of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS, American Labor Party candidate for United States Senator.

Doctor DU BOIS, in his speech, stated that the majority of the people of the world are watching the American Negroes and wondering what the 15 million negroes are thinking. The negroes should have business and civil rights and this should be made clear in the election. DU BOIS further stated that the United States is the only nation in the civilized world advocating war and compelling other nations to fight, and that the war in Korea is a war of big business and we are bidden to hate communism when what we must hate is war.

DU BOIS advocated mediation with North and South Korea, the admission of Communist China into the United Nations, resumption of trade between the east and west and the overthrow of colonialism even when masked under "point four".

[redacted] advised on October 27, 1949 that he had attended a rally at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, which was held for the defense of the 12 Communist Party leaders and in protest against the decision of the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders. All of the speakers at the rally spoke in favor of the Communist Party, and against the trial as being an unfair and biased decision on the part of the court. Informant stated that W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of the speakers.

[redacted]

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[redacted] made available a pamphlet issued by the New York Committee to Win the Peace entitled "Proceedings of the Win the Peace Conference at Manhattan Center, June 29, 1946". This pamphlet contained a list of Board members of the New York Committee to Win the Peace and W.E.B. DU BOIS' name appeared on this list.

The New York Committee to Win the Peace is a branch of the National Committee to Win the Peace, which has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] advised on February 28, 1951 that an employee of the office of the Civil Rights Congress, New York City, told [redacted] that the American Peace Crusade organization will shortly start a campaign to raise funds for the defense of Doctor DU BOIS.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities Report of March 29, 1944, pages 47 and 96, set forth that the

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American Peace Crusade is a Communist front, which has later merged into the American Peace Mobilization and as the California Section of the American Peace Mobilization.

The American Peace Mobilization has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] advised on February 21, 1951 that he was informed by a [redacted] that Doctor DU BOIS would be the head of the FOSTER Peace Brigade because it was known that the sentiments of the people are for peace and that Doctor DU BOIS was head of the peace movement.

[redacted] stated that this [redacted] informed him that the FOSTER Peace Brigade, which will also be known as the American Peace Crusade, was going to Washington on March 15, 1951 for the purpose of lobbying and to visit and talk with Senators and Congressmen regarding Doctor DU BOIS' indictment, along with other members of the Peace Information Center.

[redacted] (c)

According to the "Daily Worker" of May 2, 1950 the New York Labor Conference for Peace was formed as an affiliate of the National Labor Conference for Peace.

According to [redacted] (e) the National Labor Conference for Peace was organized under the direction and guidance of the Communist Party, USA.

The "New York Daily Mirror", New York daily newspaper, dated February 10, 1951, carried an article which reflected that the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C. on

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February 9, 1951 indicted the Peace Information Center in New York City on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent.

This article stated that the center, with headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, has been the chief United States sponsor of the "Stockholm Peace Petition", which this Government has described as a Communist inspired trick.

The article stated that the indictment charged the center and five of its officers with violating the 1938 law which requires that all persons or organizations acting here for a foreign principle must register with the Justice Department.

Named with the center for failing to get the organization registered were:

WILLIAM E. DU BOIS
ELIZABETH MOOS
KYRLE ELKIN
ABBOTT SIMON
SYLVIA SOLOFF

All were from New York City and were described as officers at the Peace Information Center.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised on January 15, 1951 that Professor W.E.B. DU BOIS was one of the Americans elected to the praesidium of the World Peace Congress at Warsaw, Poland.

The "Amsterdam News" dated April 21, 1951, page 17, column 7, carried an article which stated that a committee for the defense of Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS had been organized by several New Yorkers to "render assistance to the defendants" now under Federal indictment. The article states that Doctor DU BOIS and five of his co-workers in the now defunct Peace Information Center were indicted in February for failing to file under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and that this committee will seek to have the indictments dropped.

[redacted]

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[redacted] of known reliability, advised that Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS and one SHIRLEY, presumably Mrs. DU BOIS, nee Shirley Graham, arrived in Los Angeles on June 17, 1951 for a duration of five days. [redacted] stated that the instructions from New York were to the effect that DU BOIS should make only two personal appearances in Los Angeles and that probably one mass meeting and a banquet will be held for him.

Miscellaneous

The "Amsterdam News" dated March 3, 1951, page 1, column 2, carried a picture of Doctor W.E.B. and Mrs. SHIRLEY GRAHAM, who were married on February 27, 1951 at St. Albans, Long Island, New York.

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[redacted]

October 24, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover IN PERSON
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a pamphlet which I found in the washroom of the building located at the above address. I picked it up and glanced through it and thought it looked like you-know-whose propaganda, so rather than let someone else read and perhaps swallow it I took it along with me.

Readers are urged on the back cover to write to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, which makes me wonder if he is sympathetic to the unholy cause of you-know-whom-I-mean.....Communist-inspired so-called Americans.

Page 3 of the pamphlet is my clue to my suspicions. I have met absolutely no one in this Country who doesn't know just what crowd is advocating (secretly) force to get what they want if they can't do it by "sleight of hand"...or of mouth. No one but a deluded person would think the United States is looking for and wanting war! That is, no one, but a deluded person or one of those foreign or foreign-paid devils.

I know nothing of Mr. DuBois whatever, nor whether his cause is just, but judging from the wording of this pamphlet by his champions, I would think they would bear watching by your fine organization.

al

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Act
cc - Phila.
10-30-51
Jwo

[redacted]

100-9-7-38
OCT 25 1951
19

"It is a curious thing that I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—PEACE."
—W. E. B. Du Bois

SHAME OF A NATION

Five American citizens may go to jail for five years because they circulated information about peace activities in our country and throughout the world. They are, the distinguished 83-year-old scholar, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin, Abbott Simon, and Sylvia Soloff.

Their right to speak for peace must be upheld. Readers of this pamphlet are urged to write to U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to quash the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center. Please send copies of such letters, telegrams, resolutions, together with contributions for their defense, to

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, *Treasurer*

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16-18 West 29th Street • New York 10, N. Y.

160-99729-38







ABOUT THE AUTHOR

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1868, is one of the world's outstanding scholars. He is the author of numerous books, many of which pioneered in scientific historical, anthropological and sociological research. His novels poetry, and books of collected essays are permanent additions to the body of American literature. He was one of the chief founders of two great organizations of the Negro people: the Niagara Movement (1905) and the N.A.A.C.P. (1909), whose magazine* The Crisis *he edited from 1910 to 1933. More recently he has served as a Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, and as a leader of the American Labor Party ran for United States Senator in New York in 1950, polling two hundred thousand votes.*

This pamphlet, reprinted from the progressive cultural monthly Masses & Mainstream, *was written prior to the indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center.*

The drawing of Dr. Du Bois is by the distinguished Negro artist, Charles White.

Published by Masses & Mainstream, Inc.
832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.
June, 1951 — 209 — PRINTED IN U.S.A.

THE world is astonished at recent developments in the United States. Our actions and attitudes are discussed with puzzled wonder on the streets of every city in the world. Reluctantly the world is coming to believe that we actually want war; that we must have war; that in no other way can we keep our workers employed and maintain huge profits save by spending seventy thousand million dollars a year for war preparation and adding to the vast debt of over 200 thousand millions which we already owe chiefly for war in the past.

Our present war expenditure must be increased, yet we cannot tax the rich much more since the lawyers who make the tax laws can also break them and let the bulk of wealth go untaxed. We cannot raise the taxes on the poor much higher because rising prices leave less and less to tax. Citizens have borrowed 200 thousand million dollars on homes, farms, and furniture, and the poor and middle class have spent nearly all their savings. Yet we cannot stop; either we spend more and more on top of





what we are spending or our whole industrial organization, with its billions of private profit monopoly, will face collapse.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union whom we are determined to destroy does not at present seem willing to fight. We have warned and dared it. We have publicly and privately insulted it. We have eagerly given currency to every charge which anyone at any time makes against the Soviet Union, its economy, its morals, its plans. We thought that at last in Korea we had them where they must fight and we prepared jauntily for World War III almost with shouts of joy.

We were sure the Russians had started the Korean uprising, were furnishing arms and ready to march to war. Henry Wallace actually saw them and ran backward so fast that he tripped over his own resolutions, and stepped in the faces of his friends. Still the Soviets did not fight and began instead to call for world peace; for union against the atom bomb; for peace congresses. But the United States was not misled; not they. They stopped the peace appeal. They picked up and jailed advocates of peace. They barred from our shores foreign advocates of peace; persons of the highest reputation.

Highly placed public officials and military men began openly to declare that if the Russians would not attack us, we would attack them to keep them from attacking us. Meantime, wave after wave of our young men are being trained for murder, and Congress is on the verge of calling every youth in the land for this purpose.

This is what Europe sees us set for, in contradiction to everything we once professed—liberty, free speech, truth and justice. To this our masters will lead us unless you intervene: unless right here and now you, the people of the United States, say No! Enough of this hysteria, this crazy foolishness!

ONCE...THE LAND OF THE FREE

Our slow but steady descent into belief in complete and universal war and our determination to make all men agree with what some believe, rather than to let them exercise their free American heritage of choosing truth—this literal descent into Hell in our day, and in this our own country, has been so gradual and complete that many honest Americans cannot believe what they actually hear and see; and sit bewildered, rubbing their eyes in order to get some vague conception of what can

have happened to the land which once declared "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No American born before 1900 could possibly conceive that the United States would become a land approaching universal military service; with its armed forces in every continent and on every sea; pledged to conquer and control masses of mankind, order the thought and belief of the nations of the world, and ready to spend for these objects more money than it ever spent for religion, education or social uplift altogether.

When men arise and say this and try to prove its truth, every effort is made by secret police, organized spies and hired informers; by deliberate subversion of the fundamental principles of our law, to imprison, slander and silence such persons, and deprive them of earning an honest livelihood.

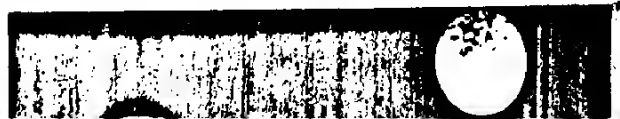
Avoiding all hysteria and exaggeration, all natural indignation and instinctive defense of the right of free speech and hatred of thought control, it is clear to all Americans who still dare to think, that my description of this America is



true, and if true, frightening to all men who once thought of this land as the Land of the Free.

UNITED STATES ALONE WANTS WAR...

My platform then, like the platform of every honest American who still dares believe in peace and freedom, takes its unalterable stand against war and slavery. There was a day when most men believed that progress depended on war; that by war, and mainly by war, had modern men gained freedom, religion and democracy. We believed this because we were taught this in our literature and science, in church and school, on platform and in newspaper. It was always a lie and as war has become universal and so horrible and destructive that everybody recognizes it as murder, crippling, insanity and stark dearth of human culture, we realize that there is scarce a victory formerly claimed by war which mankind might not have gained more cheaply and more decently and even more completely by methods of peace. If that was true in the past, it is so clear and indisputable today that no sane being denies it. And yet of all nations of earth today, the United States alone



wants war, prepares for war, forces other nations to fight and asks you and me to impoverish ourselves, give up health and schools, sacrifice our sons and daughters to a Jim-Crow army, and commit suicide, for a world war that oobody wants but the rich Americans who profit by it.

If war were a matter of careful study and grave decision, of prayerful thought and solemn deliberation, we might take its fearful outbreak as at least no more than human error, soon to be stopped by decency and common sense. But when did you ever vote for war? You who have spent most of your lives in a fightiog, murdering world? When did you ever have a chance to decide this matter of maiming and murder? Never! And you never will as loog as an executive of his own initiative can start a "little police action" which costs the lives and health of over 60,000 American boys, in order that big business can interfere with the governments of Asia.

Of what are we in such deathly fear? Have we been invaded? Has anyone dropped an atom bomb on us? Have we been impoverished or enslaved by foreigners? Is our business failing, and are our millionaires disappearing? Has the rate of profit gone down, is our machinery less

cunning, or our natural resources destroyed by strangers? Is there any sign that the United States of America is victim, or can be victim of any foreign country? No! Then of what are we afraid, and why are we trying to guard the earth from Pacific to Atlantic and from the North to the South Pole, unless it be from ourselves?

. . . AFRAID OF AN IDEA

Our rulers are afraid of an idea; tempted by a vision of power which this idea fights. The power they crave long misled and slaughtered the peoples of Europe and Asia, and now insidiously creeps into our own fever-mad heads; and that is Imperialism—world rule over the world. Once this was sought through black slavery: then it was made easy by yellow coolies: then by all "lesser breeds without the law," who could furnish a "white man's burden" and let him strut over the world, and lord it in Asia and Africa, and rule and rule without end, forever and forever. That was the vision of the nioeteenth century. The fever of imperialism caught the United States as the nineteenth century died and we choked a few islands out of dying Spain. But these were but small

change which whetted our appetite. With the first World War came the vision of an Imperial United States as successor of the empire on which the sun already sets. We rushed so madly at the spoils left by European empire that we brought down our whole industrial system about our own ears.

It would seem that the memory of the great depression of the Thirties would convince all thinking men that war is not the path to the millenium, and that what we need is reform of our own system of work and industrial organization, before we attempt to teach the world what to think or how to live.

But what the men of big business ignored was that the industrial system which they were seeking to re-install had already met a terrible and costly reverse; that modifications of imperialism and monopoly capitalism had already been suggested and tried. Such efforts comprehended loosely by the name "Socialism," were not invented by Russia nor first tried by Russia. On the contrary, Socialism is an English, French and German conception and was tried in Russia because that unhappy land was one of the last and worst victims of the capitalist system.

If tomorrow Russia disappeared from the face

of the earth, the basic problem facing the modern world would remain: and that is, why is it, with the earth's abundance and our mastery of natural forces, and miraculous technique; with our commerce belting the earth, and goods and services pouring from our stores, factories, ships and warehouses—why is it that nevertheless, most human beings are starving to death, dying of preventable disease and too ignorant to know what is the matter, while a small minority are so rich that they cannot spend their income?

That is the problem which faces the world, and Russia was not the first to pose it, nor will she be the last to ask and demand answer. The nineteenth century said that this situation was inevitable and must always remain because of the natural inferiority of most men; the twentieth century knows better. It says that there can be food enough for all; that clothes and shelter for all can be provided; that most disease is preventable and that the overwhelming mass of human beings can be educated; that intelligence, health and decent comfort are not only possible, but should be demanded, by all men; planned by all states; and made increasingly effective by all voters in each election.

But the powerful who today own the earth and



the fullness thereof; who monopolize its industry and own its press and screen its news, have another answer. They order us to fight an Idea, to "contain" and crush any dream of abolishing poverty, disease and ignorance; and to do this by organizing war, murder and destruction on any people who dare to try to plan plenty for all mankind. From the nineteenth century, they attempt to take over imperialism to bribe the workers and thinkers of the most powerful countries by high wage and privilege, in order to build a false and dishonest prosperity on the slavery and degradation, the low wage and disease, of Africa and Asia and the islands of the sea; and to pay the price for this, they demand that you, your sons and daughters, in endless stream, be murdered and crippled in endless wars.

This is why we are fighting or preparing to fight in Europe, Asia and Africa—not against an enemy, but against the Idea—against the rising demand of the working classes of the world for better wages, decent housing, regular employment, medical service and schools for all.

It does not answer this world-wide demand to say that we of America have these things in greater abundance than the rest of the world, if our prosperity is based on, or seeks to base itself on, the exploitation and degradation of the rest of mankind. Remember, it is American money that owns more and more of South African mines worked by slave labor; it is American enterprise that fattens off Rhodesian copper; it is American investors that seek to dominate China, India, Korea and Burma; who are throttling the starved workers of the Near East.



Yet is it not clear that such a program is sheer insanity? That no nation, however rich and smart, can conquer this world? Have not Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Britain and Germany taught us this? And also that no Idea based on truth and righteousness can ultimately be suppressed by force and murder?

WHAT CAN BE DONE...?

I never thought I would live to see the day that free speech and freedom of opinion would be so throttled in the United States as it is today. Today in this free country, no man can be sure of earning a living, of escaping slander and personal violence, or even of keeping out of jail unless publicly and repeatedly he proclaims:



—that he hates Russia.
—that he opposes Socialism and Communism.
—that he supports wholeheartedly the war in Korea.
—that he is ready to spend any amount for further war, anywhere or at anytime.
—that he is ready to fight the Soviet Union, China and any other country, or all countries together.
—that he believes in the use of the atom bomb or any other weapon of mass destruction, and regards anyone opposed as a traitor.
—that he not only believes in and consents to all these things, but is willing to spy on his neighbors and denounce them if they do not believe as he does.

The mere statement of this creed shows its absolute insanity. What can be done to bring this nation to its senses? Most people answer: nothing; just sit still; bend to the storm; if necessary, lie and join the witch-hunt, swear to God that never, never did you ever sympathize with the Russian peasants' fight to be free; that you never in your life belonged to a liberal organization, or had a friend who did; and if so, you were deceived, deluded and a damned fool.



I TAKE MY STAND...

I want progress; I want education; I want social medicine; I want a living wage and old age security; I want employment for all and relief for the unemployed and sick; I want public works, public services and public improvements. I want freedom for my people. And because I know and you know that we cannot have these things, and at the same time fight, destroy and kill all around the world in order to make huge profit for big business; for that reason, I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry *Peace—No More War!*

A new era of power, held and exercised by the working classes the world over, is dawning and while its eventual form is not yet clear, its progress cannot be held back by any power of man.





"It is a curious thing that I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—PEACE."
—W. E. B. Du Bois

SHAME OF A NATION

Five American citizens may go to jail for five years because they circulated information about peace activities in our country and throughout the world. They are, the distinguished 83-year-old scholar, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin, Abbott Simon, and Sylvia Soloff.

Their right to speak for peace must be upheld. Readers of this pamphlet are urged to write to U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to quash the indictment against Dr. Du Bois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center. Please send copies of such letters, telegrams, resolutions, together with contributions for their defense, to

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, *Treasurer*

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND ASSOCIATES
IN THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

16-16 West 29th Street • New York 10, N. Y.

100-99729-38

October 30, 1951

100-99729-38

[redacted]

Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

[redacted]

EX-78

Your letter dated October 24, 1951, together with enclosure, has been received, and your interest in making this information available to me is appreciated.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Philadelphia Office located at 500 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: Philddelphia (with copies of incoming)

The enclosure consisted of a pamphlet captioned "I Take My Stand For Peace" by Dr. William E. B. DuBois of New York City. The panphlet urges its readers to write to Attorney General McGrath to quash the indictment against Dr. DuBois and his associates in the former Peace Information Center.

[redacted]

100-99729-38A

[redacted]

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [redacted] BY [redacted]

11-29-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 29

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, SM DASH C. REMYTEL THIS INSTANT

CAPTIONED [redacted] PASSPORT DIVISION, DEPT OF STATE [redacted]

ADVISES DU BOIS HAS NOT RECENTLY APPLIED FOR PASSPORT. REFUSAL NOTICE [redacted]

IS ON FILE IN PASSPORT DIVISION AND WFO WILL BE ADVISED SHOULD HE APPLY [redacted]

AT A LATER DATE. [redacted]

[redacted]

HST

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

100-19729-39

DEC 18 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/80 BY [redacted]

50 DEC 20 1951

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	12/11/51	10/24;11/13-16;12/6/51	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

GIR-10

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] DuBOIS and wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, arri[redacted] in Los Angeles 6/17/51 on 5 day visit. During this period they attended several meetings and receptions sponsored by Hugh Gordon Bookshop, Independent Progressive Party, and Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, all Communist dominated organizations.

-- RUC --

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER(S) DATED 12/19/51

DETAILS:

ACTIVITIES

All informants referred to in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise stated.

Investigation in this case is predicated upon inf[redacted]on received from [redacted] to the effect that Dr. W. E. B. DuBO[redacted]ould arrive in Los Angeles for a five-day visit and would make t[redacted] public appearances. [redacted] desired to sponsor one of the events for DuBOIS [redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 2/9/17

EXT. BY SP-1 ON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2 DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-90

PROPERTY OF FBI
This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		100-99729-40 [redacted]

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

(5) Bureau
3 - New York 7227
2 - Los Angeles (100-36261)
[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] identified Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS as having been in the Hugh Gordon Bookshop during his visit in June, 1951.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that a reception sponsored by the Independent Progressive Party was given for Dr. DuBOIS and his wife SHIRLEY at the Elk's Hall, 4016 South Central Avenue on June 17, 1951.

[redacted] furnished a handbill issued by the Independent Progressive Party which advertised a mass meeting featuring Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS and SHIRLEY GRAHAM, his wife, on June 21, 1951 under the auspices of the Independent Progressive Party.

[redacted]

[redacted] attended a mass meeting at the Embassy Auditorium 9th and Grand Streets, Los Angeles, on June 21, 1951, sponsored by the Independent Progressive Party and featuring Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS. According to the informant, DuBOIS commenced his speech with the statement that the world was astonished at the United States inasmuch as the rest of the world believes that the United States wants war. The [redacted] quoted DuBOIS as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

"We have warned and insulted Russia and prepared for war while Russia prepares for peace. In this country we jail the advocates of peace. We have turned Korea into a stinking desert and are set to drop bombs on Moscow and lick the world. In order to make their investments safe our masters will lead us into total war unless we say no. This cannot happen. American business dominates the Government. The small minority are so large and powerful that they own the earth. The capitalists believe that whole industries will collapse unless we have war. American investments will seek to dominate the world. We need to reform ourselves before teaching others. Free speech and opinion are throttled. Unless you hate Russia you are slandered and subjected to personal violence."

The [redacted] said that DuBOIS in closing referred to the policies of the United States Government as an attack on civilization.

[redacted]C advised that she attended a luncheon on June 22, 1951 at Ciro's, 8433 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, given by the Southern California Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in honor of SHIRLEY GRAHAM, also known as Mrs. W. E. B. DuBOIS. According to the informant, Mrs. DuBOIS gave a talk beginning with the statement that she felt very much at home among members of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

[redacted]C advised that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, which is the Southern California chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, was the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time, and its policies paralled the Communist Party line on all important issues. Membership in the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

[redacted]C advised that he attended a reception for Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS on June 22, 1951 at [redacted] California.

[redacted]C

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-264688) December 12, 1951

SAC, WFO (100-19414)

[redacted]

DR. W. F. B. DU BOIS

ReBulet dated November 2, 1950.

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in reflet, this office has prepared and is submitting translations taken from the November 10 and November 17, 1951, issues of the above publication. These translations are being submitted in [redacted] and were prepared by [redacted]

Submitted as an enclosure to the five copies of the [redacted] going to the Bureau are two clippings; one taken from the November 10th issue of the paper page four, columns one through eight, and the second taken from the November 17th issue page four, columns four through eight. Each clipping contains information written in the English language and is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Bureau and the Detroit Office, it is pointed out that the photograph of [redacted] appearing with the article in the November 10th issue of the Romanul American is identical with the photograph appearing in the November 11, 1951, issue of the Romanian News, the Rumanian Legation's weekly news bulletin.

[redacted]

Enclosure

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/8/80 BY [redacted]

2 ENCL
2 newspaper clippings
(1 set each)

100-99727-

NOT RECORDED
76 JAN 5 1952

[redacted]

[redacted]

ROMANUL AMERICAN

Issue of November 10, 1951

An unsigned article captioned "The Great Russian Revolution Of October, 1917, Influenced The Thinking Of The Working People In The U.S.A.", appeared on page one, columns one, two, and three.

It is stated in this unsigned article that all countries like England, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, in which the Marshall Plan operates have become true American "pashaliks" and their governments are now in Wall Street.

In the countries of the People's Democracies the situation is exactly the opposite, the article indicated, and in these countries a friendship and mutual assistance pact is entered into with the Soviet Union. In these countries, according to the article, through the aid extended them by the Soviet Union, great beneficial strides in industrial, agricultural, and cultural phases have been realized.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 has benefited American workers as well as all other workers throughout the world. In proof of this statement the article cites the beneficial influence as shown in the fight waged by the Soviet Union for peace, which should be an incentive, the article states, for the American masses to seek. The article further indicates that the Russian Revolution and the role played by LENIN and STALIN have helped to unify the workers party in America. It has also helped in the liberation movement of the colored people in America, and has greatly influenced the thinking of the men of science and literature in America.

An unsigned article captioned, "Let's Honor The 38th Anniversary Of The Romanul American", appeared on page one, columns one through eight.

This article reflects that on December 30, 1951, the Romanul American, will celebrate its 38th anniversary in Detroit, Michigan. In conjunction with this anniversary, the paper, it is indicated, will launch a new campaign to collect funds for the support of the newspaper for the following year. It is the desire of the paper, according to the article, to solicit a larger fund than what was collected in previous years because of the high increase in the cost of living and because of the increase in the cost of the publication of the newspaper. The article points out that the campaign carried on by the paper in May, 1951, was 100% successful, and it is expected that this campaign should meet with the same response from the supporters of the paper. The article, in conclusion, states that the success of the campaign will constitute another link toward the definite victory of the forces for peace and democracy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/10 BY SP-1 [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-99729

An editorial captioned "In Honor Of Dr. DuBois" appeared on page two, columns one and two.

It is reflected in this editorial that a banquet was being held November 16, 1951, at 13 Astor Place, New York, in honor of Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, the former U.S. Minister to Liberia. The banquet was being sponsored by the Committee For The Defense of Dr. DuBOIS, and by BEN GOLD, President of the fur labor union.

The editorial praised Dr. DuBOIS as a man of science and a venerable fighter for the cause of the Negro people. He is now being accused, according to the editorial, by the Department of Justice of being a foreign agent because he served as leader of the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

All Rumanian Americans are urged by the editorial to attend the banquet, which, it is indicated, will cost ten dollars per person.

An unsigned article captioned "GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ The Architect Of The Socialist Society Of The R.P.R. Reached Fifty Years" appeared on page two, columns three, four, and five.

GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ, the secretary general of the Rumanian Workers Party and the first vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic, celebrated his fiftieth birthday. The article stated "Our brothers of our native country celebrate his fiftieth birthday".

GHEORGHIU-DEJ is praised in this article as one who throughout his entire life has fought against the capitalistic exploiting forces and one who has been continually fighting for the interests of the working people in his country.

The article attacks the Rumanian papers who do not praise GHEORGHIU-DEJ and attacks them for praising "the parasites like ILEANA, MIHAI, MANIU, and other traitors and exploiters of the Rumanian people".

The article captioned "The Longshoremen's Strike Continues" appearing on page one, column one, indicates that the strike of the Longshoremen continues in spite of the attempts and projects to break it.

JOE RYAN, ALEX DELIRIZZI, MIKE CLEMENTI, ANTONY ANASTASIA, and HAROLD BOWERS are accused of endeavoring to break the strike. It is stated that the above are working against the general interests of the Longshoremen and against the cause of all American workers.

An unsigned article captioned "The Colliers Magazine Has A Plan For Killing Millions Of People", appeared on page one, columns three and four.

The October 27, 1951, issue of Collier's Magazine in this special edition was devoted entirely to the "gigantic plan of how to kill a nation".

Specialists, according to the article, with a sick imagination in political, economic, scientific, cultural, and social life were contributors to this criminal plan of Atomic warfare sponsored by the men of Wall Street, the "Merchants of Death".

The article indicated that the Romanul American is determined to oppose and to fight this plan and will do so in future articles in the Romanul American.

An article captioned "The General Session Of The U.N. In Paris Is Confronted With The Problem Of The Korean Atrocities" by MARY DUMITRU, appeared on page one, columns five through eight.

DUMITRU in her article indicates the committee of the International Federation Of Democratic Women held a meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria, during the month of June, 1951. A report was submitted by this committee dealing with the atrocities committed by the American Army and by the troops of SYNGMAN RHEE in Korea.

As a result of the findings of this committee, DUMITRU indicated, that a letter was sent by its president, Mrs. EUGENIE COTTON to the president of the United States requesting him to produce the report of the committee to the general assembly for the assembly's study and consideration. DUMITRU also indicates that a copy of the letter describing the atrocities was sent to the general session of the United Nations, which met in Paris on November 6, 1951. This letter has been identified as Report "A-1872, DUMITRU states.

An article by MARIA MILA captioned "The Condemnation Of The Fighter LILLY WACHTER" appeared on page three, columns seven and eight.

MILA in this article criticizes the Truman administration for passing the McCarran and Smith Acts, which according to her "definitely destroy the Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution, and deprive the American people of the right to the freedom of thought".

MILA indicates that justice in the United States is now a complete mockery, and she indicates this type of justice is now being extended by the American officials to Germany and other countries under the control of America.

LILLY WACHTER, according to MILA, was arrested on the order of the U.S. High Commissioner, JOHN McCLOY. She was condemned by an American court in Germany and sentenced to eight months in jail and fined fifteen thousand German Marks.

MILA urges the readers of her article, especially the women, to join the ninety one million other peace loving women in the sixty-two countries of the world in protesting against the illegal and arbitrary arrest of LILLY WACHTER. She requested that telegrams of protest be sent to the U.S. High Commissioner, JOHN McCLOY, to the President, HARRY S. TRUMAN, and the Stuttgart Committee, the association for the protection of freedom and civil rights, at Wurtenberg - Baden, Stuttgart 13, Wagenburstrasse 26, Germany.

ROMANUL AMERICAN

Issue Of November 17, 1951

An unsigned article captioned "The Rumanian Savants Express Their Solidarity With Dr. DuBois", appeared on page one, column five.

This article appears to have been a copy of information coming from Bucharest from the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic and the Society of Historic, Philological, and Folklore Sciences of the R.P.R. A telegram from this Society was sent to the Federal Tribunal in Washington expressing the indignation of the Society over the trial of the great American savant, DR. DUBOIS. The test of the telegram as reflected in the article follows:

"To The Federal Tribunal
Washington, U.S.A.

"The Academy of the R.P.R. has noted with profound indignation the trial of the renowned American savant, Professor WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS, a member of the World Council For Peace, and the courageous fighter for peace and democracy.

"The men of science and culture in the R.P.R. who know and appreciate the works of Dr. DUBOIS join the protest of the entire progressive world in demanding the liberation of the great savant. They join with his collaborators ELISABETH MOOS, ABBOTT SIMON, KYRLE ELKIN, and SYLVIA SOLOFF. The Presidium of the Academy of the R.P.R. in the name of the men of science and liberal arts in our country, fighters on the peace front, protest with all their energy the persecution directed against the progressive people in the United States and in the trial of Dr. DUBOIS and his collaborators. They demand his immediate liberation and the cessation of further persecution.

"/s/ TRAIAN SAVULESCU,
President of the Academy
of the R.P.R."

A second telegram directed to the Federal Tribunal, Washington, U.S.A., was sent by the Society of History, Philology, and Folklore Sciences. It was signed by the President P. CONSTANTINESCU-IASI and the Secretary, V. MACIU.

ENCLOSURE 100-99729

An article captioned "The Methodist Educators Oppose The Compulsory Military Service" appeared on page one, column six, indicates that the Methodist conference on Christian education passed a resolution expressing strong opposition to compulsory military service and the nomination of a U. S. ambassador to the Vatican.

MARIA MILA in an article appearing on page one, columns one and two, states that the Rumanian Calendar for 1952 is now ready for distribution. She describes the Calendar as a rich literary work and suggests that it would be an appropriate gift for friends of the readers of her article.

An unsigned article captioned "The Confessions Of A Group Of Representatives Of The American Congress", appeared on page one, columns four and five.

It is claimed in this article that twenty-six Republican congressmen recently declared and submitted in a written statement to DEAN ACHESON in France the following: "The United States of American is engaged in subversive activities of terrorism, force, and violence on an international scale, engaging in activities which are conducted for the purpose of overthrowing the forms of government of other countries and other peoples."

This article urges all the American people to demand the liberation of those who fight for peace and those who are the victims of Wall Street and TRUMAN's administration; to demand further reduction in taxes; and to demand a curtailment of expenditures for the above illegal, unconstitutional, and undemocratic activities.

An editorial captioned "Why Is The Soviet Government Opposing The Peace Plan Of The Three?", appeared on page two, columns one and two.

It is stated in this editorial that the Soviet Union is against the plan for the control of world armament as submitted to the general assembly of the United Nations in Paris by TRUMAN, CHURCHILL, and AURIOL because it realizes that this is a hypocritical plan and that it will have no fruitful results and will "drag on forever".

In contrast to the TRUMAN, CHURCHILL, AURIOL plan which only calls for an inventory of the world's armaments and which in reality is only a plan of Wall Street, VISHINSKI suggests a plan for "the destruction of all Atomic arms, the outlawing of their production, and for international control of Atomic energy as well as the establishment of an international conference for general disarmament."

The editorial in denouncing the plan submitted by the Western powers refers to its sponsors, TRUMAN, CHURCHILL, and AURIOL as midget politicians.

The editorial mentions that American people desire peace and it urges Americans to deluge President TRUMAN and the Secretary of State, ACHESON, and other responsible public officials with telegrams demanding that they should execute the will of the people.

An article by MARIA MILA captioned "Receive Our Warm Salute", appeared on page three columns seven and eight.

MILA in her article indicates millions of women salute Madame EUGENIE COTTON the President of the International Federation of Democratic Women , on her 70th birthday. MILA describes Madame COTTON as an important leader in French public life, an untiring fighter for the maintainence of peace, a laureat of STALIN's international peace prize. Madame COTTON, MILA indicates, shared the honor in receiving STALIN's international peace prize with two other fighters for peace, Madame SOON GHIN LING, widow of Dr. SUN YAT SEN, President of the Chinese People's Aid Society and Vice President of the Chinese People's Republic, and Madame PAK DEN AL, President of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

MILA indicates in her article that the Rumanian American women also join the millions of women throughout the world who salute this great fighter on her 70th birthday. American women will intensify their efforts, according to MILA, in enrolling in the fight for a peaceful future for the children of this country.

An unsigned article captioned "The World Council Of Peace In The Second Session At Vienna" appears on page one columns six, seven, and eight.

It is reported in this article that the session was opened by Pastor ERWIN KOCK, President of the Austrian Council of the World Council Of Peace on November 1, 1951.

Professor FREDERIC JOLIET-CURIE, President of the World Council Of Peace at this session stated "The peace movement has become so strong that it is in the position to compel the forces of war to retreat". He indicated, the article reflects, that the great majority of the peoples of the world would support the peace movement and its principles.

JOLIET-CURIE charges, the article reflects, that the United States interferes in the internal affairs of many countries in the world under the pretext of giving aid.

An article appearing on page one, columns seven and eight indicates an international economic conference will be held in Moscow in 1952. It is reflected that at a meeting held October 27 and 28, 1951, in Copenhagen, Denmark, it was decided that the international conference would be held in Moscow next year between the third and tenth of April. The purpose of the conference, it was indicated, would be to determine the means which would contribute to the peaceful collaboration between different countries, the economic and social systems.

The following countries and their representatives attending the Copenhagen meeting were identified in this article as set out below:

Country	Representative
Austria	I. DOBRETSBERGER, former minister and professor of economics at Gratz University, Austria.
Belgium	WALTER BOURGEOIS, professor of economics at the University of Brussels, and EMILE CAVENELL, industrialist.
Brazil	OTTO ROCHA, construction engineer, and E. SILVA, industrialist.
Chile	GUILLERMO DEL PEDREGAL, former minister and industrialist.
Chinese People's Republic	TI CEAO-TIN, economist and member of the Academy of Science; U. CIAO-NAN, director general of the Chinese Tea Company; NAN HAN-CEN, director general of Chinese People's Republic Bank; and MA IN-CIU, Rector of Peiking University.
Cuba	JACINTO TORRAS, economist.
Czechoslovakia	OTOKAR POLL, Director general of the Czechoslovakian People's Republic National Bank of Prague.
France	PIERRE LE BRUN, member of the economic council and secretary of the General Confedration of Labor; ROBERT CHAMBEY-RAN, former member of the Chamber of Deputies; ALFRED SAUVY member of the economic council and director of the demographic institute.
Germany	HEINRICH KRUHM, industrialist; GRETE KUCHHOF, president of the Imission Bank of Germany.
England	WILFFORD BROWN, industrialist; Mrs. JOAN ROBINSON, professor of economics at Cambridge University.
India	INDULAL IAGNIK, a leader of the Kisan Sabha organization; PESTOINDJI A. VAIDA, professor of economics at Bombay University.
Iran	HUSSEIN DARIUS, merchant.
Italy	OSCAR SPINELLI, President of the Cooperative National League; and SERGIO STEVE, a professor of economics at Venice University.

Country (cont.)	Representative (cont.)
Japan	IOSITARO HIRANO, director of the institute for the knowledge of Chinese and member of the Japanese Scientific Society.
Holland	STEWART, banker.
Pakistan	IFTIHARUDDIN, a member of the constituent assembly and the editor of the Pakistan Times newspaper.
Poland	OSCAR LANGE, former ambassador and professor at the institute of planning and statistics.
Rumania	ALEXANDRU BRALADEANU, University professor.
U.S.S.R.	VASIL KUZNETOV, President of the Council of the Soviet Central Syndicates; MIHAIL NESTEROV, President of the chamber of commerce union; VLAS NICIKOV, President of the timber export and import organization; and CONSTANTIN OSTROVIETUANO, director of the Moscow Institute of Economics.
Syria	MAARFU DAVALIVA, former minister of national economy.

An article appearing on page four, columns one and two, criticizes Collier's magazine for exposing the "crazy and barbaric war plan of TRUMAN's administration". It indicates further that Wall Street and high government officials are trying to justify the war plan of this country on the false pretext that the Soviet Union and the peoples' democracies of Eastern Europe, especially those bordering Yugoslavia, tried to assassinate TITO.

DIRECTOR, F. B. I.

DECEMBER 29, 1951

SAC, BOSTON [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau and New York Office, one photostatic copy of a speech entitled, "Peace Is Dangerous" given by Doctor W. E. B. DU BOIS at the Armistice Service of the Community Church of Boston, November 11, 1951. A copy of this speech was furnished by [redacted] on November 15, 1951 to [redacted] C

Inasmuch as all investigation with regard to subject organization is completed in Boston, this matter is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

[redacted]

Enclosure

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"PEACE IS DANGEROUS"

an Address by

DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

at the Armistice Service of the Community Church of Boston

John Hancock Hall

Sunday, November 11, 1951 - 10:30 A.M.

Peace is dangerous! not to all folk, but certainly to those whose power and standard of living depend upon war. On the other hand the danger of war to the majority of men is all too obvious. When we realize that at least 30 million of the best specimens of the world's youth have been killed in wars since 1914 and many more millions crippled in body and soul, we can get some partial idea of the loss of modern civilization through war.

Why then does war persist? What decisive interests promote and continue it against almost irretrievable loss on the part of the majority of men? Those who gain from war and lose through peace are easily discernible at cursory glance: the munition makers; and those who furnish war materials and machines. Not so readily seen are those who profit by the financial changes which war inevitably brings about. Still further in the background are investors and workers whose income is raised by war industries.

Even these large and important groups do not explain the popularity of war or at least the weak resistance to war hysteria. For explanation of this phenomenon we must look further to that vast number of Americans to whom present conditions bring comfort and satisfaction. This mass of intelligent persons either know or fear that if the present system of social and industrial organization prevalent in Western Europe and North America undergoes any essential change, they may not be able to enjoy what they consider the "American Way Of Life". This standard of living does not necessarily call for luxury or conspicuous expenditure. It asks for a comfortable home with heat and refrigeration; enough suitable clothing and sufficient nourishing food; not necessarily an automobile, but convenient transportation facilities; a telephone; medical care and recreation; education for children and provision for a decent old age. This is what the average American of intelligence expects from the American way of life, or wants to be able to expect. It is not to be sure what the average American gets. Probably two-thirds of American families do not get this and a third do not dare hope for it, although it remains their ideal. But a large and influential part of the American middle class do get these things; they believe they deserve them and they are willing to fight to keep them.

The basic question now is must this way of life—actual or believed possible, for a large minority or even a majority of Americans—be defended by war or be seriously endangered by peace. Our fear today is that peace is dangerous for this way of life to a large number of Americans, and for the hope of it by the majority of our citizens. This furnishes the reason behind the huge majority of the nation now rushing toward a third and final world war.

This then is the time of all times to examine this thesis and disclose its truth or falsity. First of all some Americans are convinced that their industrial system is so good that the mere existence of any other system is a threat. Most intelligent persons do not go this far. They realize the shortcomings of our economy but still think it the best. They are however quite willing for others to try other ways, but they fear to have worse or impractical ways tried on peoples who do not want them. This alleged expansion of Communism is what is today, scaring most Americans into war.

But is it true that expanding Communism is threatening our way of life, or that on the contrary, persistence in our industrial methods is the surest way to keep the mass of the world's people, not only below our standard of living, but even below the line of ordinary decency and existence? It is this aspect of world war which America today refuses to discuss, indeed is not permitted often to discuss. Most of us by dint of real lack of information firmly believe that the poverty and distress of the majority of human beings is primarily their own fault, and in all probability it can never be entirely alleviated. We are willing to do something in some vague "Point Four" or by missions to help the backward nations but we deny even our wealth is not able to support the world. When the critics remind us of this, we do not try to reply. The first answer is that a fair material ego the aristocracy of the world believed that a standard of life such as American workers have today could not be achieved without the ruin of civilization. I was taught in high school at the close of the last century that labor unions were futile, strikes wrong and in-

crore ... mainly vast ... drunkenness. The ... cond answer to inevitable poverty for most men is the ... tim colonial system helped cause poverty and that this system is now disappearing, that the remaining poverty and distress are not our fault and are falsely made to open us by Russia and China.

Here emerges the kernel of the falsehood which is scaring America into war. Colonialism has not disappeared, even though its back is broken in India and China. But American business is desperately trying to restore the essentials of colonialism under the name of free enterprise and Western Democracy and is plunging the world into destruction by false ideals and misleading fears.

This is a grave charge and needs, I am quite aware, circumstantial proof. Let me furnish proof in this way: there are today real causes of world war and none of them is Russia. On the contrary, these causes are the great groups of essential raw materials and the land and labor necessary for their production, which the leading nations of the world need for their industry and for their standard of living. These products are illustrated by the gold and diamonds from South Africa, copper, tin and uranium, together with mineral oil, from Rhodesia, the Congo and the Middle East; beverages like tea from China and coffee from Brazil and cocoa from West Africa; drugs like opium and quinine from India; foods like sugar, cocoanuts, fruits and spices from the whole tropical world; fibres like cotton, silk and hemp from our own South, China and India and dozens of other minerals, drugs, dyestuffs and foods.

These materials with few exceptions are produced in tropical lands, inhabited by colored races, whose poverty and ignorance are not natural nor historical but have been established during the last three centuries by the determination of Europe and North America to rule the world for their own comfort, luxury and power. Armed by scientific discovery and a new industrial technique, the White world since the 17th century has set itself to reduce colored labor to slavery; to seize the land and natural resources of colonial and quasi-colonial countries, and so far as possible, to rule these peoples by absolute, military dictatorship, allowing them little education, neither land nor health, nor income sufficient for decency. Spain, followed by France and Holland, and succeeded by Great Britain, built up a domination of the world which became the foundation of modern civilization. Wealth, luxury, art and learning were thus sustained in the Western world until its cultural accomplishments came to be regarded as the highest ideal in the universe: "Better fifty years of ... European ... cycle in Cathay."

Logic taught us that the revolt of the miserable victims of this world tyranny would eventually cause its extinction and revolt were and still continues. But long before divided and ignorant colored labor might storm the barricades of the West successfully, these nations themselves fell ... in their own presumption and overweight. The thieves fell out over the division of the fabulous spoils of Asia, Africa and South America and Europe approached suicide in three world wars, each of increased cost, destruction and human murder.

The rift in Imperialism began with Germany and Italy, later Japan, and finally the United States, demanded a larger ... of the spoils of imperial control of the colored world. They insisted ... redistribution of wealth and ...

The ... first world war ... redistribution but it ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

orsing the monopoly of wealth and the oligarchical control of industry by substituting public welfare for private profit. The great but impractical theorists who had advocated such change from the first rise of modern industry in the 15th century had seldom been able to agree on a definite program and the few attempts at Socialism had usually failed or been easily suppressed.

In the case of the Russian Revolution of 1917, however, a set of educated and devoted leaders appeared, determined to carry out the theories of Karl Marx.

Marx, by long and thorough study of the Hegelian philosophy of science and by enquiry into actual working conditions, had tried to find a scientific foundation for the production and distribution of wealth. Lenin and his followers were not entirely dogmatic, doubted if the time was ripe or the Russians ready to found a complete socialist state, and tried to make some compromise and alliance with the economy of Western Europe. But Britain, France, and the United States made the mistake of trying summarily and by force to suppress this revolution, using the armies of 16 nations, together with spies, traitors, and the worst kind of hired - mercenaries.

Without doubt this wide effort to stop the revolution of 1917 would have succeeded, had not the whole system of European economy tottered so crucially in 1929! Europe, the United States and Japan needed all their energies to restore their own solvency and rebuild international trade. But Britain and France were still determined to dominate world industry and commerce as they had before the first world war, while admitting the United States and Germany to junior partnership, but ignoring Italy and firmly excluding Japan.

This short-sighted effort led to three developments which changed the course of modern history; it gave the Soviet Union time to build an independent socialist state; it encouraged Japan to undertake her own colonial empire in Asia; and Italy and Germany, joined later by Japan, attempted alone to restore European domination of labor, land and products in the colonial and semi-colonial areas of the world, but with the exclusion or only minor partnership of Britain, France and the United States. There ensued prolonged attempts at compromise — not touching the control of the world by Europe, but only concerning the division of power between the older empires and the newer interlopers. Both sides tacitly agreed that the destruction of Russia and socialism must follow their own understanding.

Western Europe and central Europe did not agree and a second world war followed which was at bottom caused by the rivalry in the control of the seven groups of products of colonies which I have named. This war not only further wrecked the world industrial system, but curiously enough, compelled Britain, France, and America to make alliance with the Soviets as the only method to conquer an almost invincible Germany, Italy and Japan. The Allies hesitated long, and hoped until the last that Germany and the Soviet Union would annihilate each other, while Western Europe and America withheld their support of the hard-pressed Russian armies. They [illegible] and grossly disappointed by Stalingrad.

Germany and Japan were completely conquered, but what remained was the [illegible] of world war which antedated 1914 greatly. These valuable and [illegible] materials from colonial regions together with cheap labor necessary to [illegible] the machine tools and used for domestic industry and consumption if the [illegible] industry [illegible] control of wealth continues. [illegible] doubted. [illegible]

[illegible]

This is done in a form of vast profits to private enterprise, because even [illegible] invested is pulled from colonial lands, this capital often [illegible] country, while private firms get the profits; [illegible] and the United States have built [illegible] empire. [illegible] all the Philippine Empire as a [illegible]

[illegible] foreign trade with semi-civilized countries is far more

profitable than domestic industry. There are no colonies for if any labor unions; there is a minimum of transportation of foreign exportations, there are no wage floors or prohibitions of child labor, freight charges are set by the foreign firms who monopolize transport and own either or both local industry. Thus foreign-born wealth controls home industry and profits. Capital rushes for such investments unless of course native precautions tries to control foreign capital. This is just what began to happen after the second World War. Not only in Russia, these industries often paid 50% on investment to Belgian, French and British West European business, but also Poland, Czechoslovakia, and much of the Balkan area.

Britain finally tried to enslave and emancipate India, but she helped to paralyze India by encouraging a light use hate and she made close alliance with native capitalists. The United States entered China but were interested in tea, silk, fibres, tungsten, hides and cotton, then in petroleum, so the Chinese drove the Americans and their struggles left the semi-United by bands of Dutch and British control. Soviet Russia revolted against their British and French masters. There were signs of revolt in other colonial regions: in Africa, the South Seas, the Philippines, the Caribbean and South and Central America.

It was at this point that world-wide propaganda led and paid for by the United States, in a scale that put Hitler to shame was started, to make men believe that it was Russian Bolshevism which were starting a third world war, when in fact it was the desperate attempt to revive colonial imperialism with the United States in the middle instead of Britain.

The United States strengthened its propaganda disbelief in Communism by a systematic attack on the decency and ordinary humanity of the Russian people and their leaders. Every charge against the Soviets, no matter how unsupported and questionable, was given the widest publicity and the government openly supported subversive organizations here and abroad dread by the fear of Russia. Billions have just given 100 billion dollars to encourage treason. The result is hysteria and hate of the Soviets which almost precludes reason.

The real cause of world war will persist and threaten so long as Europe and America are dominated by forms of cheap land and labor to control the wealth of the world. If we succeed, the resurgence of the revolt of the poor will arise from the dead and birth a new theory of Communism in Africa, Asia and South America where they could see the impossibility otherwise of emerging poverty, ignorance, and disease.

This brings the question of war straight back here. If the United States stops trying to control cheap colored labor and their own land and raw materials all over the world at fixed exchanges so that bibles, cocoa and sugar will for the highest prices when we buy them here, the peons who raise them do not get enough to eat; if we step our armed to continue this policy, will force by dangerous to the American way of life?

Or let us put it even more bluntly; suppose it proved true that if we had fewer automobiles, fewer night clubs and luxury hotels, and fewer pink coats, if this self-denial on the part of the citizens would prevent war would we be willing to make the sacrifice? Or to be forced to do so?

I used to say yes to others if you think you are told, do right and you will be happy, have courage and you will win, sacrifice and you will be rich. For it is glorious only true that you have done right and are happy; many courageous heroes have lost their lives and many have sacrificed their whole [illegible] but we are forced to admit that many [illegible] and [illegible] to right [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

...ing decent Americans to jail, poverty and suicide; we whose "Un-American" inquisition against free speech and thought, long headed by a thief and now presided over by a Georgia waterboy who holds office by 30,000 votes in a Congressional district where 150,000 of his Negro neighbors are disfranchised. We not only abrogate our own Bill of Rights, but send arms and aid to help overthrow any people on earth who dare to be free, and call it our fight against tyrannies in Syria, Turkey and Greece. Our effort to control the world by force of arms is as fantastic as it is evil. Our last desperate plan to restore colonial imperialism with the help of Germany and Japan is the craziest dream of a crazy age.

We who have known a better America find the present scene almost unbelievable. A great silence has fallen on the real soul of the nation. We are governed by decent citizens on the gold standard of self-professed liars, traitors and spies. We are refusing passports and visas to distinguished persons lest they tell the truth. We are denying the voice of America to the symbols of our aid to exile.

Meantime, our native cities in the last year, our workers are spending under increasing prices and mounting taxes, for cosmetics, cigarettes, gambling, liquor, and drugs spread, and decency of life and clothes, public and personal morals and thrift, trust, honesty, and pride in craftsmanship. The crime is the end parade.

We who are not ashamed of this, rather are still trying to make original distribution to know the truth. For a time it is said this is not the story and record of the twentieth century. Then we hesitate but on the front of prosperity to inquire what is and the discipline of federated states ... in the age of science and democracy. Just where the ... of political statesmanship in the mid-twentieth century, how much of very cut ... in the end ... but to cease, it is blind and to finally, when in less ... industrial fall in ... ruin ... result ... and start ... rebuild. ... the world now ... and doing in, but not by silence. — not by refusing to face the ugly facts.

Concerning the author of this pamphlet

A graduate of Dartmouth College and winner of the Crawford-Campbell Literary Fellowship, Albert E. Kahn was editor during 1939-1941 of *The Hour*, a newsletter which achieved wide distinction for its revelations concerning Axis espionage, sabotage and propaganda operations in the Americas. In 1942 in collaboration with Michael Sayers, Mr. Kahn wrote *Sabotage!*, which was reprinted in condensation in *Reader's Digest* and became one of the leading bestsellers of the war years. Together with Michael Sayers, Mr. Kahn wrote two more bestsellers, *The Plot Against the Peace* (1945) and *The Great Conspiracy* (1946). In addition to reaching a circulation of a quarter of a million copies in the United States, *The Great Conspiracy* has been translated into approximately thirty languages and published in probably more foreign lands than any other non-fiction book of the last decade. Mr. Kahn's most recent book, *High Treason: The Plot Against the People*, has already had a circulation of more than 60,000 copies in America and has been translated into numerous languages.

This is the first of a series of "Pamphlets For Peace" to be issued by The Hour Publishers. The second pamphlet in this series will be entitled THE CASE DEVELOPS: WAR PREPARATIONS FOR ASIATIC AN CHILDREN. *Advance orders can be placed with Albert E. Kahn, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.*

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



AGENTS OF PEACE

by Albert E. Kahn

AGENTS OF PEACE

By ALBERT E. KAHN

"I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry PEACE—NO MORE WAR!"

—Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

1. *COURT HOUSE SCENE*

ON THE MORNING of February 16, 1951, in the Federal District Court House in Washington, D. C., one of the greatest living Americans was arraigned on criminal charges brought against him by the United States Department of Justice. He was Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the eighty-two year old world-renowned scholar and Negro statesman who, as John Gunther writes in *Inside America*, "has a position almost like that of . . . Einstein, being the most venerable and distinguished of leaders in his field."

For more than half a century, the vast and varied talents of Dr. Du Bois had been passionately devoted to the advancement of world peace and the well-being of mankind. On myriad fronts, he had waged an incessant, uncompromising, wrathful struggle against war, the wrongs of society and the suffering of man. Universally revered as a protagonist of his people, world-famed as an exponent of freedom for the colonial nations, this small, sedate, quiet-spoken

trial," Judge Letts ordered Dr. Du Bois and his co-defendants into the custody of a U. S. marshal while bond was being posted on their bail. They were led from the courtroom and taken down the "criminal chute" into the cell block. There, behind heavily barred doors, in the company of suspected drug addicts and prostitutes, they were photographed, fingerprinted and searched for weapons.

Then Dr. Du Bois was brought from the cell block; and on the wrists of the elderly genius there were manacles . . .

Later, outside the courthouse, near a statue of Abraham Lincoln, newsmen interviewed Dr. Du Bois.

"It is a curious thing," Dr. Du Bois told the reporters, "that today I am called upon to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—peace."

2. *MEETING PLACE FOR PEACE*

It was early in April 1950 that a group of writers, churchmen, small businessmen and trade unionists had come together in New York City and founded the Peace Information Center.**

Only five short years had elapsed since the agony and havoc of the Second World War; and yet, incredibly enough, the dark clouds of a new and even more fearsome conflict now brooded ominously over every land. The secure and lasting peace so hopefully projected at Yalta and Potsdam seemed like an unremembered dream of the past. Fierce international tensions, prodigious armament pro-

* Originally set for April 2, the date of the Peace Information Center trial was subsequently postponed to May 14 and then October 2.

** Those assembled at the meeting constituted themselves as Advisory Council to the Peace Information Center. Dr. Du Bois was elected Chairman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Moos was appointed Executive Director.

American Negro stood as a talisman [illegible] coloring eloquence echoed around the earth like a thesis of the human conscience."

Now Dr. Du Bois was accused by the Justice Department of a most extraordinary crime. He was charged with the advocacy of peace. Together with four former associates in the Peace Information Center, of which he had been Chairman, Dr. Du Bois had been indicted by the Department of Justice on the charge of failure to register as a foreign agent.**

The proceedings in the Federal Court House were held in the Criminal Courtroom. Before Dr. Du Bois and his associates were summoned to the bar, a number of accused criminals appeared before the presiding magistrate, Judge Dickinson Letts, to have dates scheduled for their trials. As one of the journalists present, I noted down the crimes with which these individuals were charged: "Manslaughter—assault to commit robbery—violation of lottery laws—theft—forgery." Such was the category in which the Peace Information Center case had been placed . . .

After setting the date for the Peace Information Center

* Poet and university professor; co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of *The Crisis* for more than twenty years; U. S. minister plenipotentiary to Liberia and special consultant to the United Nations; founder of the Pan-African Congresses and author of such brilliant works as *The Souls of the Black Folk*, *Dark Water*, *Dusk of Dawn* and *Black Reconstruction*—these were some of the multiple attainments of the amazingly versatile and prolific Dr. Du Bois.

** Indicted with Dr. Du Bois were Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, well-known educator, the first executive director of the Peace Information Center; Abbott Simon, subsequent executive director, a World War II veteran who had played a leading role in peace organizations since the end of the war; Kyrle Elkin, a public-spirited businessman who had been the Center's treasurer; and Sylvia Soloff, a young woman indicted merely because she had been employed at the Center as a clerical worker.

Headquarters for the Peace Information Center were established in a small office in New York City, and the work of the organization got under way.

The initial project of the Center was a bi-weekly bulletin entitled *Peacegram*. Concisely summarizing international peace developments, the first issue of the bulletin reported such events as these:

Italy: 30,000 peace committees organized. . . . In *Israel, Bombay, Budapest* thousands attend peace conferences and call for banning atomic weapons. . . .

Geneva: Worldwide appeal to outlaw atomic weapons launched by International Red Cross Committee. . . .

United States: *Philadelphia*—Women organize petition campaign for peace. . . . *Boston*—Massachusetts Action Committee for Peace inaugurates campaign for 100,000 votes to outlaw the atom bomb, for general disarmament, and immediate peace talks between the great powers. . . . *Chicago*—Mid-Century Conference for Peace called by Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. . . .

There was nothing pretentious about the *Peacegram*. The terse facts filling its four multigraphed pages were presented without stylistic embellishment or editorial comment. But the facts had an eloquence of their own.

Letters began pouring into the office of the Peace Information Center. They came from the Pacific coast, the deep South and the midland plains, from great industrial centers and obscure little towns, from organizations and individuals. They eothusiastically hailed the establishment of the Center, eagerly requested more news of the world peace movement, and exuberantly told of local peace activities—of forming peace councils and holding peace rallies, of staging demonstrations, distributing leaflets, circulating petitions. In different words, they all voiced the same mes-

sages and frenzied preparations for atomic global warfare were the nightmarish reality of the present.

"We have drifted into an age of unprecedented anxiety and fear," declared Dr. John B. Thompson, Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel. "It is not simply that we fear that we shall die . . . It is the fear that the whole human enterprise is washed up and hopeless." But there were Americans, added the eminent churchman, who refused to resign themselves to the ineffable disaster of another war. "We still believe that peace is possible . . . we do not believe that there are any differences between us and our potential enemies great enough to justify mutual destruction."

The beliefs of Dr. Thompson were fervently shared by the founders of the Peace Information Center. Of urgent moment, they felt, was the spreading of knowledge about the tidal wave of peace sentiment sweeping through the world. Day and night, the American press and radio were bruiting dire prophecies of war and portentous accounts of the imminent danger of armed attack. Scarcely a whisper was to be heard about mammoth peace conferences in Paris, Rome, Bombay and Prague, or the activities of multiple peace groups in the United States. Yet what was of more momentous concern than that the peoples of all lands be made aware of their common hopes and strivings for peace? What, indeed, could more surely advance the cause of peace than the dissemination of this knowledge?

Reasoning thus, the founders of the Peace Information Center set these as the organization's chief objectives: to publicize facts about peace endeavors of all sorts in America and throughout the rest of the world, and to provide media for the interchange of ideas for the promotion of peace and amity among the oations.

Appeal had been unanimously voted in Stockholm on March 19, 1950, by the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.*

Overnight the Appeal had become the rallying cry of a peace crusade of titanic scope. In scores of languages, its words raced across the continents of the world. Unresting legions of people yearning for peace began collecting signatures on Appeal petitions. By the end of May, more than 100,000,000 human beings had already signed the Appeal.

"Who is signing the Appeal?" wrote the famous French priest, Abbe Jean Boulier, in a letter addressed to religious leaders in every land. "The human race."**

Early in June, responding to insistent demands on all sides, the Peace Information Center undertook to print World Peace Appeal petitions and make them available for

* The World Congress of the Defenders of Peace had been founded in Paris in April 1949 at a huge congregation of 2000 delegates from seventy-two countries who represented organizations with a total membership of approximately 500,000,000 persons. Attending the Congress was a delegation of forty Americans, headed by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and O. John Rogge, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, both of whom had served together with Bishop Arthur W. Moulton as co-chairmen of an American Sponsoring Committee. The Congress elected a Permanent or Executive Committee of 140 members, including eight Americans. The central theme and purpose of the Congress was the promotion of peace activities among the peoples of the world.

The March 1950 conference at Stockholm of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress was attended by one hundred delegates from approximately fifty countries. The three members of the American delegation were the famous artist and writer, Rockwell Kent, O. John Rogge and the author of this pamphlet.

** In addition to Abbe Jean Boulier, many religious leaders endorsed the World Peace Appeal. Twenty-four outstanding French Protestant Pastors issued a manifesto entitled "For Peace" in support of the Appeal. Eight Italian Bishops signed the Appeal. The General Conference of the French Rabbinical Organization endorsed the Appeal, as did Cardinal Sapieha, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland; Monsignor Santin, Archbishop of Trieste, and scores of other religious leaders of every denomination.

A total of some 500,000,000 persons ultimately signed the Appeal.

sage: a message of kinship with the peoples of other lands and of determination to keep the peace.

And suddenly it was as if, by some strange alchemy, the hectic little office with its clattering typewriters and jangling telephone had been transformed into a meeting place where men and women from all parts of the land were clasping hands in a solemn covenant to safeguard the lives and laughter of their children.

With requests for more peace material mounting daily, the Peace Information Center supplemented its *Peacegram* with a series of leaflets.* As rapidly as they were printed, the leaflets were consumed by communities throughout the country. Surfeited with war propaganda, people were famished for words of peace.

Numerous persons urged that a peace petition be added to the literature distributed by the Peace Information Center. Hundreds of peace petitions with various appeals were being circulated in America and other lands. Of all of them, one promised to inspire the broadest response among the American people.

It was known as the World Peace Appeal or Stockholm Pledge.

3. *WORLD PEACE APPEAL*

THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL called for outlawing atomic weapons, strict international control to enforce this measure, and branding as a war criminal the first government to resort in the future to the use of such weapons. Crystallizing the fervent will of countless millions in every nation, the

* These were the titles of some of the leaflets published by the Peace Information Center: *The People of the World Want Peace, Catholics Speak for Peace, The Negro People Speak for Peace, The Text of the International Red Cross Appeal.*

soaring to unprecedented heights, the big business journal, *U. S. News and World Report*, admonished its readers:

> Just keep this point in the back of your minds.
>
> A peace offensive can break out. Peace is Russia's propaganda game.
>
> *Peace moves* by Russia, right now, could embarrass U. S. They would get much support in a world fearful of big war . . . Of course, if a real "peace scare" should now develop, watch out . . . the boom would crack.

A similar anxiety over the chance of peace was felt in top army circles. As Holmes Alexander reported in his syndicated column:

> Military chiefs dread even the remote possibility of mediation in Korea . . . They need an extensive period in that bloody peninsula in order to pyramid what is realistically called "bodies and guns." Pentagon chiefs know that the more men in Korea, the more men and weapons Congress will authorize for services elsewhere. . . . Warmongering may now be called the almost official Pentagon policy.

Nor were high-ranking members of the U. S. Government disregarding the danger of a "peace offensive."

4. *COUNTER-OFFENSIVE*

SOON AFTER the outbreak of the Korean war, confidential letters were dispatched from the U. S. State Department to a number of carefully selected individuals in different parts of the United States. I chanced to see one of these communications. Signed by Francis H. Russell, Director of Office of Public Affairs, the letter had been sent to the president of a West Coast bank. Russell informed the banker that the State Department was holding private

distribution in the United States. Within a matter of days, across the whole great span of the land, Americans were enlisting by the thousands in the worldwide crusade to avert the measureless horror of an atomic war. In city after city, peace committees and trade unions, organizations of women, youth, veterans, parents and students pledged themselves to collect signatures on the Appeal. Prominent churchmen, scientists, writers, jurists and educators endorsed the Appeal and urged others to sign.*

In a letter informing the Peace Information Center of their intention to collect 50,000 signatures, members of the Pension Union in Washington State wrote: "Of course, we are old people, but we want to see the state we helped build stay green and beautiful and not be turned into a bleak Nagasaki."

Almost one million Americans had signed the World Peace Appeal by the fateful last week of June, when smouldering international tensions flamed into war in Korea and the armed forces of the United States were committed on the side of the Syngman Rhee regime.

And during the dark and perilous days that followed, as a third world war seemed ever more imminent, Americans added their signatures by the tens of thousands in an impassioned expression of their resolve to maintain peace.

There were, however, powerful interests in America which regarded not war but peace as a dread menace.

On August 4, with corporation profits from war orders

* Among the noted Americans signing the Appeal were Bishop Arthur W. Moulton of Utah; Bishop Sherman L. Greene of Alabama; Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah; composer Duke Ellington; nuclear physicist, Dr. Philip Morrison; Fred Stover, President of the Iowa Farmers Union; Paul Robeson; Emily Greene Balch, Nobel Prize winner; and Dr. Anton Carlson of the University of Chicago.

conferences to devise methods of thwarting the collection of signatures on the World Peace Appeal in America. "I should be pleased," wrote Russell, "to arrange for you to attend one of the Department's regular briefing sessions on world developments if you will let me know anytime that you plan to be in the vicinity."

Accompanying Russell's letter was a three-page mimeographed memorandum entitled *Moscow's "Signatures for Peace" Campaign*. Characterizing the World Peace Appeal as "the newest major development in Moscow's 'peace offensive'," the memorandum declared that one of the sinister aims of the Appeal was "to make any use of the atom bomb seem morally indefensible."

This memorandum had not been prepared solely for the consideration of the West Coast banker. Although bearing no markings identifying its origin or authorship, the memorandum was being sent by the State Department to congressmen, government agencies and U. S. foreign missions, as well as to numerous editors, radio news commentators, educators, Negro leaders and other persons in a position to influence public opinion . . .*

* As the two Americans on the Resolutions Committee at Stockholm which had drafted the World Peace Appeal, Rockwell Kent and the author of this pamphlet wrote Secretary Acheson informing him of the flagrant inaccuracy of the State Department memorandum on the Appeal. We advised the Secretary that the American delegates to the Stockholm Conference had received no "orders from Moscow" but had supported the demand to outlaw the atom bomb because "we knew we were expressing the heartfelt desire of millions of Americans to eliminate the threat of this most monstrous weapon." We added that we would be glad to come to Washington to give a firsthand account of the democratic parliamentary conduct of the Stockholm Conference and its "broadly representative character . . . not only in terms of nationality but also of vocation, religious faith and political persuasion."

However, unlike the West Coast banker and other recipients of letters from Director of Public Affairs Francis Russell, Kent and I were not invited to visit the State Department.

were forcibly broken up and peace demonstrations assaulted. When arrests were made, the police almost invariably jailed those who had been attacked or were circulating the peace petitions. "Instead of putting these guys in jail," declared Governor James Duff of Pennsylvania, "they ought to be hanged."

On August 2, in New York City, the campaign of violence against the peace movement reached a bloody climax.

A rally sponsored by the National Labor Peace Conference had been scheduled for that afternoon in Union Square; but Mayor O'Dwyer had arbitrarily refused to grant a permit for the assembly. To protest the ban and demonstrate their desire for peace, thousands of New Yorkers gathered quietly along the streets bordering the Square at the time set for the meeting. The Square itself was ringed by more than a thousand uniformed police officers, mounted policemen, radio-car patrolmen and detectives. . . .

Suddenly, and without warning, the police charged into the crowd. Flailing right and left with their riot sticks, they savagely beat men and women to the ground. Mounted police spurred their horses onto the sidewalks, riding people down, indiscriminately clubbing demonstrators and onlookers. Describing the scene, Sid Kline later reported to the *New York Daily Compass:*

> I heard beaten men groan with pain, and saw them kicked again before the sound of their cries had vanished. I heard women scream in agony, and I heard the sobs of other women driven near to hysteria by what they saw happen to others whom they did not know—but who were human beings.
>
> Scores were seriously injured . . .

Ted Thackrey, editor and publisher of the *Compass*, bitterly commented: "Our democracy is not dying—it is being clubbed to death."

5. *THE NATURE OF THE CRIME*

THE WIDESPREAD concerted campaign of propaganda, intimidation, repression and violence had failed, however, to dam the ground swell of anti-war sentiment surging through the land.

With casualties grimly mounting among U. S. troops on the desperately held beachhead in Korea, more and more citizens on the home front were demanding an end to the sanguinary military adventure. Press and radio polls showed overwhelming majorities opposed to continued American participation in the war. By mid summer the number of young men failing to answer their draft calls had reached such proportions nationally that the figure was being kept a military secret and special FBI contingents had been formed to round up the delinquents.

Regarding peace activities during the early days of August, the *National Guardian* reported:

> From thousands of pulpits in hundreds of U. S. communities religious leaders were resisting the tide toward war . . . From coast to coast a small army of brave people were still ringing doorbells, canvassing their neighbors, holding street corner rallies, getting more signatures to peace petitions. In many localities this had become dangerous but the work went on . . .

By August the Peace Information Center had distributed throughout the country more than a million peace emblems, pamphlets, bulletins and petitions. Included among the petitions were tens of thousands of copies of the World

Peace Appeal. Notwithstanding every official and unofficial contrivance to stop them, two million Americans had thus far signed the Appeal . . .

It was clear that if the growing demand for peace was to be stifled, new and more stringent measures were essential on the part of the Administration. One such measure was about to be taken.

On August 31 the Department of Justice summarily demanded that the Peace Information Center register immediately "as an agent of a foreign principal . . . under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act."

Shocked and outraged, the leaders of the Peace Information Center denounced the Justice Department's action as an effort to discredit their work and frighten them into inactivity. Speaking as the Center's Chairman, Dr. Du Bois declared in a public statement:

> The Peace Information Center is an entirely American organization whose sole object is to prevent a third World War . . . The desire for peace cannot be made an "alien sentiment."

But the action of the Justice Department was not without its effect. Branded as a "foreign agent" by the press and radio, it became increasingly difficult for the Center to function effectively and raise sufficient funds for its work.

On October 12, after bringing its message of peace to millions of Americans, the Peace Information Center was dissolved by decision of its executive board.

Four months later, on February 9, 1951, the Justice Department indicted Dr. Du Bois and four of his former associates in the Peace Information Center for failure to register as foreign agents. Conviction on this charge could

carry a prison sentence of five years and a $10,000 fine for each of the accused.

For the Administration had not been content merely with the dissolution of the Peace Information Center. The American people needed to be taught a more important lesson.

And this was the lesson Americans were intended to learn: that advocacy of peace had become a crime in the United States and that those who spoke out against war were "foreign agents."

6. *FOR THE DEFENSE*

THE SHOCKING indictment of Dr. Du Bois and his associates precipitated an outcry of protest and condemnation throughout the country. Numerous civic, religious, professional, labor and Negro organizations, and scores of outstanding public figures, sharply decried the persecution of the former leaders of the Peace Information Center and called for the immediate withdrawal of the indictment.

"As a worker in science," declared the eminent nuclear physicist, Dr. Philip Morrison, "I am especially moved to protest the injustice of a prosecution based on the idea that the search for peace is alien. Peace, like science, ought to know no boundaries. It demands not stigma, but recognition."

From every section of the American Negro community came fiery denunciations of the Government's action against Dr. Du Bois and the monstrous indignity of his arraignment in Washington.

"If an outstanding American like Dr. Du Bois who has given fifty years of his life in the battle to wipe out second class citizenship for the Negro could be indicted because he

[illegible] an officer sponsoring a petition for peace throughout the world," stated Judge Hubert T. Delaney of New York City, "then few of us are safe from attack upon our loyalty to the country of our birth."

In the *Pittsburgh Courier*, Marjorie McKenzie wrote:

> The choice of Dr. Du Bois as a defendant is neither random nor routine . . . It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of United States policies . . . We have to take a stand, here and now, with Dr. Du Bois.

On February 23, one week after his arraignment, a testimonial dinner to honor Dr. Du Bois on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday took place in New York City. The sponsoring committee of the dinner was composed of more than three hundred of the nation's outstanding educators, writers, religious leaders and scientists.

"I stand tonight facing the possibility of celebrating my future birthdays in prison," Dr. Du Bois told the hundreds of men and women assembled to pay tribute to him. "The prospect is not pleasant. Yet I continue to maintain that advocacy of peace is not treason; that I am the agent of no foreign principal and never have been; that I am the champion of no idea alien to this nation; and that I have the right within the law in the future as in the past to fight for peace."

It is to safeguard this right not only for Dr. Du Bois and his associates but for the nation as a whole that ever-growing numbers of Americans are demanding the Government abandon its willful prosecution of the Peace Information Center.

And in proclaiming their prerogative to fight for peace and the prevention of an atomic war, these Americans are asserting their unalienable right to life itself.

HOW TO AID IN THE DEFENSE

There are a number of ways in which to render aid to the defense of Dr. Du Bois and his associates.

Messages should be sent to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath urging that the indictments be promptly dropped.

Financial support should be given to the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center, 16-18 West 29th Street New York City, N. Y. (Make checks payable to Shirley Graham, Treasurer.)

Local groups should be established to assist in the defense campaign, and such groups should keep the National Committee advised of their activities.

This pamphlet, AGENTS OF PEACE, *is available in quantity lots of twenty-five or more copies, at a price of 4 cents a copy. The pamphlet can be obtained from* Albert E. Kahn, Cotton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; *or from the* National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center, 16-18 West 29th Street, New York, N. Y. *Payment should accompany orders.*

[redacted]

Dec 24 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

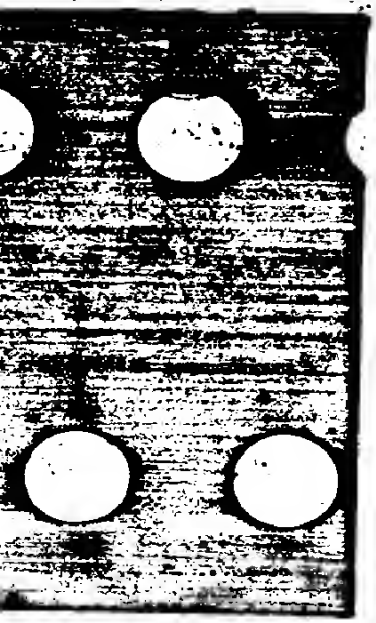
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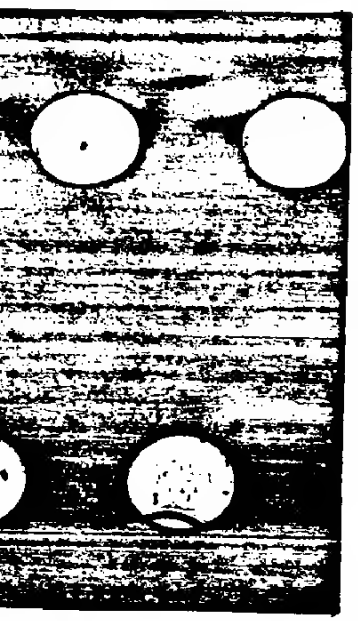
Dear Sirs;

The enclosed letter intended for W E B Du Bois was delivered at my home. Will you please forward it to him.

Very truly yours;

[redacted]





W. E. B. Du Bois

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-99129-41

13 1-17-52

EX-15

[redacted]

[redacted]

TRUE COPY

Dec 24 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The enclosed letter intended for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was delivered at my house. Will you please forward it to him.

Very truly yours;

[redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED

29 MAR 25 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/2/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

100-99329-41

January 7, 1952

EX-15 [redacted]

Your letter dated December 24, 1951, together with enclosures, has been received, and I appreciate your interest in making this data available to me.

I am returning herewith the enclosures to your communication and suggest that you may desire to furnish them to the Post Office Department for further handling.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office located at 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/2/80 BY SP4 [redacted]

Attachments

cc: New York (with copies of incoming)

Correspondent forwarded as enclosures a letter addressed to "Dr. DuBois [redacted] New York City" together with the envelope in which the letter was mailed. The original address on the envelope had been crossed through apparently by the Post Office Department and the notation made "Not At Address Given". The address [redacted] and the letter delivered to the correspondent. It was undoubtedly originally intended to be delivered to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who is under indictment for contempt of Congress.

Inasmuch as it is not deemed advisable to retain this letter which was not delivered to the original addressee, the enclosures are being returned to the correspondent with the suggestion that he return them to the Post Office Depart[illegible]

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED
8 1952
COMM-FBI

100-44224-41

TRUE COPY

Dr. Du Bois,

Room 124, 186 Broadway,

NEWYORK CITY.

Dear Friends,

We have the pleasure to inform you that a provisional committee for defence of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois has been set up by the writers and contributors of the fortnightly art review "Kaboutare Sofh" mouthpiece of progressive Iranian artists. This committee has, up to the present, published several articles on the inhuman trial of Dr. DuBois and in a general statement, has called upon eminent personalities, judges, artists, writers and peace loving people to send their protests through this committee

The provisional committee requests you to send to it any information, letters and articles published throughout the world for the protection of the freedom of thought and opinions in the USA and the defence of Dr. DuBois.

We take the chance to send our best regards to you

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

1.XII.1951

FD-122
(1-2-51)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: March 17, 1952

FROM : SAC, New York [redacted]

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted] 4-1-52 ecf

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

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NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Council on African Affairs

153 West 125th Street, NYC

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List)

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 31 Grace Court

Brooklyn Heights, Bklyn, N.Y.

FBI STA SEC MAR 17 11 AM '52 ISTICS TA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/2/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

100-99729-42

MAR 20 [illegible]

[redacted]

WJW:mat

RA

TORONTO--DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, WAS REFUSED ENTRY TO CANADA WHEN HE LANDED AT MALTON AIRPORT TODAY.

DU BOIS WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK AT THE PRO-COMMUNIST CONFERENCE ON PEACE, ARMS REDUCTION AND TRADE HERE SATURDAY.

AFTER DU BOIS WAS DETAINED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS, BRUCE MICKLEBURGH, PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR OF THE CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS, SPONSORS OF THE CONFERENCE, CHARGED THAT "AN IRON CURTAIN IS BEING THROWN AROUND CANADA."

DU BOIS LAST YEAR WAS CHARGED IN THE U. S. WITH BEING AN UNREGISTERED AGENT FOR A FOREIGN POWER. AT THAT TIME, HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTRE AND WAS PROMINENT IN DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE ABOUT THE STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL.

5/9--CE502P

ADD BB

AMERICAN

FINAL
BOSTON 4--9--3
NEW YORK 4--9--2

CHICAGO 200-600
DETROIT 001-003
PIERCE AND MATI
TRUCKS AND BATTS

5/9--CE502P

100-99729-

NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 21 1952

100-99729-46A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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100-99739-46B & 46C

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FD-81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

AIR-TEL - AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Transmit the following message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES 12-15-52 2:30 p. m.

DIRECTOR, FBI

[redacted]

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, IS - C. [redacted] A PEACE BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE, FURNISHED BY [redacted] REFLECTS THAT DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS AND SHIRLEY GRAHAM WILL ARRIVE IN LA ON FEB. ELEVEN NEXT ON THE FIRST STOP OF AN [redacted] EXTENDED TOUR OF THE WEST COAST UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE [redacted] ACCORDING TO THE BULLETIN, THEIR VISIT WILL COINCIDE WITH OBSERVANCE OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK AND WILL BE COMMEMORATED WITH A TESTIMONIAL DINNER QUOTE HONORING DR. DU BOIS FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND TO THE STRUGGLE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE FOR EQUALITY [redacted] THIS DINNER IS SCHEDULED FOR FEB. THIRTEEN NEXT WITH RESERVATIONS AT FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER PLATE.

[redacted]

RECORDED - 140 DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS 100-997249

DEC 17 1952

EX - 107

[redacted]

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILES

DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 2-2-80

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 2-2-80 pre-previous release

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AIR-TEL - AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Transmit the following message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES 2-18-53 4:30 p.

DIRECTOR, FBI

[redacted]

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, IS - C. [redacted] AS BUREAU PREVIOUSLY ADVISED, DR. DU BOIS WILL APPEAR AT A TESTIMONIAL BANQUET IN LA ON FRIDAY NEXT. DU BOIS AND HIS WIFE, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, ARE ALSO TO APPEAR AT OTHER SOCIAL FUNCTIONS. [redacted] ADVISES THAT SHIRLEY GRAHAM WAS THE MAIN SPEAKER AT A MEETING SPONSORED BY THE [redacted] JEWISH WOMEN-S CLUB HELD IN LA ON FEB. SEVENTEEN LAST. GRAHAM CHARGED THE U. S. WITH AGGRESSIVE AND INHUMANE WARFARE IN KOREA. SHE CHARGED FURTHER THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD TORTURED THE ROSENBERGS TO OBTAIN CONFESSIONS WITHOUT SUCCESS AND BOASTED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD BEEN DEFEATED BEFORE AND THEY WILL AGAIN BE DEFEATED IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. [redacted] ADVISES APPROXIMATELY EIGHTY PERSONS ATTENDED THE MEETING AND JOINED IN SENDING A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER URGING CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS.

[redacted]

G. I. R. 8

100-997295

(Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS)

[redacted]

166

Approved: [redacted] Special [redacted] Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER(S) DATED 2-19-53

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-93

7/2/93 Per phone release

FD-7
(1-10-45)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	5/11/53	4/24;5/1/53	[redacted]

TITLE
Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

Dr. DuBOIS, in his recent appearance on the West Coast, was sponsored by the Southern California Peace Crusade in connection with Negro History Week. Various affairs were given in his honor 2/15,17,18,20/53 in Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Communist Party active in fund raising in order to attend DuBOIS affairs.

- RUC -

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-90
Pre-previous release

G. I. R. 3

DETAILS: [redacted]

The Los Angeles County Communist Party will hereinafter be referred to as the LACCP and the Communist Party as the CP.

ACTIVITIES

[redacted] C

[redacted]

Declassified By 4419 2/14/97

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPY IN FILE

100-99729-51

5 - Bureau (Reg)

[redacted]

RECORDED-107
INDEXED-107

MAY 18 1953

50 JUN 1 1953

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—80697-1

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] C

[redacted] C in March, 1952, advised that the launching of the American Peace Crusade was announced at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Peace Conference in Chicago, Illinois, on January 28, 1951. [redacted] further advised that in the Los Angeles area, the major policies and the orientation of the American Peace Crusade (APC) are determined by CP members and that the CP exercises control of the APC by the assignment of CP members to work within the organization. The Southern California Peace Crusade, which has replaced the Southern California Peace Council, is the Los Angeles chapter of the APC.

[redacted] C

In December, 1952, [redacted] made available a "peace bulletin" issued by the Southern California Peace Crusade, which stated that Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, accompanied by his wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, would arrive in the Los Angeles area on or about February 11, 1953, which would be their first stop on an extended tour of the West Coast under the auspices of the Southern California Peace Crusade.

This bulletin also pointed out that his visit in the Los Angeles area was timed to coincide with Negro History Week, and his activities in this area would begin with a testimonial dinner in the honor of Dr. DuBOIS for his lifetime contributions to the cause of peace.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

"Los Angeles Tribune,"
a weekly Negro newspaper:

This paper contained an article entitled "DuBoie Here, Speaking February 15." This article reflected that on February 15, 1953, Dr. DuBOIS would speak in the Negro area at the Elks Auditorium under the sponsorship of a committee known as the "Committee to Welcome Dr. DuBois."

"California Eagle"
Issue of February 12, 1953
A weekly Negro newspaper:

This newspaper contained an article on February 12, 1953, entitled "DuBois to Speak Here Sunday Night." This article reflected that Dr. DuBOIS, on the following Sunday night, would speak on "The Crisis in Africa" at the First Unitarian Church, Eighth and Vermont Streets, Los Angeles, California.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] C

On February 15, 1953, Dr. DuBOIS made an appearance at the Elks Auditorium, 4016 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and spoke on the exploitation of Africa by colonial powers. These sources advised that the sponsorship of this meeting was under a committee known as the "Trade Union Committee to Welcome Dr. DuBois." These sources were unable to give any background information regarding the formation of such a committee but stated that it had apparently been formed extemporaneously in order to hold this affair.

[redacted] C

The Southern California Peace Crusade sponsored a reception in honor of Dr. DuBOIS at 2436 Grammercy Park, Los Angeles, California, on February 17, 1953, at which reception Dr. DuBOIS spoke on conditions in Africa.

[redacted] C

The Peace Crusade was issuing a letter during the month of January, 1953, that on February 19, 1953, a dinner in honor of Dr. DuBOIS would be given at [redacted] Los Angeles, California. [redacted] advised, however, that on February 18, 1953, a reception for Dr. DuBOIS was given at [redacted] the residence of [redacted]

House Committee on
Un-American Activities
Report for 1952, Page 64:

[redacted]

[redacted] C

On February 20, 1953, Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS was given a testimonial dinner by the Southern California Peace Crusade

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

at Park Manor, 607 South Western Avenue, at which dinner he spoke concerning conditions in Africa.

- RUC -

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

May 19, 1953

RE: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT Du BOIS
Born: February 23, 1868
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Attached hereto are four copies of an investigation conducted by this Bureau, reflecting information concerning the above-named individual. 100-99729

However, information in Bureau files would indicate that William Edward Burghardt DuBois, born February 23, 1868, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, is of the Negro race while your inquiry reflects the above-captioned individual to be of the white race.

[redacted]

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the person involved. This information is furnished for your confidential use only and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

[redacted]

Declassified By [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SP-1 [redacted]

100-99729-52

EX-109

[redacted]

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 2/9/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-20789)

Card U.I.D.
3-16-54 RW

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DUBOIS
SM-C

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X
___ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM_____ TAB FOR COMSAB_____ RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Council on African Affairs, 53 W. 125th St., NYC, also

Office at 23 W. 26th St., NYC, known as the "Penthouse".

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY 100-99729-52A

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SL

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted]

DATE: February 3, 1954

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/2/80 BY [redacted]

The attached memorandum containing information concerning captioned individual was furnished to the Bureau on January 11, 1954, by [redacted] advised he had obtained same from [redacted] It is noted that the attached memorandum contains information which, according to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, is contained in the public records, files and publications of that Committee. This information was evidently prepared for Senator William E. Jenner, Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

It is further noted that subject's name appeared in the October 1, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, as one of 99 "notables" who were reported in that particular issue as sponsors of a National Conference to Repeal the McCarran - Walter Law. The conference was scheduled for December 12 and 13, 1953, Walsh's Hall, 1014 North Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. This organization has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Captioned individual is ~~(is/not)~~ the subject of a pending ~~(closed)~~ Internal Security - C investigation. Subject is ~~(is/not)~~ listed on the Security Index. New York is the Office of Origin in this case.

[redacted]

100-99129-53

FEB [redacted] 1954

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-99729

INFORMATION FROM THE FILES OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DATE: Oct. 15, 1953

FOR: Hon. Wm E Jenner

SUBJECT: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

The public records, files and publications of this Committee contain the following information concerning Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by or findings of this Committee and it should be noted that the subject individual is not necessarily a Communist, a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow-traveler, unless otherwise indicated.

The Worker (Sunday edition of the Communist publication, the Daily Worker) on April 27, 1947 reported that "almost 100 Negro leaders, headed by W. E. B. DuBois, Paul Robeson and Roscoe Dunjee, last week called upon President Truman 'to repudiate decisively' steps to 'illegalize the Communist Party.' . . . 'As Negro Americans . . . we cannot be unmindful that this proposal to outlaw the Communist Party comes precisely when our Federal government professes grave concern over the democratic rights of peoples in far distant parts of the world.' . . ." (page 8 of The Worker).

Dr. DuBois sponsored a statement attacking the arrest of Communist Party leaders (Daily Worker, August 23, 1948, page 3); he sponsored a "Statement by Negro Americans" on behalf of the Communist leaders (The Worker of August 29, 1948, page 11); he filed a brief in the Supreme Court on behalf of the twelve Communist leaders (Daily Worker, January 9, 1949, page 3); he signed statements on behalf of Communist leaders, as shown in the following sources: Daily Worker, January 17, 1949 (page 3); February 28, 1949 (page 9); Daily People's World, May 12, 1950 (page 12); Daily Worker September 19, 1950 (page 2); and in 1952, he signed an appeal to President Truman, requesting amnesty for leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act (Daily Worker, December 10, 1952, page 4). Dr. DuBois was one of the sponsors of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Twelve Communist leaders, as shown on the back of their letterhead dated September 9, 1949.

A statement on behalf of Eugene Dennis, a Communist, contained the signature of Dr. DuBois, identified as an educator (Daily Worker of May 5, 1950, p. 2); he signed a telegram of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, greeting Eugene Dennis on his 48th birthday (Daily Worker, August 11, 1952, p. 3); Eugene Dennis was formerly Secretary General of the Communist Party.

The Daily Worker of August 2, 1949 (p. 2), disclosed that Dr. DuBois endorsed Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., well-known Communist leader; he was Honorary Chairman of the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome, Chairman, Cultural Commission of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (letterhead dated June 24, 1952). A leaflet of the Civil Rights Congress (dated March 20, 1947) named Dr. DuBois as having defended Gerhart Eisler, Communist. He was one of the sponsors of the Committee to Defend Alexander Tractenberg, former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party (Daily People's World of April 17, 1952, p. 7; and the Daily Worker of April 18, 1952, p.

ENCLOSURE

The Daily Worker of February 16, 1948 (page 16), reported that some "eighty leading New York civic leaders, trade unionists and professionals yesterday joined Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president emeritus of the Citizens Union, to demand the prompt seating of Simon W. Gerson to the City Council seat made vacant by the death of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist. . . The civic leaders' statement is directed to Mayor O'Dwyer and City Council majority leader Joseph T. Sharkey. It is a reprint of a letter to the New York Times by Dr. Schieffelin in which he charges that the real reason for the refusal to seat German (sic. Gerson) is 'the current anti-Communist hysteria.'. . ." Dr. DuBois was named as having signed the statement. (See also advertisement in New York Times of February 19, 1948, page 13.)

Dr. DuBois was a member of a committee formed to protest the arrest of Pablo Neruda, Communist Chilean Senator and world famous poet; he signed a statement of the organization in support of Neruda. (Daily Worker of April 7, 1948, p. 13, and April 10, 1950, p. 2, respectively.) He was sponsor of a reception and testimonial for Harry Sacher, defense attorney for the Communist leaders (Daily Worker of December 5, 1949, p. 2).

When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder (Special Committee . . . in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944); the Attorney General of the United States had cited the Citizens' Committee as Communist (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, page 7687, and press release of April 27, 1949). Dr. DuBois was a member of the Citizens' Committee. . . in 1942, as shown on their letterhead dated February 11, 1942; he sponsored a dinner of the group, according to the Daily Worker of February 5, 1942, and signed the call to the National Free Browder Congress, as shown in the Daily Worker of February 25, 1942, pages 1 and 4.

A 1950 letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born carries the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a list of eponsors of that organization; the same information appears on an undated letterhead of the group, distributing a speech of Abner Green at the conference of December 2-3, 1950; a letterhead of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born dated April 30, 1951, names him as a National Sponsor of the organization. He signed the group's statement opposing the Hobbs Bill (Daily Worker, July 25, 1950, page 4); he signed their statement opposing denaturalization (Daily Worker of August 10, 1950, p. 5); and signed a telegram prepared and dispatched by the organization to the Attorney General of the United States, protesting holding nine non-citizens without bail under the McCarran Act (Daily Worker of November 24, 1952, page 3).

The Special Committee cited the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States" (report of March 29, 1944; also cited in report of June 25, 1942); the Attorney General cited the organization as subversive and Communist (press releases of June 1 and September 21, 1948).

"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but

outside of New York City, they have been unable to win control" (Special Committee's Report 1311 of March 29, 1944). Dr. DuBois spoke at a state conference of the American Labor Party (Daily Worker of December 12, 1950, page 5); he spoke at a dinner, April 18th, opening the presidential campaign in New York City (Daily Worker of April 14, 1952, page 8, an advertisement; and the Daily Worker of April 21, 1952, page 1); he spoke at an election rally in Madison Square Garden, May 13th, held under the auspices of the American Labor Party (Daily Worker of May 8, 1952, page 8, an advertisement; and May 14, 1952, page 1); and he spoke at an election rally in Madison Square Garden, October 27th (Daily Worker of October 22, 1952, page 8, an advertisement; and October 29, 1952, page 2).

The Daily Worker of March 29, 1948 (page 7), named Dr. DuBois as a member of the Executive Board and of the Policy Committee, Council on African Affairs; he signed the Council's petition to the United Nations as shown in the Daily Worker of June 5, 1950 (page 4); and drafted their statement against the policy of the United States in Korea (Daily Worker of July 25, 1950, page 3); the Attorney General cited the Council on African Affairs as subversive and Communist (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

The Attorney General cited the Jefferson School of Social Science as an "adjunct of the Communist Party" (press release of December 4, 1947); the Special Committee reported that "at the beginning of the present year, the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy were merged into the Jefferson School of Social Science" (Report 1311 of March 29, 1944). Dr. DuBois was honored at the Jefferson School, as shown in the Daily Worker on February 1, 1951 (page 2); it was announced in the Daily Worker on January 2, 1952 (page 7), that Dr. Duboie was scheduled to conduct a seminar on "Background of African Liberation Struggles" at the Jefferson School; the January 26, 1952 issue of the same publication (page 7), named him as a faculty member of that School.

In a report of the Special Committee, dated March 29, 1944, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was cited as having been, in recent months, the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian (report dated March 29, 1944); Dr. DuBois signed a statement of the National Council in 1947 (Daily Worker, October 17, 1947, page 4); he signed the organization's statement protesting the Iron Curtain, as reported in the Daily People's World on May 20, 1948 (page 5); he signed a statement of the Council, praising Henry Wallace's Open Letter to Stalin in May 1948 (from a pamphlet entitled "How to End the Cold War and Build the Peace," page 9); he signed their statement calling for a conference with the Soviet Union (Daily Worker, June 21, 1948, page 3); he signed their Roll Call for Peace (Daily Worker of August 31, 1948, page 5); he sent greetings through the National Council on the Thirty-First Anniversary of the Russian Revolution (Daily Worker, November,10, 1948, page 11); he signed the Council's appeal to the United States Government to end the cold war and arrange a conference with the Soviet Union (leaflet entitled "End the Cold War - Get Together for Peace," dated December 1948); he spoke at the Congress on American-Soviet Relations, December 3-5, 1949, arranged by the National Council . . . and signed the Council's letter to the American people, urging that a unified democratic Germany be established (Daily People's World, August 13, 1952, pages 4 and 6).

A letterhead of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, dated August 21, 1949, lists the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as having signed an Open Letter of the organization, addressed to Senators and Congressmen, urging defeat of President Truman's arms program; he answered a questionnaire of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy in favor of recognition of Chinese Communist government, as shown in Far East Spotlight for December 1949 - January 1950 (page 23).

The Conference for Peaceful Alternatives. . . was cited as a meeting called by the Daily Worker in July 1949, to be held in Washington, D. C., and as having been instigated by "Communists in the United States (who) did their part in the Moscow campaign" (Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive dated April 1, 1951). The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been cited as Communist by the Attorney General (press release of April 27, 1949).

A page of signatures from the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, "sponsored by American Friends of the Soviet Union, and signed by hundreds of thousands of Americans, was published in the November 1937 issue of Soviet Russia Today (page 79); the Golden Book was to be presented to President Kalinin at the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration. The page carried the title: "I hereby inscribe my name in greeting to the people of the Soviet Union on the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic" and a facsimile of the name, W. E. B. DuBois, appeared on that page.

The Golden Book. . . was cited as a "Communist enterprise" signed by "hundreds of well-known Communists and fellow travelers" (Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311 of March 29, 1944).

A letterhead of the New York Committee to Win the Peace, dated June 1, 1946, contains the name of W. E. B. DuBois in a list of New York Committee Members. The National Committee to Win the Peace, with which the New York Committee is affiliated, was cited as subversive and Communist by the U. S. Attorney General (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

Dr. DuBois sponsored a petition of the American Council for a Democratic Greece, as disclosed by the Daily People's World of August 23, 1948 (page 2); he signed a statement of the same organization, condemning the Greek government, as reported in the Daily Worker of September 2, 1948 (page 7). The American Council for a Democratic Greece has been cited as subversive and Communist, an organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council (Attorney General of the United States in press releases of June 1 and September 21, 1948).

Dr. DuBois was a sponsor of a conference of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, October 9-10, 1948, as shown in a leaflet entitled "To Safeguard These Rights. . .," published by the Bureau of Academic Freedom of the National Council; a letterhead of the National Council (received for files January 1949) named him as a Member-at-Large of that organization; he was named as Vice Chairman of the group on the leaflet, "Policy and Program Adopted by the National Convention, 1950"; a letterhead of the same organization's Southern California Chapter, dated April 24, 1950, lists him as a Member-at-Large of the National

Council; he was elected vice-Chairman of the group in 1950 (Daily Worker, May 1, 1950, page 12); a letterhead of the group dated July 28, 1950 names him as a vice-Chairman of the group; he endorsed a conference on equal rights for Negroes in the arts, sciences and professions, sponsored by the New York Council of the Arts, . . . (Daily Worker, November 9, 1951, page 7); the call to the conference contained the same information. A letterhead of the National Council, dated December 7, 1952, named him as Vice-Chairman.

The call to a Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, issued by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions for New York City, March 25-27, 1949, as well as the conference program (page 12), and the Daily Worker of February 21, 1949 (page 9), named Dr. DuBois as one of the sponsors of that conference; he was a member of the Program Committee of the Conference, Honorary Chairman of the panel at Cultural and Scientific Conference (program, page 7), and spoke on "The Nature of Intellectual Freedom" at that conference (page 78 of the edited report of the conference entitled "Speaking for Peace").

The National Council of the Arts, . . . was cited as a Communist-front organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities in its Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, released April 19, 1949; in the same review, the Scientific and Cultural Conference was cited as a Communist front which "was actually a supermobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations."

The Daily People's World of October 28, 1947 (page 4), named Dr. DuBois as one of the sponsors of a National Conference of the Civil Rights Congress in Chicago, November 21-23, 1947; he sponsored their Freedom Crusade (Daily Worker, December 15, 1948, page 2); the Call to a Bill of Rights Conference, called by the Civil Rights Congress for July 16-17, 1949 in New York City, named him as one of the sponsors of that conference; the program of the National Civil Rights Legislative Conference, January 18-19, 1949, called by the Civil Rights Congress, lists him as one of the conference sponsors; he was chairman of a conference of the Congress, as reported in The Worker of January 2, 1949 (page 5); Dr. DuBois was defended by the Civil Rights Congress (Daily Worker, February 13, 1951, page 3); he signed the organization's Open Letter to J. Howard McGrath, U. S. Attorney General, on behalf of the four jailed trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York (advertisement "paid for by contributions of signers" which appeared in the Evening Star on October 30, 1951, page A-7); he participated in the organization's Sixth Anniversary Dinner in New York City, March 26, 1952 (Daily Worker, March 28, 1952, page 4).

The Civil Rights Congress was formed in 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations, the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; it is "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it" (Report 1115 of the Committee on Un-American Activities dated September 2, 1947); the Attorney General cited the Congress as subversive and Communist (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948).

Dr. DuBois spoke in Washington, D. C., on May 9, 1947, under the auspices of the Washington Book Shop, as shown by a leaflet of the Book Shop, cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General; it had previously been cited by the Attorney General as follows: "Evidence of Communist penetration or control is reflected in the following: Among its stock the establishment has offered prominently for sale books and literature identified with the Communist Party and certain of its affiliates and front organizations. . ." (press releases of December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948; and the Congressional Record of September 24, 1942, page 7688, respectively). The Special Committee cited the Washington Book Shop as a Communist-front organization (report of March 29, 1944).

The Workers Book Shop catalogue for 1948 (page 5), advertised Dr. DuBois' "The World and Africa" for sale; the 1949-1950 catalogue (page 11) advertised his "Black Folk Then and Now"; The Worker for March 1, 1953 (page 16) carried an advertisement of Dr. DuBois' books, "The Battle for Peace" and "Black Reconstruction" on sale at the Workers Bookshop, New York City. The Workers Book Shops are a chain of Communist bookshops which are official outlets for Communist literature.

As shown on the following sources, Dr. DuBois was a member of the Advisory Council of Soviet Russia Today: Letterhead of the publication dated September 8, 1947; a letterhead of September 30, 1947; and an undated letterhead received April 1948. The Daily People's World of November 6, 1952 (page 7), reported that Dr. DuBois had written an article for the November issue of New World Review. Soviet Russia Today has been cited as a Communist-front publication the the Special Committee in reports of March 29, 1944 and June 25, 1942; the Committee on Un-American Activities also cited it as a Communist-front publication in a report dated October 23, 1949. Soviet Russia Today changed its name to New World Review, effective with the March 1951 issue.

The Daily Worker of July 6, 1951 (page 7), reported that Dr. DuBois was author of the pamphlet, "I Take My Stand for Peace," published by the New Century Publishers, "official Communist Party publishing house which has published the works of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively. . ." (Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of May 11, 1948).

In 1947, 1948 and 1950, Dr. DuBois was Contributing Editor on the staff of New Masses magazine (New Masses, July 22, 1947, page 2; Masses & Mainstream, March 1948, Vol. 1, No. 1; and issue of August 1950, page 1); he contributed articles to the following issues of New Masses and Masses & Mainstream: New Masses for September 10, 1946 (page 3) and June 10, 1947 (page 20); Masses & Mainstream for April 1951 (pages 10-16); and February 1952 (pages 8-14).

In 1940, Dr. DuBois signed New Masses Letter to President Roosevelt as shown in New Masses for April 2, 1940 (page 21); he was honored at a dinner in New York City, January 14, 1946, arranged by New Masses and at which awards were made for greater inter-racial understanding (Daily Worker of January 7, 1946, page 11, columns 1 and 2); he endorsed New Masses, as reported in the Daily Worker of April 7, 1947 (page 11); he sponsored a plea for financial support of New Masses, as disclosed in the issue of that publication for April 8, 1947 (page 9); he received the New Masses award for his contribution in promoting democracy and inter-racial unity at the publication's Second Annual Awards Dinner (New Masses of November 18, 1947, page 7); the February 1953 issue of Masses & Mainstream carried a chapter

from Dr. DuBois' book, "The Soul of Black Folk," written fifty years ago (Daily Worker, February 23, 1953, page 7); he was author of "In Battle for Peace," described as the story of his 83d birthday, and which was published by Masses & Mainstream (the Daily Worker of June 18, 1952, page 7; Daily People's World of September 17, 1952, page 7; the Daily Worker of September 23, 1952, page 7; and The Worker of December 21, 1952, page 7).

The Attorney General of the United States cited New Masees as a "Communist periodical" (Congressional Record of September 24, 1942, page 7688); the Special Committee cited it as a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party" (report of March 29, 1944; also cited in reports of January 3, 1939 and June 25, 1942). Beginning with the March 1948 issue, New Masses and Mainstream (Marxist quarterly) consolidated into what is now known as Masses & Mainstream, with the announcement that "here, proudly, in purpose even if not in identical form, is a magazine that combines and carries forward the thirty-seven-year-old tradition of New Masses and the more recent literary achievement of Mainstream. We have regrouped our energies, not to retire from the battle but to wage it with fresh resolution and confidence" (Masses & Mainstream for March 1948, page 3).

A letterhead of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, dated March 15, 1952, carries the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a list of eponsors; he joined in a request of that Committee for a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg (Daily Worker of June 12, 1952, page 6); he participated in a rally October 23 in New York City, to demand clemency for the Rosenberge (Daily Worker, October 27, 1952, page 8); he signed an amicus curiae brief preeented to Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., urging a new trial for the Rosenbergs (Daily Worker of November 10, 1952, page 3); and the Daily People's World of November 13, 1952, page 8). He wrote an article entitled "A Negro Leader's Plea to Save Rosenbergs" (The Worker of November 16, 1952, page 3M); and the Daily Worker of January 21, 1953 (page 7), reported that he had urged clemency for the Rosenberge.

The Daily Worker of April 11, 1949 (page 5), reported that Dr. DuBois was a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the World Peace Congress in Paris; he was co-Chairman of the American Sponsoring Committee of the Congress, as disclosed on a leaflet entitled "World Congress for Peace, Paris," April 20-23, 1949; he was proposed as a candidate for the World Peace Prize, awarded by the World Peace Congress (Daily People's World of December 7, 1951, page 4); he was a member of the Executive Committee of the World Peace Congress (Daily Worker of September 14, 1950, page 5); he was one of the sponsors of the Second World Peace Congress in Sheffield, England (Daily Worker of October 19, 1950, page 3); he was elected to the Presiding Committee of the World Peace Congress (Daily Worker of November 17, 1950, page 1); he was a member of the World Peace Council of that Congrees (Daily Worker of November 24, 1950, page 9); a mimeographed letter dated December 1, 1950, contains his name in a list of sponsors of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the World Peace Congress.

Dr. DuBois was a member of the United States Sponsoring Committee of the American Intercontinental Peace Conference (Daily Worker of December 28, 1951, page 2, and February 6, 1952, page 2); the Peace Conference was called by the World Peace Council, formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congrese in Warsaw; he was awarded the International Peace Prize for "eix world figures" by the World Peace Council (Daily People's World of January 29, 1953, page 7; and The Worker of February 8, 1953, page 5).

The Daily Worker of June 20, 1950 (page 2), reported that Dr. DuBois signed the World Peace Appeal; the same information appears on an undated leaflet of the enterprise, received by this Committee September 11, 1950. A mimeographed list of individuals who signed the Stockholm World Appeal to Outlaw Atomic Weapons, received for filing October 23, 1950, contains the name of Dr. DuBois. He was Chairman of the Peace Information Center where the Stockholm peace petition was made available (Daily Worker of May 25, 1950, page 2; and August 16, 1950, page 5).

The World Peace Congress which was held in Paris, France, April 20-23, 1949, was cited as a Communist front among the "peace" conferences which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact" (Committee on Un-American Activities in reports of April 19, 1949; July 13, 1950; and April 1, 1951). The World Peace Council was formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and was "heralded by the Moscow radio as the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace" (Committee on Un-American Activities in a report dated April 1, 1951).

The World Peace Appeal was cited as a petition campaign launched by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at its meeting in Stockholm, March 16-19, 1950; it "received the enthusiastic approval of every section of the international Communist hierarchy" and was "lauded in the Communist press, putting every individual Communist on notice that he 'has the duty to rise to this appeal'. . ." (Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of April 1, 1951).

The American Peace Crusade, organized in January 1951, was cited as an organization which "the Communists established as a new instrument for their 'peace' offensive in the United States" (Committee on Un-American Activities in its reports of February 19, 1951 and April 1, 1951); Dr. DuBois was one of the sponsors of the Crusade (Daily Worker of February 1, 1951, page 2); minutes of the Sponsors Meeting which was held in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1951 (page 4), named him as one of the initiators of the Crusade and also as having been proposed as Co-Chairman of that meeting; he was a sponsor of the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace which was held in Chicago, June 29-July 1, 1951, called by the American Peace Crusade to advance the theme of world peace (Daily Worker, April 22, 1951, page 2; May 1, 1951, page 11; the American Peace Crusader, May 1951, pagee 1 and 4; the Daily Worker of May 9, 1951, page 4; Daily Worker of June 11, 1951, page 2; a leaflet of the Congress; Daily Worker of July 1, 1951, page 3; a leaflet entitled "An Invitation to American Labor to Participate in a Peace Congress. . ."; the Call to the American People's Congress. . ."; the Daily Worker of July 3, 1951, page 2). He signed a petition of the Crusade, calling on President Truman and Congress to seek a big-power pact (Daily Worker, February 1, 1952, page 1); he attended a meeting of Delegates Assembly for Peace, called by the Crusade and held in Washington, D. C., April 1 (Daily Worker, April 3, 1952, page 3); he was one of the sponsors of a Peace Referendum jointly with the American Peace Crusade to make the end of the Korean war a major issue in the 1952 election campaign (Daily People's World of August 25, 1952, page 8).

Dr. DuBois issued a statement on the death of Stalin which read in part as follows: "Let all Negroes, Jews and foreign-born who have suffered in America from prejudice and intolerance, remember Joseph Stalin" (Daily Worker of March 9, 1953, page 3); the Daily Worker of January 18, 1952 (page 8), reported that he had renewed his fight for a passport in order to attend the American Intercontinental Peace Conference in Rio de Janeiro; it was reported in the Washington Evening Star on May 10, 1952 (page B-21), that Dr. DuBois was refused admission to Canada to attend the Canadian Peace Congress because he refused to undergo an examination by the Canadian Immigration service. On September 14, 1952, The Worker (page M6), reported that Dr. DuBois had experienced passport difficulties when leaving the United States.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted]

DATE: 2/19/54

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
BUFILE 100-99729

W.E.B. DuBois

[redacted] furnished the attached flier which states that Dr. DuBois is to speak at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church, 1725 Kalorama Road, Northwest, on Friday, February 19, 1954, under the auspices of the Progressive Party. [redacted] that he picked up the flier on the street in front of Corcoran Hall at George Washington University around 2:00 p.m., on 2/18/54. He stated he heard from other students that a young man, white race, was distributing the fliers at George Washington University earlier on 2/18/54.

[redacted]

RECORDED - 25 100-99729-54

MAR 10 1954

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/80 BY SP[redacted]

IN OBSERVANCE OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Invites you to hear

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS

Scholar, Educator, Author, Fighter for Freedom and Peace

Friday, February 19, 1954 at 8:30 P. M.

At The Meridian Hill Baptist Church

1725 Kalorama Road, N. W.

Admission Free

ENCLOSURE

100-9942-6 [illegible]

75

About Dr. DuBois . . .

William Edward Burghard DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Mass., on February 23, 1868. He was educated at Fisk University, Harvard University (where he obtained his PH.D.) and the University of Berlin.

Among his many honors are the following:

Member, National Institute of Arts and Letters

Spingarn Medal

Life Member and Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science

He has taught at Wilberforce University, the University of Pennsylvania, Atlanta University.

He is one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and edited "The Crisis" from 1910 to 1934.

He was Special Minister to Liberia in 1928 and in 1945 was appointed a Consultant to the U.N.O. in San Francisco.

He has been active in the Council on African Affairs in the world peace movement since 1949, was American Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senate in 1950 and is an honorary chairman of the Progressive Party.

Among the many books he has written are "The World and Africa," "Black Reconstruction," "Souls of Black Folk," "Encyclopedia of the Negro," and "In Battle for Peace."

Dr. DuBois, at 86, is one of America's greatest figures—a man who for over sixty years has fought passionately for human dignity, freedom and peace.

This is a great opportunity for Washington, ians to honor a world-renowned scholar and to benefit from his wisdom.

Auspices of Progressive Party of the District of Columbia and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland

SAC, New York [redacted] March 8, 1954

Director, FBI (100-99729)

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

RECORDED - 25 100-99729-54

Enclosed herewith for your information is a Photostat of a flier which reflects that Dr. DuBois was to speak at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church, 1725 Kalorama Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on Friday, February 19, 1954, under the auspices of the Progressive Party.

The flier was picked up on the street in front of Corcoran Hall at George Washington University on February 18, 1954. [redacted]

Enclosure

2cc - Washington Field Office (W/Enclosure)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/2/80 BY [redacted]

[redacted]

100-99729-54A

FD-12
(5-11-5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNME

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 4/27/54

FROM : SAC, New York [redacted]

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C

[redacted]

____ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

__X__ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME [redacted] William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

ALIASES Dr. Dubois

NATIVE BORN____ NATURALIZED____ ALIEN____

COMMUNIST____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify)

TAB FOR DETCOM____ TAB FOR COMSAB____ RACE____ SEX____

DATE OF BIRTH____ PLACE OF BIRTH____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)

100-99729-554

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE NUMBER____ RESPONSIBILITY____

INTERESTED AGENCIES

RESIDENCE ADDRES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

100-77772-

[redacted]

5 MAY 11 1954

SECRET

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED-33

INDEXED-33

100-9972 1-57

Date: April 13, 1954

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, INC. (CAA)
DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-2-90
PER CIA LETTER DTD 10-7-8
PG 3 PARA 4 CAN BE UNCLASSIFIED but will REMAIN CLASSIFIED FOR FBI INTEREST
3 Pgs
SUMMARY 1-28-86
C.N. 81,224
90 585
84 337

Reference is made to your letter dated April 1, 1954, your number CS DB17923, which inquired whether our files reflected that the captioned Vice Chairman of CAA had instigated or participated in any recent project for holding a pan-African conference.

"Who's Who In America," 1952-53, reflects that Dubois was "founder of the Pan-African Congress." The CAA newsletter Spotlight on Africa for February 13, 1953, revealed that Dr. W. E. B. Dubois was one of two hundred delegates to the Fifth Pan-African Congress held in October, 1945, at Manchester, England. The CAA newsletter for May 12, 1953, under the heading "Pan African Conferences in the Spotlight" read as follows:

"Almost simultaneously, independent plans for the holding of Pan-African Conferences have emerged in Ghana (Gold Coast), West Africa, and in the Union of South Africa. Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah announced last month that in his capacity as Chairman of the Convention People's Party he was calling a conference of all leaders of West African nationalist movements and of other organizations against imperialism. The conference, to be held in August, would discuss plans for a united West Africa, economic development, and coordination of nationalist movements. It would be the forerunner of a Pan-African Conference in 1954 to discuss Africa as a whole."

12 MAY 19 1954

[redacted]

100-99729-(Dubois)

SECRET

SECRET

In South Africa, also in April, it was revealed that the African National Congress was exploring the possibilities of holding a conference, time and place yet undecided, to unite the efforts of all the struggling peoples of Africa against oppression. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the founder of the first Pan-African movement, it was stated, had expressed interest in the project and offered his cooperation even though barred from attending.

Well, the European rulers of Africa since 1945 have had a whole series of joint conferences on their economic, transport, military, etc., etc. plans. It's about time that the peoples of Africa had their inning.

The same issue published an advertisement for the pamphlet entitled Resistance Against Fascist Enslavement in South Africa which was indicated to contain the subjects: A documented report by Africans on Racism at its Worst, the Historic Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws and Facts Concerning U. S. Stakes in Malan's South Africa. This pamphlet was published by the CAA. (100-69263-299 Ex. p.4, 284 p.3,4)

The June 11, 1953, newsletter published a message of "Solidarity with the CAA" from the South African Indian Congress subscribed by Yusuf Cachalia, Joint Secretary, Johannesburg, dated May 18, 1953. The July 14, 1953, "Spotlight" reported receiving a letter addressed to Paul Robeson, CAA Chairman, from K. N. Kaunda, Secretary-General, African National Congress, Johannesburg, praising CAA work. The October 15, 1953, newsletter reported that President Harry Nkumbula, African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, at its recent annual meeting said, "We are not going to allow the whites to stay here as bosses. Africans will strive for a purely African Government in Northern Rhodesia. The whites will have to fit in with our society. (ibid-299 Ex.11p.1, Ex.12p.1, 245 p.4) Our files do not reflect we have received issues of Spotlight in Africa since the December, 1953, issue.

The foregoing information from public sources need not be classified when disseminated.

The CAA has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Information has been received indicating that CAA may have violated the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, requiring it to register with the Department of Justice for activities as a "publicity agent" for a foreign principal or collecting information for or transmitting information to a foreign principal.

MAR 16 1972

ORIGINAL-RETAIN

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

It will be appreciated if you will furnish this Bureau any information you may now have or receive in the future indicating such violations by the CAA. (AAG Olney, 100-69266-348)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This reply classified Secret only because of Secret classification of incoming.

Search for connection of Dubois and CAA to pan-African conference limited to review of his main file and see references from 5/19/53, last indexed summary, and of main file on CAA, 1953 to date.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
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_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

July 6, 1954

W. E. B. DuBOIS
(WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DuBOIS)
Born: February 23, 1868
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

In response to your name check request, there are attached hereto five reports in the case entitled, "Dr. William Edward Burhardt DuBois, Security Matter-C."
(100-99729-19,22,33,40,51)
You may also desire to consult the House Committee on Un-American Activities Reports for information concerning this individual. (100-99729-53)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as the result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Attachment

[redacted]

100-99729-59
JUL 8 1954
132

[redacted]

Declassification By 4417
21173

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/9/80 BY SP1

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-99729-60

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 9/7/55

FROM : SAC, New York [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL
SM-C

REFERENCE

[redacted]

SUCCINCT RESUME OF CASE

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The 1937 issue of "Who's Who in America" reflects, in part, the following concerning the subject ....Editor and author, born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 2/23/68 of negro descent... Received an A.B. degree from Fisk University in 1888...he attended Harvard University where in 1890 he received an A.B. degree, in 1891 an M.A. degree, and in 1895 a P.H.D. degree. He also studied at the University of Berlin. He was director of publications of the N.A.A.C.P. and editor of the Magazine "Crisis" from 1910 to 1932.

The subject, in the book "Dusk of Dawn", edited by himself, and published in 1940, on page 302, stated "I am not and was not a communist. I do not believe in the dogma of inevitable revolution in order to right economic wrong. On the other hand I believed and still believe that KARL MARX was one of the greatest men of modern times and that he put his fingers squarely upon our difficulties when he said that economic foundations, the way in which men earn their living, are the determining factors in the development of civilization and the basic pattern of culture.

Page 320 of the subject's book, "Dusk of Dawn", states as follows in referring to the basic negro creed, "We believe in the ultimate triumph of some form of socialism the world over; that is, common ownership and control of the means of production and equality of income."

The "Daily Worker" of 7/18/50 lists the subject as Chairman of the Peace Information Center.

The "New York Times" of 6/27/47 reflected that "Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, editor and educator and one of the founders of the

CLASS. & EXT. BY 32-1 2/9/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 8-3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-9-80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY LTR
SLIP (S)
DATE 9-12-55

100-99729-61

1 SEP 12 1955

[redacted]

58 OCT 14 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

N.A.A.C.P., told 1,000 delegates....that socialism and the United Nations were the only hope for the backward races of the world with which, he said, the American negro is by economic position closely allied."

[redacted]

[redacted] C on 6/14/48 advised that the subject was suggested by [redacted] as the "keynoter" at a meeting of the Progressive Party. [redacted] C [redacted] was very "mad" because he thought DU BOIS was a very poor choice for the reason that he (DU BOIS) was a member of the CP.

[redacted] On 10/14/48, [redacted], advised, "I would say DU BOIS is a Communist at the present time and I think that this was quite recent. I know the Communists were certainly interested in him."

[redacted] told him he knew DU BOIS was a Communist (date not stated). DU BOIS, [redacted] went on a long speaking tour for the Wallace movement, and was discharged from the N.A.A.C.P. for urging the Wallace line too strongly.

[redacted] C advised on 8/31/48 subject sponsor of statement sent to President and A.G. of the U.S. condemning "hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party."

"The Post and Home News", NY daily newspaper of 12/31/48 reflected, "Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS, for many years associated with the N.A.A.C.P., transferred his allegiance today to the left-wing Council of African Affairs".

The "Amsterdam News" of 5/21/49 reflected that the subject was present at the World Peace Conference in Paris, France; that subject said negroes should never willingly fight in an unjust war, but that he feared many would join America in any enterprise provided the whites granted them equal rights to do wrong.

The "Daily Worker", 11/20/50 reported that at the Second World Peace Congress subject was elected to the Presiding Committee by acclamation after being nominated by the outgoing executives.

[redacted] reported 1/15/51 that subject was elected to the praesidium of the World Peace Congress at Warsaw. According to the "Worker" 2/11/51, there was to be held at the JSSS a reception for subject on 2/12/51.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

According to a letterhead dated 2/24/49 subject was a sponsor of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

[redacted] C advised on 8/26/49 that subject's name appeared on a list of sponsors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The "Daily Worker" of 8/2/49 reflected that the subject endorsed Communist City Councilman BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. for reelection and strongly attacked any negro who would run against him.

The "Daily Worker" of 8/9/49 reflected that the subject, representing both the Council on African Affairs and the American Continental Congress for Peace, to be held the next month, "ripped" into the administrations arguments for an Arms Bill at a House Hearing.

The "New York Times" for 8/26/49 reflected that the subject was attending the All Union Peace Conference in Moscow, Russia at that time.

[redacted] C advised on 11/10/49 that the subject was Chairman of the African Aid Committee and sent out form letters over his signature requesting funds for this committee.

The "Daily Worker" 10/11/50 reported subject was a board member of the China Welfare Appeal.

[redacted]

[redacted] C on 4/28/50 advised that a paper, front organization titled "Committee for Cooperation with the New South" was headed by the subject and [redacted] this committee was a CP paper front organized by the CP to raise funds to carry on CP work in the South. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was Director of Curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

The "Daily Worker" of 5/1/50 reflected that the subject was elected one of the vice chairmen of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions on 4/30/50.

[redacted] on 6/23/50 stated that the subject actually joined the CP about 1944. [redacted] advised that [redacted] and [redacted] had advised him of this fact.

The "Daily Worker" of 8/16/50 reflected that the subject, Chairman of the Peace Information Center and Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, left for Prague, Czechoslovakia to attend the Executive Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

[redacted] C advised in 10/50 that although he had no personal knowledge of it, he had heard from a reliable source, not divulged, that subject had joined the CP at a date not specified.

[redacted] advised in 1950 that the CP was active in getting a large vote for subject for U.S. Senator.

The "Daily Worker" of 9/7/50 reflected that the subject was nominated for the United States Senate on the ALP ticket.

The "New York Daily Mirror" of 2/10/51 reflected that a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C., on 2/9/51 indicted the Peace Information Center, NYC, on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent. The indictment charged the Center and 5 of its officers with violations of the 1938 law which requires that all persons or organizations acting here for a foreign principal must register with the Justice Department. Among the officers of the center named for failing to get the organization registered was WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

The "Daily Worker" 11/21/51 reported that the Court in the trial granted a motion for a judgment of acquittal on 11/20/51

[redacted] in Los Angeles advised that the CP was active there in selling tickets for a testimonial dinner for subject on 2/20/53; that the Southern California Peace Crusade sponsored a reception for subject on 2/17/53 and also the dinner on 2/20/53.

[redacted] C reported that subject spoke at the 10/53 Conference to further World Peace through negotiations at Chicago.

CX

[redacted] Subject contributing Editor, New Masses, 1947-1950. Letterhead dated 3/15/52 Committee to Secure Justice in ROSENBERG case carries subject as sponsor.

The "Daily Worker" of 11/12/53 reflects the subject to be Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

[redacted] on 2/28/54 advised that the subject was then Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs. [redacted]

The fall 1954 catalogue of the Jefferson School of Social Science lists the subject as an officer, and/or instructor.

Letter of congratulation to the "Worker" from subject published in 1/31/54 issue.

[redacted] advised that at the "Daily Worker's" 13th Anniversary Celebration held 1/22/54, greetings read from subject.

Subject on 2/2/54 made speech at funeral services for EMANUEL BLOCH, attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

Subject in 6/54 made a speech at the Independent Progressive Party rally at Los Angeles.

The "New World Review" of August, 1954 reflected the subject to be Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and honorary Co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade.

[redacted] C on 11/26/54 advised that subject's name appeared in a list of the individual members and officers of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (as of 5/13/54) and/or in the agenda of the annual meeting of said organization held 5/13/54 or in the annual meeting of the NCASF held 4/14/53.

"The Worker" of 6/20/55 reflects that the subject, on 6/17/55 was one of the members of the executive board of the Council on African Affairs, and vice-chairman, who voted to dissolve the organization.

RECOMMENDATION

Retain in Security Index.

Subject has long history of intensive activity in numerous front groups. He was said to have been a CP member in 1944. He has held offices and actively participated in Front groups during the pertinent periods. Despite his advanced age it is felt that he could be, and is, used with great effectiveness by the CP. He should be retained in the SI until his effectiveness as a CP tool has terminated.

DETCOM TABBING

1. Subject not currently tabbed.

2. Not applicable.

3. Not recommended for Detcom.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 23, 1956

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: W. E. B. DU BOIS
SM-C
ECUA HEARINGS
SAN DIEGO
OO: NEW YORK

[redacted]

The House Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings at San Diego, California on July 5 and 6, 1955. The results of these hearings are reported in "Investigation of Communist Activities in the San Diego, California area".

Pertinent information concerning above captioned person appears as follows:

[redacted]

On Page 1919 reflects testimony by SCHNEIDER that "they believe we have a choice between continuing the war and creating artificial markets for our produce and depression, since they think that Wall Street wouldn't want a depression, of course, we have no other choice than to try to continue the war."

Chairman FRANCIS WALTER then asked "Now, one of these people is Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS. He is an educated man. Does he believe that sort of tripe, too?" SCHNEIDER answered that she had met Doctor DU BOIS and does not think he so believes.

Page 2001 of the transcript reflects that SCHNEIDER identified DU BOIS as the person who made the keynote speech at the National Convention in Chicago in 1952, of the IPP.

SCHNEIDER was shown a copy of what purported to be a text of his keynote speech and asked if that was the speech which he delivered. She stated it was to the best of her recollection.

2-Bureau

[redacted]

100-99229-63

24 MAR 27 1956

[redacted]

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/9/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

[redacted]

March 25, 1956

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Sirs:

What information do you have available to the public, concerning Communist or Communist front membership or activities of Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, noted Negro author?

Thank you,

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-99729-44

[redacted]

APR 3 1956

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-99729-64 B

March 30, 1956

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated March 25, 1956, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that this Bureau is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

I know you will understand the reasons for these rules and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance either that we do or that we do not have the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/9/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Hollnman
Gandy

[redacted]

(3)

[redacted]

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 4/6/56

FROM: SAC, New York [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, wa.
SM-C

[redacted]

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

_X_ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES Delete: DR. DUBOIS OK

ADD: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS OK

NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

[redacted] TAB FOR DETCOM_____ TAB FOR COMSAB_____ RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____
"New World Review"

23 West 26th Street, New York, New York

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY _____

INTERESTED AGENCIES 100-99729-64C

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/80 BY 911 [redacted]

REGISTERED MAIL [redacted]

[redacted]

Form No.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	APR 30 1956	4/21-23,28-31; 5/2,4,9,11/56	[redacted]

TITLE: CHANGED
WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, wa:
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C [redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **SUMMARY REPORT**

[redacted]

DU BOIS is associated with "New World Review," 23 West 26th Street, NYC, and resides at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY. DU BOIS described as a concealed Communist who actually joined CP in 1944. DU BOIS testified under oath before Subversive Activities Control Board, NYC, on 5/18/54 that he had never been a CP member but stated he did subscribe to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. DU BOIS reportedly addressed a conference on 5/19/35 where a speaker on same dais announced the principle of Communism to bring about revolution by force and another speaker vehemently urged revolution through bloodshed. Statements and speeches of DU BOIS described wherein he lauded Soviet Union for eradication of religious superstition, abolition of land monopolies and poverty; and cited one of his visits to Russia as strengthening his basic belief in Socialism "as the one great road to progress." DU BOIS' participation in 29 CP front organizations set out including 20 fronts of which he is reported to have served in a leadership capacity. As an officer of Peace Information Center, DU BOIS was indicted by Federal Grand Jury, District of Columbia, on 2/9/51 for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended; a motion for a judgement of acquittal was granted to DU BOIS and co-defendents by USDC, for District of Columbia on 11/20/5[illegible] Recent activity and miscellaneous activity of DU BOIS [illegible] and description set forth

[redacted] - C -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-99729-65

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
4 - Bureau (100-99729)(RM)
[redacted]

16 MAY 1 1956

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] APPROPRIATE ANTI [illegible]

Confidential [redacted] C

Per [illegible] 6/27

Note: ALL INFO CONTAINED IN CONFIDENTIAL This RPT [illegible] Page 56 Para 1, 2, 3 [illegible] "C"

PROPERTY OF FBI — This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

DATE [illegible]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [illegible] SP
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-9-90

Pkg - Serials not listed

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[redacted]

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[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

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[redacted]

DETAILS: The title is marked changed to include the name DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS (previously carried as Dr. DU BOIS) by which the subject is generally known.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

[redacted] made available to [redacted] in January 1951, the original book in which births are recorded for the year 1868 (un-numbered book) and on Page 4 of same is recorded:

One WILLIAM E. DU BOISE ~~born~~ on February 23, 1868, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Father - ALFRED DU BOISE, born at San Domingo, occupation - barber; mother - MARY DU BOISE, born at Egremont, Massachusetts.

The book "Who's Who in America" issue of 1954 - 1955, Volume 28, lists WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS as born on February 23, 1868, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, of Negro descent to ALFRED and MARY (BURGHARDT) DU BOIS.

B. Education

[redacted] furnished information on June 7, 1951, which reflected that subject DU BOIS had attended the following institutions and received degrees as indicated:

1888 - AB Degree, Fisk University
1890 - AB Degree, Harvard University (College)
1891 - MA Degree, Harvard University (College)
1892 - 1894 - University of Berlin
1895 - Phd Degree, Harvard University (College)

The book "Who's Who in New York", 11th edition, 1947, reflects that WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS has received the following honorary degrees:

1930 - LLD Degree, Howard University

[redacted]

1938 - LLD Degree, Atlanta University
1939 - Litt.D, Fisk University
1940 - LLD, Wilberforce University

C. Marital Status

The book "Who's Who in New York," 11th edition, 1947, reflects that WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS was married to NINA GOMER on May 12, 1896, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The marriage records of the Borough of Queens, New York City, as checked by [redacted] in 1951 reflected that the following individuals were married on February 27, 1951, at Queens, New York:

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS (C)
409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City
Born February 23, 1868,
Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Occupation - Writer
Parents: ALFRED and MARY (BURGHARDT) DU BOIS, both born in United States
Previously married to NINA GOMER, deceased.

IOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS (C)
173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans,
Queens, New York
Born November 11, 1903,
Indianapolis, Indiana
Occupation - Writer
Parents: DAVID GRAHAM and LIZZIE BETTA BELL, both born in United States
Previously married to SHADRACH T. MC CANNS
Divorced on June 6, 1927, at Portland, Oregon

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[redacted]

D. Employments

The book "Who's Who in New York" 11th edition, 1947, reflected that DU BOIS had the following employment:

1894-96 - Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce University
1896-97 - Assistant Instructor, University of Pennsylvania
1897-1910- Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University (Georgia)
1910-32 - Director of Publications and Editor of "The Crisis" magazine, official monthly publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). "The Crisis" issue of March 1951, Volume 58, Number 3, contains an article regarding DU BOIS wherein it is stated that he was the founder of "The Crisis" and prior thereto was Editor of "Fisk Herald" 1887-88, and Editor of "The Moon," Atlanta, 1906.
1932-44 - Head, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University
1947 - Director, Department of Special Research of NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York City

The book "Who's Who in America" Volume 28, 1954-1955 edition reflects the following additional employments of DU BOIS:

1944 - 48 - Head of Department of Special Research, NAACP.
1950 - 51 - Chairman of Peace Information Bureau
Since 1949- Vice-Chairman of Council on African Affairs, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York.

*See Table of Contents for further reference.

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[redacted] on June 7, 1951, furnished information which reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was engaged in the following activities:

1905 - Niagara Movement
1909 - Co-founder of NAACP
1911 - Attended World Peace Congress in London
1919,1921,1923 - Organized Pan-African Congress in Paris, London, Brussels and Lisbon
1919,1920 - In consultation with founders of League of Nations; Attended first meeting of the League Assembly in Geneva and met with the Directors of the Commission on Mandates and the International Labor Organizations
1928 - Special Minister to Liberia
1945 - Consultant, United Nations Organization, San Francisco
1949 - Council on African Affairs
1949 - Peace Information Center*
1950 - Candidate for United States Senate, American Labor Party (ALP)*

The book "Who's Who in America" Volume 28, 1954-1955 edition, reflects that DU BOIS was also engaged as follows:

1933-1945 - Editor-in-Chief, "Encyclopedia of the Negro"
1940-1944 - Editor of "Phylon Quarterly Review"
1897-1911 - Editor of Atlanta University Studies

The book "In Battle For Peace" by W. E. DU BOIS, published in August 1952 by "Masses and Mainstream," * 832 Broadway, New York 3, New York, DU BOIS stated on Page 22 that in 1923 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia to represent the President at the Second Inauguration of President KING.

*See Table of Contents for further reference.

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NY 100-20789

The "Daily Worker" an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, issue of February 19, 1951, Page 3, Columns 1 and 2, sets forth a statement issued by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS which related that DU BOIS in 1936, as a fellow of the Carl Schurz Foundation, spent five months in Germany and then went to China, Japan, Manchuria and Russia.

The "New York Age" issue of May 5, 1945, contained an article entitled "Harlem Town Meeting Backs San Francisco Conference - Asks Action on Colonies, Bias" wherein it is mentioned that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Director of Special Research for NAACP has been delegated by his organization to act as an observer at the United Nations conference in San Francisco which opened April 25, 1945, and held the official designation of a Consultant.

The "New York Post and Home News" issue of September 14, 1948, contains an article stating that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, a founder of the NAACP, was ousted as Director of Special Research on September 14, 1948, to be effective December 31, 1948. The article stated "DuBois, a supporter of Henry A. Wallace, had criticized Walter F. White, Secretary of the Association, for accepting a post as Consultant to the United States Delegation to the United Nations. He charged that the group was engaging in 'Political Activity' on behalf of the Truman Administration."

[redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in October 1954 that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS could be contacted through the "New World Review," New York City, as of October 6, 1954.

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[redacted]

[redacted]

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" (hereinafter referred to as the House Guide), prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, dated May 14, 1951, cites "Soviet Russia Today" changed to "New World Review" March 1951, as a Communist front.

E. Residence

The following are residence addresses of DU BOIS on the dates indicated:

Date	Address
About 1910	Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments, 226 West 150th Street, New York City
1942	223 Chestnut Street, South West, Atlanta, Georgia
1942	2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland (Owns)

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Date	Address	[redacted]
1949	409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City and 2303 Montebello Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland	[redacted]
Until July 1951	Apartment 13-H, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City	[redacted]
October 1952	31 Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, New York	[redacted] C
November 1955	31 Grace Court, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, New York	[redacted]
April 4, 1956	"	[redacted]

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[redacted]

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II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

A. Communist Party (CP) Membership

The book "Dusk of Dawn" authored by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and copyrighted in 1940 by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Incorporated, contains a statement by DU BOIS on Page 302 "I am not and was not a Communist. I do not believe in the dogma of inevitable revolution in order to right the economic wrong. On the other hand I believe and still believe KARL MARX was one of the greatest men of modern times and that he put his finger squarely upon our difficulties when he said economic foundations, the way in which men earn their living, are the determining factors in the development of civilization and the basic pattern of culture."

On Page 320 of the same book DU BOIS states with reference to the basic Negro Creed:

"We believe in the ultimate triumph of some form of Socialism the world over; that is, common ownership and control of the means of production and equality of income."

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 23, 1950, that he knew W. E. B. DU BOIS, nationally known Negro Educator and writer, to be a concealed Communist. [redacted]C described a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party. [redacted]C stated that although DU BOIS has been on friendly terms with the CP for a number of years, with the CP making a great effort to win his sympathies and support, Dr. DU BOIS actually joined the Party in about 1944.

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in October 1946 that in 1946 ESTHER JACKSON, wife of JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, then Executive Secretary of the

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[redacted]

Southern Negro Youth Congress* praised Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS for a recent speech he had made and with reference to Dr. DU BOIS admitting he is a Communist she stated "everybody is trying to get Dr. DuBois to come out openly before he dies."

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 14, 1948, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was suggested by [redacted] as the "keynoter" at a meeting of the Progressive Party* in 1948.

[redacted] C stated that [redacted] was very "mad" because he thought DU BOIS was a very poor choice for the reason that he was a member of the CP.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C an individual acquainted with certain activities on a leadership level of certain CP front organizations which concerned themselves with Negro problems, advised on October 14, 1948, that he had known Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS for a long time, never intimately.

[redacted] C stated "I would say he was a Communist at the present time and I think this was quite recent. I know that the Communists are certainly interested in him."

[redacted] C related that [redacted] and [redacted] once remarked in reference to Dr. DU BOIS "We are told that if we can put up sufficient money, we can get him." [redacted] C advised that Dr. DU BOIS was always after money and explained that DU BOIS "would go out to speak for a little Baptist Church that didn't have $.50, and he'd make them pay him $50.00."

* See Table of Contents for further reference

[redacted]

October 20, 1950, that he did not know whether or not Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was a member of the CP [redacted] but he had heard from reliable source, which he did not divulge, that DU BOIS had joined the CP (date not specified.)

[redacted]

1951, that W. E. B. DU BOIS was gravitating toward the Party and its position.

[redacted] United States Attorney, United States Department of Justice, advised in May 1954 that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS testified on May 18, 1954, at New York City, before the Subversive Activities Control Board hearing as a

*See Table of Contents for further reference

[redacted]

CONFI[redacted]

Second Defense Witness for the Jefferson School of Social Science. DU BOIS denied under oath that he was then or had ever been a CP member, but stated that he did subscribe to the principles of Marxism - Leninism.

B. Knowledge of Aims and Purposes of CP

A report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 75th Congress, Volume 3, Page 2148, sets forth a notarized letter of KELLY MILLER, Dean Emeritus of Howard University, dated July 10, 1938, which in part reads as follows:

A conference on the economic condition of a Negro was held at Howard University, May 18, 19, 20, 1935, and he attended every session. "From the tenor of the opening he judged that the trend of the conference would be radical, leaning in the direction of Communism and he, therefore, queried the presiding officer as to whether it would be the purpose of the conference to keep the discussion within the framework of the Christian religion, democratic institutions and the Constitution of the United States. He was informed that there was no such intention."

"....that at the session on Sunday afternoon May 19, the conference was addressed by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS

[redacted]

[redacted]TIAL

[redacted]

[redacted]

C. CP Speeches and Statements

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 27, 1946, of a speech delivered by Dr. WILLIAM DU BOIS at a dinner held on February 25, 1946, at Hotel Commodore, New York City, sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists in honor of ALBERT KAHN. DU BOIS stated that between the two forces of world leadership today, Democracy seems able to do little else than snipe at Communism for giving humanity a new life.

[redacted] DU BOIS stated the record reveals that Communism is achieving positive results while Democracy is characterized by negative qualities. Whatever relationship exists between the two, DU BOIS went on to say, is based on Democracy's ingratitude toward Russia.

DU BOIS stated that it was the Soviet Union which saved Democracy from Fascist onslaught.

[redacted] informed that the remarks of DU BOIS made it clear that DU BOIS is a firm believer in "Socialism, Russian style."

The House Guide of May 14, 1951 cites the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists as one "among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion."

The "New York Times" issue of June 27, 1947, Page 11, Columns 4-6, contains an article which in part reads:

[redacted]

"Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor and Educator and one of the founders of the NAACP told 1,000 delegates this morning that Socialism and the United Nations were the only hope for the backward races of the world..."

Dr. DU BOIS advised of an understanding of Socialism and "Said that there was no cause for alarm at charges of being a Communist as the aim was the abolition of world poverty."

"Soviet Russia Today" issue of November 1947 contains an article by W. E. B. DU BOIS entitled "Most Hopeful State in the World Today." In the article DU BOIS states that he believes the greatest events in the twentieth century have been the Russian Revolution and the freeing of India, and states further that if the American people realized "how much has been accomplished, they would be willing to work with Russia on reasonable terms."

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 6, 1949, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was a speaker at the annual dinner of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship held in New York City on October 6, 1949.

[redacted] DU BOIS stated that the American press lies about the Soviet Union; that the Soviet Union has erased religious superstition, abolished land monopolies, and established educational democracy.

The "Daily Worker" of October 9, 1949, Page 4, Column 1, carried an article reporting that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS had told of the magnificent world solidarity for peace that he had seen at the recent Moscow Peace Congress before a banquet held by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship in the ballroom of the Manhattan Towers Hotel, 76th Street and Broadway, New York City. Dr. DU BOIS

*See Table of Contents for further reference

[redacted]

warned the warmongers that the "mass of the Russian people stand behind the Communist Party." He stated that the Russian people are willing again, if necessary, to spend fifteen million lives to defend their way of life.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1949 that W. E. B. DU BOIS, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, expressed in 1949 praise of the Soviet Union and enumerated observations as a result of his recent trip to Russia.

[redacted] DU BOIS had just returned from his third visit in Russia having travelled there in 1926, and in 1936.

[redacted] DU BOIS enumerated the accomplishments of the Soviet Union as having abolished private land monopolies; abolition of poverty; that Russia has been freed from the yoke of superstition and greed imposed by the Orthodox Church; that Russia has begun to prepare the people for Democracy by one of the best educational systems on earth and efforts are being made to make labor respectable by abolishing race prejudice and prejudice based upon income, birth, or kind of work done.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 2, 1950, of an ALP rally held on November 1, 1950, at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, New York, at which W. E. B. DU BOIS was principal speaker. [redacted] DU BOIS gave a brief historical summary of Communism in Russia and stated it is absurd to say that Russia forced China to adopt Communism; that if there was any forcing, it was done by the United States aiding CHIANG KAI SHEK. DU BOIS in referring to incorporation of the Baltic States and Czechoslovakia by Russia, stated it was now a conquest of force but one of ideas, of the best ideas.

[redacted]

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In the book "In Battle For Peace," by W. E. B. DU BOIS in August 1952, DU BOIS states on Page 23 in regard to a trip he made to Russia in 1928, "It was for me a never-to-be-forgotten experience, and it strengthened my basic belief in Socialism as the one great road to progress."

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, but who is now deceased, advised on February 23, 1954, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS appeared as a speaker under arrangements of the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia on February 19, 1954, at the Meridian Hill Baptist Church, 1725 Kalarama Road, North West, Washington, D.C. during the celebration of Negro History Week.

[redacted]C described Dr. DU BOIS' talk as very strongly pro-Communist and that Dr. DU BOIS predicted the downfall of Capitalism.

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June 1954 of a speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS on June 3, 1954, at a rally of the Independent Progressive Party held at the Embassy Auditorium, 847 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

According to [redacted]C DU BOIS stated that the world is divided between Socialism and free enterprise and that the question is how this conflict will be decided. [redacted]C reported that DU BOIS stated Socialism is bound to prevail in this world sooner or later, and that whether there will be the Russian type of Socialism we are not sure; that the United States may develop its own type of Socialism if we stop planning for war; that Socialism must come before a third world war.

[redacted]C and [redacted]C both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 14, 1954,

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

of the speech made by Dr. DU BOIS on June 3, 1954, at Los Angeles, California, previously noted.

They stated that DU BOIS commented that Socialism is needed to combat the evils of big business in the United States; that the purpose of Communism is not to enslave the people but to engage in the National struggle of the proletarians and to bring to the front that which the working class is trying to accomplish.

[redacted] advised in May 1951 that the Independent Progressive Party in Los Angeles County, California, is under the complete control of the CP.

"The Worker" (the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker") issue of February 19, 1956, Page 4-S, Column 1, contains an article concerning Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS entitled "A Titan of Our Time," by HERBERT APTHEKER, wherein Dr. DU BOIS is quoted as having written in 1951: "I follow a world peace movement which arose in the Soviet Union and today finds there its chief support...While, then, I am and expect to be a loyal citizen of the United States, I also respect and admire the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

D. CP Front Organizations

1. African Aid Committee

[redacted] advised in 1950 that the African Aid Committee has been set up by the Council on African Affairs* and is a CP front organization which raises funds for the Council on African Affairs.

The "Daily Worker" issue of March 19, 1950, Page 4, Column 4, carried an article stating that the African Aid Committee was headed by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

*See Table of Contents for further reference.

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[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] made available information on March 13, 1950, which reflected that W. E. B. DU BOIS was Chairman of the African Aid Committee as of January 5, 1950.

2. American Continental Congress for Peace
September 5-10, 1949 In Mexico City

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the American Continental Congress for Peace as "another phase in the Communist 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere."

[redacted] made available information on August 15, 1949, indicating that W. E. B. DU BOIS was a Vice-President of the United States Committee of the American Continental Congress for Peace in 1949.

The "Daily Worker" issue of July 29, 1949, Page 5, Column 1, contains an announcement that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Sociologist, will serve as Vice-President on the Committee for the United States participation in the American Continental Congress for Peace to be held in Mexico City.

3. American Council for a Democratic Greece

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the American Council for a Democratic Greece as "a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council."

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on April 19, 1948, a mimeographed release entitled "Newsletter" Volume 1, Number 2, published

*For further reference see Table of Contents

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[redacted]

published by the American Council for a Democratic Greece announcing a two-day National conference on American policy in Greece to be held on June 5 and 6, 1948, at Hotel Capitol, New York City, and that Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS would be a co-chairmen of the conference.

[redacted] advised on June 10, 1948, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was Chairman of the morning session of the National Committee on American Policy in Greece on June 5, 1948, held at the Capitol Hotel, New York City.

4. American Inter-Continental Peace Conference
Rio de Janeiro, January 22-27, 1952

[redacted] made available on February 20, 1952, information indicating that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Anthropologist, was in 1952 a member of the United States sponsoring committee of the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference which had offices at 257 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" issue of January 26, 1952, contains an article by FREDERICK WOLTMAN regarding the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference which he described as "the latest Soviet inspired 'Peace Congress.'"

The article stated that six of the United States delegation have been refused passports by the State Department including "Commie stalwart" Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

5. American Peace Crusade

The American Peace Crusade has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted] furnished information on March 30, 1951, regarding the proceedings of the National Committee of the National Labor Conference for Peace held on Januery 28, 1951, at the Farm Equipment Workers Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

At this meeting it was announced that the National Labor Conference for Peace had met with some of the outstanding National leaders of the Peace Movement to discuss co-ordination of peace campaigns and that this has now resulted in the formation of the American Peace Crusade. Some of the leaders consulted were named including Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS.

The National Labor Conference for Peace has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuent to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on February 1, 1951 that the American Peace Crusade, a new organization, has occupied rooms 310 and 312 at 1186 Broadway, New York City, since about one week ago. [redacted] Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS Socialist, Anthropologist and Historian, was one of the founders of the American Peace Crusade.

[redacted] advised on February 21, 1951, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS would be the head of the Foster Peace Brigade and be a front for the Peace Movement because the CP knew that the sentiments of the people are for peace.

[redacted] of the National Committee of the CP, is actually in charge of the entire Peace Movement and that [redacted] started the movement, studies

[redacted]

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all of the main work for the Movement and laid out its program.

[redacted] the Foster Peace Brigade as made up of people all over the United States who would go to Washington, D.C. on March 15, 1951, under the banner of the American Peace Crusade for the purpose of contacting Senators and Congressmen regarding Peace issues; indictment of DU BOIS and other officers of the Peace Information Center (indictment described later in this report); and other CP issues would be added.

[redacted] advised in July, 1951 that at the American Peoples Congress and Exposition for Peace, held at Chicago, Illinois on June 20-July 1, 1951, Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was elected as a co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade.

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 13, 1952, Page 2, Column 5, in an article concerning Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and his wife SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS and their having been barred from entering Canada by Canadian officials at the Toronto Airport, stated that Dr. DU BOIS, honorary co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade was to have addressed the Canadian Peace Congress on Saturday.

[redacted] furnished information in December, 1952 reflecting that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, honorary co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade, severely criticized the American Peace Crusade and its officers in December, 1952 and stated that he was unwilling to have his name connected with the organization for another year unless he knew "just what has been done and what is being done in planning for the future." DU BOIS demanded a meeting of the Peace leaders before January 1953 to consider his criticisms.

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[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January and March 1953 that CP leaders then held the opinion that there must be a complete change in the American Peace Crusade personnel. It was reported that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and Dr. JOHN KINGSBURY, National Co-Director, were having differences with the American Peace Crusade over personnel and that KINGSBURY had resigned his position. It was felt that most of the American Peace Crusade difficulties were financial in nature and that Dr. DU BOIS' disagreement with the American Peace Crusade had arisen largely out of the alleged failure of the organization to pay its debts to DU BOIS.

It was also reported that National CP officers were deeply concerned over the un-ethical state of affairs within the American Peace Crusade in early 1953 and the CP was determined to find out what was wrong with the organizati and to bring about some sort of solution to the problem.

[redacted]

1953, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade as of February 1953.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 19, 1953, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, as main speaker at Conference To Further World Peace Through Negotiations, sponsored by the American Peace Crusade, held in the Curtiss Hall, 410 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, on October 16, 1953, stated that the peacemakers shall win their cause at any cost.

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[redacted]

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6. China Welfare Appeal, Incorporated

The China Welfare Appeal, Incorporated has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on January 16, 1950, reflecting that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS appeared on the Board of Directors of the China Welfare Appeal as of January 1950.

[redacted] C who during the period from May 11, 1949, to September 21, 1951, furnished reliable information, made available information on April 30, 1951, which reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was a resident board member of the Board of Directors of the China Welfare Appeal, Incorporated, as of March 8, 1951.

[redacted] on February 21, 1955, that the records of his office contained a Certificate of Dissolution filed by the China Welfare Appeal, Incorporated, on June 29, 1951, which listed Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, as one of the Directors of the corporation at the time of its dissolution.

7. Citizens Emergency Defense Conference

The Citizens Emergency Defense Conference has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] C furnished information on April 30, 1952, which

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[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference as of April 7, 1952.

[redacted]

B. Civil Rights Congress

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who was acquainted within CP circles, furnished information on December 31, 1948, reflecting that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS would be Chairman at a Legislative Session on January 18, 1949, of a "Freedom Crusade National Civil Rights Legislative Conference, January 17, 18, 1949, Washington, D.C." under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress.

The subject of discussion at the conference was to include "attempts to outlaw and suppress the Communist Party and other minority parties."

[redacted] advised on November 14, 1952, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS spoke at a rally "to save the ROSENBERGS" in the Central Plaza Hall, 111 Second Avenue, New York City, on October 23, 1952, which rally was under the sponsorship of the Civil Rights Congress.

[redacted] the rally also had the support of the New York State Committee of the CP.

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[redacted]

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9. Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information on December 7,, 1947, reflecting that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was then Chairman of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 111 West 42nd Street, New York City.

10. Council on African Affairs

The Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 28, 1948, Page 4, Column 1, describes Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as a member of the Executive Board of the Council on African Affairs.

The "Post and Home News," New York daily newspaper, issue of December 31, 1948, carried an article which states in part "Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, for many years associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, transferred his allegiance today to the left-wing council on African Affairs."

[redacted]

The book "In Battle For Peace" by W. E. B. DU BOIS, mentioned previously, on Pages 17 and 18, contains

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

a statement by DU BOIS that after the Council on African Affairs was placed on the list of "Subversive" organizations by the Attorney General, he joined the Council on invitation of [redacted] When he was dismissed by the NAACP he was offered the honorary position of Vice-Chairmen of the Council without salary but with a rent-free office and services of a secretary to be furnished by the council which he accepted.

The "New Africa" monthly bulletin of the Council on African Affairs, Volume 8, Number 1, issue of January 1949, lists W. E. B. DU BOIS as Vice-Chairmen of the Council on African Affairs.

The following publications on dates indicated described Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as Vice-Chairmen of the Council on African Affairs:

"Daily Worker" August 16, 1950
Page 9, Column 1

"The Worker" September 21, 1952
Section I, Page 9, Column 3

"Daily Worker" November 12, 1953
Page 2, Column 5

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1954 and 1955, that W. E. B. DU BOIS was Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs as of February 22, 1954, and May 27, 1955, which was located at 139 West 125th Street, New York City, Suite 6, (formerly located at 53 West 125th Street, New York City).

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 31, 1954, made available information indicating that W. E. B. DU BOIS was Vice-Chairmen of the Council on African Affairs as of April 1954.

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[redacted]

"The Worker" issue of June 20, 1955, Page 2, Column 3, contained an article stating that the Executive Board of the Council on African Affairs of which Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was described as a member and Vice-Chairman, voted on June 17, 1955, to dissolve the organization and terminate all of its activities. The article mentioned that one of the considerations in the decision to dissolve was that "continuing Government harassment makes further effective work by the organization impossible" and related that the Subversive Activities Control Board had scheduled a hearing to be held on July 11 on charges brought against the Council.

11. "German American"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the "German American" as among publications which the Committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, and so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

[redacted] advised on October 15, 1954, of a speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS on October 8, 1954, as the keynote to a rally held at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 West 41st Street, New York City, sponsored by the "German American."

[redacted]

12. International Workers Order(IWO)

The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted] made available on December 10, 1953, "The Voice of 500" monthly publication of the International Workers Order (Lincoln Steffans Lodge 500, JPFO, IWO) Volume XI, Number 10, issue of December 1953, Page 1, Column 3, wherein Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, is described as "one of the greatest fighters in the Progressive Movement" regarding a speech DU BOIS made on November 16, 1953, before 5,000 individuals at a meeting sponsored by the policyholders protective association of the International Workers Order at St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, in protest against the dissolution of the International Workers Order by the New York State Insurance Department.

[redacted] attended a rally of the International Workers Order Policyholders Protective Committee held at St. Nicholas Arena, 66th Street and Broadway, New York City, on the evening of November 16, 1953. The purpose of the meeting was to protest the scheduled liquidation of the International Workers Order by the New York State Insurance Department.

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS spoke on unfortunate experiences he had with regular insurance companies and cited that as a reason for retaining the International Workers Order. He criticized the Capitalist organization of insurance companies and praised the Soviet Union and her sister countries for adopting a system designed to aid the consumer and eliminate the profiteer. He castigated the Capitalistic system as being designed to aid a few by exploitation of the masses.

13. Jefferson School of Social Science

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

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The "Daily Worker" issue of January 2, 1953, Page 7, Column 1, announced that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS would conduct a Seminar on "Background of African Liberation Struggles" at the Jefferson School of Social Science during the coming Winter term which was hailed as a "Historic event in the development of Marxist education in the United States."

The article cited quotations from DU BOIS' autobiographical piece during the 1940's "I believe in the dictum of Karl Marx, that the economic foundation of a nation is widely decisive for its politics, its art and its culture;" and from DU BOIS' most recent book "In Battle For Peace" where he characterized the Soviet Union as "Today the most hopeful nation on earth."

The article states that DU BOIS understood the crucial political importance of the Negro people for the Socialist movement long before most American Marxists.

"The Worker" issue of January 18, 1953, Page 4, Column 2, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS last week opened his Seminar classes at the Jefferson School of Social Science and that it was Dr. DU BOIS' first course at this school.

[redacted] On November 9, 1953, furnished a copy of the "Jeffersonian," student newspaper of Jefferson School of Social Science, Volume V, Number 5, issue for the week of November 2, 1953, wherein Page 1 lists an article reflecting Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as then a teacher of the course "The Present Problems of Africa" at Jefferson School of Social Science.

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[redacted]

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 12, 1954, Page 7, Column 2, contains an announcement that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS will speak on "Perspectives for Negro Freedom" at a symposium in observance of Negro History Week at Jefferson School of Social Science on February 14, 1954.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of May 20, 1954, Page 3, Column 1, contains an article regarding a hearing concerning the Jefferson School of Social Science before the Subversive Activities Control Board. Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS testified for Jefferson School of Social Science on Tuesday.

DU BOIS testified that he did not teach from a Marxist point of view at Jefferson School of Social Science, however, he never gave a lecture on Africa without talking of what MARX thought about Africa and that many of the thoughts of MARX were brought into his teaching.

The article stated that DU BOIS gave a two-term Seminar course in "Background of African Liberation Struggles" in 1953 at Jefferson School of Social Science followed by five lectures on African liberation struggles in the Fall of 1953.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available on December 12, 1955, a copy of the 1956 Winter catalog of the Jefferson School of Social Science wherein Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS is listed as an instructor of "History of the African Slave Trade."

The "Daily Worker" issue of January 15, 1956, Page 7, Column 1, described W. E. B. DU BOIS as being a member of the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

14. "Masses and Mainstream"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cited "Masses and Mainstream" as the successor to "New Masses," a Communist magazine.

Monthly issues of "Masses and Mainstream" from March 1948 to January 1956, inclusive, listed W. E. B. DU BOIS as a Contributing Editor.

The issues of such publication for February 1953, July 1953 and February 1955, contain articles by W. E. B. DU BOIS.

The issue of "Masses and Mainstream" of February 1949 has a photograph of DU BOIS on cover of same.

[redacted]

15. National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East

The National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, supplied on December 30, 1947, a copy of a folder entitled "Call to National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East" announcing a conference would be held on January 23-25, 1948, at Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was listed as National Chairman.

[redacted] reflected in 1950 that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, residence 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, business address - 23 West 26th Street, New York City, was Chairman and a speaker of a meeting of the National Conference of American Policy in China and the Far East held at City Casino on January 23, 1948.

16. National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated (NCASF)

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, made available on April 6, 1951, a "Report to the Membership by the Board and Officers of the National Council on American Soviet Friendship at the annual membership meeting, April 5, 1951" which reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, New York City, was a member of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available on April 30, 1953, a documentation entitled "Report to the Membership by the Board and Officers of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship at the annual membership meeting, April 14, 1953." This document listed Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Brooklyn, New York, as a member of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 30, 1953, advised that W. E. B. DU BOIS spoke at a Stalin Memorial meeting held at the Rockland Palace Casino, 8th Avenue and 155th Street, New York City, on March 26, 1953, under the sponsorship of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. The meeting started with the singing of the National Anthem and then the Russian Anthem.

According to [redacted] a definite effort was made to show that it was not an actual CP meeting.

[redacted] advised on March 28, 1953, concerning a speech made at Stalin Memorial meeting at Rockland Palace on March 26, 1953. According to [redacted] DU BOIS gave a lecture on Socialism which "has brought Democracy and freedom to a large portion of the world and is destined to be the vehicle for liberating all of mankind...the Soviet Union has a right to build Communism if it wants to."

DU BOIS underlined that "the people of the Socialist countries are better off than they ever were."

DU BOIS criticized the United States Government for "carrying on the policy of the cold war;" and "for trying to assume world leadership without evolving a plan which would be able to stand up to the moral force of Socialism...."

17. National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP)

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cited the NCASP as a Communist front.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 5, 1948, of attending a meeting of the NCASP at Ridgely Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, on May 2, 1948.

[redacted] made available a leaflet which was passed out at the meeting, setting forth the identity, aims and purposes of the organization. Dr. DU BOIS was listed on the leaflet as a National Officer of the organization under the heading "Members-At-Large-Past."

The "Daily Worker" of May 1, 1950, Page 12, Column 2, contains an article stating that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was elected as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the NCASP on April 30, 1950, at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, during a two-day convention.

[redacted] advised on January 9, 1952, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was a National Chairman of the NCASP as of December 28, 1951.

The "Daily Worker" issue of September 21, 1953, Page 2, Column 5, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Vice-Chairmen of the NCASP, would be a feature speaker at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening at a meeting sponsored by the NCASP.

[redacted] advised on September 28, 1953, of a meeting of the NCASP at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on September 27, 1953.

According to [redacted] Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS' speech had a marked Communist tendency. [redacted] stated that DU BOIS' main subject was an attack on colonialism and the present struggle was described as a struggle between Socialism and "free enterprise" in which one of the two would have to destroy the other by war.

18. "National Guardian"

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a

[redacted] X

publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at National circulation which they found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content.

(1949 report of California Senate Fact-finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 394.)

[redacted] furnished information on November 23, 1955, reflecting that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, was Chairman at a dinner celebrating the Seventh Anniversary of the "National Guardian" held at the Hotel New Yorker on November 17, 1955.

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on November 22, 1955, that he attended a banquet held at the New Yorker Hotel on November 17, 1955, sponsored by the "National Guardian" where Dr. DU BOIS was a speaker.

[redacted]

19. "New Masses"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites "New Masses" as a "Communist periodical."

The October 15, 1946, issue of "New Masses," a paper published weekly in New York through a membership corporation with offices at 104 East 9th Street, New York City, in a statement of ownership, management, circulation, etcetera, lists W. E. B. DU BOIS as a Contributing Editor.

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[redacted]

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20. Peace Information Center

The Peace Information Center has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] made available information on April 27, 1951, which reflected that the Peace Information Center was established in New York City in April 1950 and that Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS, one of its founders, accepted the position of Chairman.

[redacted] Supervisor, Bureau of Solicitations, New York City Welfare Department, advised [redacted] on August 29, 1950, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was then listed in his records as Chairman of the Peace Information Center with offices at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

"The Courier," a New York newspaper, issue of of February 17, 1951, Page 1, Column 2, states that the Peace Information Center, 799 Broadway, New York City, of which Dr. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS was former Director, closed its offices on January 30, when its rental had expired. The article reports Dr. DU BOIS as having said that Peace Information Center disbanded several months ago.

[redacted] made available on February 16, 1951, a copy of a statement by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS dated February 8, 1951, wherein DU BOIS stated that he had been Chairman of Peace Information Center during its existence.

In the case of "U.S. Vs. Peace Information Center, ET AL" Criminal Docket, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment on February 9, 1951, charging the defendants with failure to register under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (McCormick Act.)

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[redacted]

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Among five officers of the Peace Information Center joined as defendants was WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

On November 20, 1951, Federal Judge MATTHEW A. MC GUIRE, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, granted a motion of the Attorneys for the defendants, for a directed judgement of acquittal.

[redacted] C advised in May 1951 that the Jamaica CP Section, New York City, held a conference on Negro work on May 20, 1951, in the Section Headquarters, 107-04 New York Boulevard, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, on which occasion it was emphasized to CP members to support the defense of Dr. DU BOIS in their own areas.

[redacted] and that [redacted] stated that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was being persecuted by the Federal Government because he had fought for peace.

[redacted] urged the class to protest to the Government strongly, else they would all lose if DU BOIS went to jail.

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 16, 1951, that [redacted], Chairman of the North Eastern Club of the CP in the District of Columbia, indicated in September 1951 that the CP would actually relish the jailing of Dr. DU BOIS if only for a short time, thus giving the CP a powerful propaganda weapon.

[redacted]

21. "Peoples Voice"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites "Peoples Voice" as among publications which the Committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin Solar system."

The March 8, 1947, issue of "Peoples Voice" carried an article written by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS captioned "Pan-Africa." The issue stated that Dr. DU BOIS joined the staff of "Peoples Voice" as a Columnist this week.

22. Second World Peace Congress

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the Second World Peace Congress as an "Arena in which Communists and their fellow travellers vied with each other in vilifying democratic nations, particularly the United States, and glorifying Communist dictatorship;" and as having been described by Prime Minister CLEMENT ATTLEE as a "bogus forum of peace with the real aim of sabotaging National (British) Defense."

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 19, 1950, Page 3, contains an article which states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was among the initial sponsors of an American Sponsoring Committee for representation at the Second World Peace Congress to be held in Sheffield, England on November 13-19, 1950.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 17, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, contains an article datelined Warsaw, November 16, which stated that W. E. B. DU BOIS was one of four Americans elected to a Presiding Committee at the World Peace Congress then in progress at Warsaw.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 20, 1950, Page 2, Column 1, contained an article stating Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was elected to the Presiding Committee at the Second World Peace Congress, having been nominated by outgoing executives and elected by acclamation.

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 24, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, contains an article regarding the World Peace Congress then in session at Warsaw, stating that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was unable to attend because he was not granted a passport.

23. Second World Students Congress
August 14-28, 1950, Prague, Czechoslovakia

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the Second World Students Congress as having met under the auspices and direction of the International Union of Students and which was addressed by Communist leaders of the World Peace Congress* which was also meeting in Prague at the time.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of August 16, 1950, Page 9, Column 1, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS left Monday for Prague to attend the Executive Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

*See Table of Contents for further reference

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

24. Southern Negro Youth Congress

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"New Challenge," Volume I, Number 5, issue of January - February 1952, Page S3, Columns 1 and 2, states that Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, 84 years of age, delivered a speech in Columbia, South Carolina in September 1946 at the closing session of the Southern Negro Congress attended by 861 delegates.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 13, 1955, that "New Challenge" was considered by Labor Youth League members to be the official monthly publication of the Labor Youth League.

Mr. BORIS COHEN, Manager of Prompt Press, printing firm, 113 Fourth Avenue, New York City, advised in November 1953 that "New Challenge" is printed by Prompt Press and that printing costs are paid by the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, First Session, dated September 21, 1947, Page 96, contains testimony of WALTER S. STEELE, 2916 29th Street, North West, Washington, D.C., Managing Editor of the "National Republic" magazine, on July 21, 1947, wherein STEELE stated that W. E. B. DU BOIS was on the Advisory Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

25. "Soviet Russia Today"

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites "Soviet Russia Today" as a Communist front.

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] furnished information on May 24, 1948, reflecting that Dr. W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS was on the Advisory Council of "Soviet Russia Today" publications, Incorporated, 1948.

26. World Peace Appeal

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the World Peace Appeal as a petition campaign launched by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at its meeting in Stockholm, March 16-19, 1950; as having "received the enthusiastic approval of every section of the international Communist hierarchy;" as having lauded the Communist press, putting "every individual Communist on notice that he 'has the duty to rise to this appeal;'" and as having received the official endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which has been echoed by the governing bodies of every Communist satellite country, and by all Communist Parties throughout the world."

The "Daily Worker" of June 9, 1950, Page 1, contains an article regarding "Stockholm Appeal" stating that thousands of New Yorkers who had gathered at Manhattan Center, New York City, last night at an "American-For-Peace" rally in order to give their enthusiastic support to the World Peace Appeal.

The article stated that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was Chairman of the rally.

27. World Peace Congress
Paris, France, April 20-23, 1949
also known as: World Congress of Partisans of Peace

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the World

[redacted]

Peace Congress as a Communist front among the "'Peace' conferences" which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact."

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper issue of April 19, 1949, contains an article entitled "U.S. Delegates to Reds' Parley Accuse Press" describes Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, author and educator, as Chairman of the American Delegation to the World Peace Congress as having arrived in Paris.

The "Daily Worker" issue of April 21, 1949, Page 3, contains an article regarding the World Peace Congress which stated that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS attended the World Peace Congress at Paris as Co-Chairman of the American Delegation.

The "New York Herald Tribune," New York daily newspaper, issue of April 26, 1949, carried an article stating that the Communist-backed World Congress of Fighters of Peace voted today to establish a permanent worldwide committee to fight for peace. The permanent committee named many persons prominent in Communist or Leftist circles. The name of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was on this Committee.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of July 3, 1949, carried an article by RODNEY GILBERT wherein he stated "On to Africa!, the new war cry of World Communism, seems to have been adopted, fittingly enough, by the Stalinist and near-Stalinist delegates to the 'Peace' Jamboree in Paris. The Chinese delegate took it back to Peiping and the venerable Negro historian, Dr. DuBois brought it back here...nearly always it is alleged that 'now that China is liberated' the Africans are greatly encouraged in their resistence to Imperialistic exploitation."

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of June 3, 1949, Page 4, Column 3, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS held a press conference yesterday on the occasion of his return from Europe where he attended the World Congress for Peace in Paris as an American delegate.

When asked to comment on the statement to the Paris Congress made by PAUL ROBESON that the Negro people would not support a war of Imperialist aggression, Dr. DU BOIS replied that ROBESON had said that "American Negroes would not f i g h t the Soviets" because they are the only people who have made race inequality a crime and because they have no colonies. DU BOIS asserted that "it wasn't a treasonable speech" and that an individual must always be permitted a personal choice on whether he will fight in a war which is not a just war, adding "that far I would certainly back Mr. ROBESON."

The "Amsterdam News," New York newspaper, issue of August 26, 1950, Page 2, Column 2, contained an article datelined Baltimore wherein it was stated that a request extended to Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS to deliver the commencement address at Morgan State College on June 6, had been cancelled because of DU BOIS' alleged link with the Communist movement.

The article related that President Doctor MARTIN JENKINS made public his letter to DU BOIS of April 29, 1950: "..... your appearance with Paul Robeson at the recent World Peace Congress in Paris and your failure to condemn his treasonable statement at that meeting have linked you publicly with the Communist movement in this country, and we are withdrawing our invitation."

28. World Peace Council

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the World Peace Council as having been formed at the conclusion

[redacted] X-1

of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and was heralded by the Moscow Radio as "the expression of the determination of the people to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 24, 1950, Page 1, Column 1, states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was one of the Americans named to the New World Peace Council at the (Second) World Peace Congress then in session at Warsaw.

"The Worker" issue of October 19, 1952, Page 6, Column 2, Section I, contains an article describing Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as a member of the World Peace Council.

The "Daily Worker" issue of January 20, 1953, Page 1, Column 2, contains an article which states that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, American Negro historian was one of nineteen artists, painters and writers throughout the world awarded a Peace Prize by the World Peace Council. Each of the prizes was described as worth about $7,000.

The jury of nine included the Dean of Canterbury and representatives of other countries, and was aided by Pierre Cot of France.

29. Voice of Freedom Committee

The Voice of Freedom Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 17, 1949, Page 12, Column 3, states that panel members of the Voice of Freedom Committee recently met and decided upon three

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[redacted]

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individuals around whom they planned to wage a campaign to place a Negro commentator on one of the four major networks as a public service feature. One of the individuals mentioned for this position was described as a noted Negro scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

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[redacted]

E. Recent Activity

The "New York World Telegram" newspaper, issue of March 27, 1956, page 1, contained an article reporting that Agents of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue had impounded the assets and property of the CP headquarters and the "Daily Worker" at New York City and padlocked the premises of each on March 27, 1956, for failure to pay back income taxes.

The "Daily Worker," issue of March 29, 1956, page 1, columns 3 and 4, contained an article announcing the formation of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press with temporary offices at 832 Broadway, 9th floor, New York 3, New York. The article sets forth an open statement condemning the seizure of the offices and property of the "Daily Worker" as a "tyrannical and illegal act" and asking for funds to be "used to fight for democracy, the Bill of Rights, and the foundation it has in a free press." The statement listed several individuals as signers thereto, including Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March 1956 that the chairman of the San Francisco County CP Headquarters, San Francisco, California, stated on March 5, 1956, that the public meeting of Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, planned in San Francisco, was initiated by the California Labor School, but that Dr. DOBOIS had informed the chairman of District 13 of the CP in California, that he was coming to Los Angeles on a tour and would speak in San Francisco if it were desired.

The California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California, has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," issue of February 10, 1956, page 2, column 3, contains an article announcing that

[redacted]

[redacted]

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS would be one of the speakers at a rally to be held at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th Street, New York City, next Tuesday, sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of **Foreign Born.** The purpose of the rally was stated as to focus public attention on the final week of hearings to be held in New York City before the Subversive Activities Control Board, in which the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is defending itself against the order of Attorney General Brownellto register as a "Communist Front Organization."

[redacted] with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine reliability, advised on February 16, 1956, that he attended a rally held by the American Committee for the Protection of **Foreign Born on** February 14, 1956, at the Great Northern Hotel, New York City, at which Dr. W.E.B. DUBOIS was one of the speakers. [redacted] the main purpose of the meeting was to raise funds for the American Committee for the Protection of **Foreign Born.**

[redacted] made available information on October 24, 1955, which reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS of New York was a sponsor of the 23rd Annual National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of **Foreign** Born to be held at Detroit, Michigan, on December 10 and 11, 1955.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 13, 1956, that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was a speaker at the rally sponsored by the Provisional Committee for Justice in Mississippi held on February 8, 1956, at Manhattan Center, New York City. [redacted] stated that the chairman of the rally insisted that

[redacted]

the meeting was sponsored by an organization that had no "red tint." [redacted] stated that there were several CP members at the rally and that the CP sold tickets for the rally.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 17, 1955, that the Chicago chapter of the American Peace Crusade dissolved on September 20, 1955, after legal action was taken against the American Peace Crusade by the Subversive Activities Control Board in order to avoid an expensive legal battle. [redacted] stated, however, that the American Peace Crusade in Chicago had for many months in advance made plans to sponsor a rally featuring Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS and in order to sponsor this rally and to clear up the outstanding financial obligations of the American Peace Crusade, it was necessary to set up a temporary committee known as the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva. [redacted] stated that no officers were elected to the new organization, but essentially the same officers who had been active in the American Peace Crusade Council were active in the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva.

[redacted] stated that subsequent to the DUBOIS rally which was held on October 28, 1955, at Chicago, the Committee to Further the Goals of Geneva was dissolved.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 1, 1955, concerning a speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS at the Midland Hotel, 172 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, on October 28, 1955. [redacted] stated that a good portion of the DUBOIS speech, the subject of which was "Geneva and Africa," was taken up on "The ancient cries and reiterations of the ageless laments re capitalism and the going prospects of a completely socialistic world, which would ultimately ensue unless great wars depleted both camps and the entire world perished."

[redacted] both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised in November 1955 of the DUBOIS speech made on October 28, 1955, at the

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[redacted]

Midland Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted]C reported that DUBOIS stated that if Communism would eliminate degradation and hatred, it would probably spread in South Africa and throughout the world.

The "New York Times" newspaper, issue of August 8, 1955, page 9, contains an article entitled "73 Asked New View in Trial of Reds," wherein Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS is listed as one of the signers of an open letter to President Eisenhower urging a bar to prosecution under the Smith Act for belonging to the CP or membership in the CP.

F. Miscellaneous Activity

The "Amsterdam News," a New York newspaper, issue of September 23, 1950, page 27, column 8, contains an article wherein Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS is described as a candidate for the United States Senate from New York on the American Labor Party ticket.

[redacted] advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the Communist Party emerged as the controlling force within the American Labor Party in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the Communist Party was able to capture the American Labor Party in Brooklyn. [redacted] knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The American Labor Party never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the nonindustrial areas of New York State.

[redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1955, that the Communist Party

[redacted]

today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the American Labor Party, constitutes the force that controls it.

[redacted] advised on September 22, 1950, that the CP was then going all out to see that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS received a large vote.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 24, 1950, of the 31st Anniversary Rally of the CP held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 19, 1950. [redacted] related that concerning the 1950 elections, a CP functionary at the rally urged all CP members to vote the American Labor Party (ALP) ticket and for Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS in his senatorial race.

[redacted] advised on October 10, 1950, of a speech by Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS at the ALP Rally held at the Jamaica Arena, 91-16 144th Place, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, on October 10, 1950. [redacted] stated that DUBOIS, as principal speaker, reviewed the history of Russia from the period of KARL MARX to the present, stating that the Russian people, after being enslaved for centuries, acted in accordance with the teachings of KARL MARX and established Socialism in Russia. He further stated that capitalistic countries tried every way possible to defeat Socialism in Russia and would have in the 1930's, if it had not been for the economic collapse in their own capitalistic countries which caused them to be occupied with their own crisis. DUBOIS stated that capitalistic countries can no more stop the people's march to socialism than they can the ocean tide, according [redacted]

DUBOIS also stated that his program, when elected to the United States Senate, would be racial equality, world peace, and fredom from want, which [redacted] described as meaning Socialism.

The "National Guardian," issues of February 8, 1950, and March 8, 1950, contains articles reflecting that

[redacted]

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was chairman of the Resolutions Committee which was to draft the program of the Progressive Party at its Second National Convention held at Chicago, Illinois, in February, 1950.

The National Committee of the CP, USA, in issuing its final text of the "Resolution Growing out of the Presidential Elections" in "Political Affairs," issue of July 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the CP helped stimulate the formation of the Progressive Party and correctly supported the Progressive Party through the 1952 elections. The resolution concluded that the "Progressive Party, the CP, and other progressive forces" must unite in a broad mass-front coalition.

Concerning "Political Affairs," mentioned above, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, a convicted CP functionary, while testifying on October 20, 1952, in the case of "United States vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN et al," stated that "Political Affairs" has been the theoretical organ of the CP since the publication began in 1945.

The "Daily Worker," issue of July 9, 1952, page 5, column 3, contains an article stating that Dr. W. E.B. DUBOIS delivered the keynote address on July 4, 1952, at the opening session of the National Convention of the Progressive Party held in Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised on July 11, 1952, that at the Progressive Party National Convention held at the Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois, July 4 - 6, 1952, Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was elected among the national officers as one of two honorary chairman.

[redacted] on May 25, 1953, of a current list of national officers of the Progressive Party,

[redacted]

which included Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS as an honorary chairman as of May 16, 1953.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 12 and 13, 1953, that at the National Conference on the Rosenberg - Sobell Case held on October 10 and 11, 1953, at 410 South Michigan Avenue, room 602, Chicago, Illinois, W. E.B. DUBOIS of New York was elected to the Executive Committee of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg - Sobell Case.

MORTON SOBELL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. SOBELL was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to thirty years imprisonment and is currently serving his sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and were executed on June 19, 1953.

The "Daily Worker," issue of June 14, 1955, page 3, column 1, contains an article which stated that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, yesterday, issued a statement that this nation can never be a democracy until MORTON SOBELL receives a fair trial. The article quoted DUBOIS as saying "ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG have been judicially killed for no crime.....I am astonished and indignant that MORTON SOBELL is in jail when the accusations against him have never been proven, when his accusers, for the most part, are self-confessed liars, and when the courts have never given him a fair chance to prove his innocence."

"Masses and Mainstream," issue of February 1954, page 43, contains an article entitled "This Man I Know" by W. E. B. DUBOIS, which set forth an exerpt from an address delivered by DUBOIS at a recent New York meeting sponsored by the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims, 667 Madison Avenue, New York City. DUBOIS mentioned he knew BEN DAVIS, but had not seen him for many years after he (DAVIS) left Atlanta

[redacted]

University. DUBOIS is quoted as having said "but when I met him at one of the CP dinners, I was especially struck by his sincerity and devotion. Then I saw him in action in the City council of New York. I heard him speak and I read what he wrote. Nobody considering BEN DAVIS as a man and a leader could, by any stretch of the imagination, think of him as guilty of anything but what this nation ought to reward and give the broadest chance for development.....It is to the disgrace of this country that BEN DAVIS ever went to jail or that he is kept there now."

The National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

G. Use of DUBOIS by CP and CP Support

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in February 1948 that the National Committee Plenum of the CP, USA, held at the Hotel Albert, New York City, February 3 - 5, 1948, was attended by 70 CP officials from all over the United States. On the day of the Fourth Session, February 4, 1948, [redacted] emphasized that the Negro vote is not "in the bag" and that renewed efforts must be made in order to get Negroes of all levels into the third party movement. He urged the party not to abandon the Negro press but it must endeavor to force the Negro press to take the right steps. He added that such sympathetic Negro columnists are available as W. E. B. DUBOIS who advocate and advance the Third Party.

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the CP from June 1946 to early 1954, advised on October 14, 1955, that the CP Workers School was operating in 1949 in the vicinity of the 51st Street Elevated Stop in Chicago, Illinois, and that some of W. E. B. DUBOIS's works were used in courses at the school.

[redacted] made available on November 1, 1950, a letter dated October 28, 1950, to all districts from HENRY WINSTON, Organizational Secretary of the CP, USA,

[redacted]

advising of the issuing of a new publication "Freedom," urging full support of same by the CP, which publication has as its objective the fight for peace, national and colonial freedom. The letter states that W. E. B. DUBOIS is an outstanding leader in the life of the Negro people who is pushing this new venture.

The "Daily Worker," issue of December 31, 1950, carried an article which reflected that "Freedom," a monthly newspaper published by Freedom Associates, was introduced in November 1950. The purpose of the publication was to promote Negro matters, selecting the writing of material important to the Negro people in their alliance with the labor movement and the working class.

[redacted] advised in December 1950 that the editorial board of the newspaper "Freedom" was then composed of CP members and CP sympathizers; that "Freedom" was intended as a replacement of the Harlem edition of "The Worker," (Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist publication.)

[redacted]

[redacted] advised in 1954, that at a top-level CP meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 20, 1954, the Midwest Negro Commission of the CP was established with stretegy, to increase Negro voting strenght with an emphasis to be placed on growth of Negro organizations. According to WRIGHT, members of the Midwest Negro Commission were instructed to make more use of such prominent Negroes as W. E. B. DUBOIS to accomplish this program.

[redacted] advised on January 10, 1955, that at a meeting of the CP, Eastern Pennsylvania District Negro Commission, held on January 9, 1955, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it was mentioned that the Negro press recently publicized an African and Asian Peace Conference to take place in a foreign country in April 1955 and that the CP wanted to endeavor to infiltrate that conference with a well-known delegate such as W. E. B. DUBOIS. According to [redacted] this matter was to be presented to the CP National Negro Commission for approval.

"The Worker," issue of May 8, 1955, page 5, column 1, sets forth an article concerning a 29 nation Asian-African conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, stating that most of the major Negro papers sent representatives to the peace conference, which was described as a "mass demonstration of the faith that the East has in freedom and independance." Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS was mentioned as having sent a greeting to the conference which included a proposed declaration of independance for the peoples of Africa, quoting DUBOIS "We hereby warn the world that no longer can Africa be regarded as pawn, slave or property for the Europeans, Americans, or any other people. Africa is for the Africans.....The 'White Bigots' of Africa are solemnly warned that they cannot win, their doom is sealed. We will be free."

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of November 30, 1955, page 3, column 1, contains an article regarding the EUGENE V. DEBS Centeniel Meeting, attended by more than 500 individuals, at the Fraternal Club House, New York City, on Monday night. According to the article, the meeting was sponsored "by editors of four socialist (but not Socialist Party) and Liberal publications." The

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article stated that Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Negro historian, as a speaker, "easily took the spotlight of the evening .....himself an active Socialist in Debs's days, DUBOIS praised Debs' heritage." The dominant thing common in the speeches, according to the article, was the need for more popular education for Socialism in America, in the style of Debs , and need for "revitalization" and "unification" of the Socialist Left.

III DESCRIPTION

The following is a composite physical description and background information concerning DUBOIS as developed by investigation and obtained from observation:

Summary

Name	WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS
Alias	Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	February 23, 1868
Place of birth	Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Height	5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9 inches
Weight	155 to 165 pounds
Build	Small; medium
Hair	Gray mixed with black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium brown
Distinguishing characteristics	Wears Van Dyke beard or goatee; precise and cultured
Education	A.B., MA., and P.H.D. degrees
Marital status	Married
Occupation	Author, editor, lecturer, and sociologist; office at "New World Review," 23 West 26th Street, New York City (fourth floor "penthouse")
Business phone	Murray Hill 3-3855
Residence	31 Grace Court Brooklyn, New York
Residence phone	MAin 4-2929

[redacted]

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Relatives

First wife:
NINA GOMER DUBOIS
(died June 26, 1950)
Second wife:
LOLA GRAHAM DUBOIS, aka
Mrs. William Edward
Burghardt Dubois, Shirley
Graham, Shirley Graham
Mc Canns, Mrs. Shadrach
T. Mc Canns,
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York
Son:
BURGHARDT GOMER DUBOIS
(deceased)
Daughter:
NINA YOLANDE WILLIAMS,
aka Nina Yolande Dubois,
Mrs. Yolande Dubois
Williams, a school teacher,
2302 Notebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland
Stepson:
DAVID G. MC CANNS
115 Intervale Avenue
Bronx, New York

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	MAY 18 1956	4/5,6,17,18; 5/1,3,9/56

TITLE OF CASE
DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY var

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ASSOCIATE AGENCIES

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted]

Appearances of Subject in San Francisco in 1951, 1953, and 1956 set out. Pertinent statements made by Subject while in San Francisco set out.

- RUC -

DETAILS

SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1951

In the "Daily People's World" (DPW) issue dated June 13, 1951, Page 3, Column 1, there appeared an article entitled "Dr. DU BOIS to Open State Tour." The article

[redacted]

Declassified By [redacted]

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[redacted]

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states that DU BOIS would appear in the State of California in three major cities; Oakland, June 14 at the Oakland Auditorium Theater, San Francisco, June 15, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, Los Angeles, June 21, at the Embassy Auditorium.

The DPW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

[redacted] advised on June 5, 1951, that on June 5, 1951, HOLLAND ROBERTS, at a meeting of the American-Russian Institute, Inc., in San Francisco, stated that because DU BOIS was the recognized leader of the Peace Forces in the United States at the present time, and that because he was being attacked as such, he would be sponsored by a broad Welcoming Committee.

[redacted] advised on June 7, 1951, that at a meeting of the West Oakland Section Committee, held June 7, 1951, the CP club members were asked to put in a minimum of two hours the following week to help push the DU BOIS Meeting to be held June 14, 1951. [redacted] also advised that the CP had formed a committee to welcome DU BOIS.

[redacted] furnished on June 9, 1951, an announcement which advised that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS would speak on June 15, 1951, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. At the bottom of the announcement was written, "SPONSORED BY THE COMMITTEE TO WELCOME DR. DU BOIS."

[redacted] advised on June 14, 1951, that DU BOIS attended a luncheon at the offices of the American-Russian Institute on that date.

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[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

The American-Russian Institute (ARI) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 1, 1951, that on June 14, 1951, the Subject addressed a gathering at the Oakland Auditorium, 12th and Fallon Streets, Oakland, California. [redacted] advised that the theme of DU BOIS' speech was, "We Must Have Peace." DU BOIS stated he had been called a dangerous man because he speaks for peace. DU BOIS declared he was American and not a Communist.

[redacted] and [redacted] furnished essentially the same information, in June and July, 1951, respectively.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 18, 1951, that on June 15, 1951, DU BOIS addressed a gathering at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. [redacted] advised that DU BOIS spoke on United States war mongering and a need for peace.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished essentially the same information on July 9, 1951.

In the DPW issue dated June 15, 1951, on Page 1 of "Our World" Section, there appeared an article entitled, "Dangerous Man." This article pertained to an interview by TERRY PETTUS, Northwest Editor of the DPW, with the Subject. Below are comments made by the Subject to PETTUS. In answer to the question as to the reason for the lack of information as to what is happening in the world today, DU BOIS replied:

> "It is due to nothing more nor less than the complete and planned blackout in the commercial press and radio of every shred of information on the most important and controversial issue of our time. I have seen nothing like it in my career. This blackout is much worse in our own country than anywhere else in the world--even in Europe...."

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[redacted]

As to Senator JOHNSON's Korea Peace Resolution, DU BOIS stated:

> "That is why it is also being suppressed by the newspapers. Senator JOHNSON is no great liberal but he is a shrewd politician. We must make the people aware of his resolution...The fighting in Korea must be brought to a halt. Now is the time for the people to make themselves heard."

In his description of what one must do to "be sure of earning a living, avoiding slander and abuse, possibly personal violence, and even keeping out of jail", DUBOIS stated:

> "To accomplish these ends in our 'free' country today you must repeatedly and loudly make it abundantly clear that you hate Russia--that you oppose Socialism and Communism--that you support without reservation the war in Korea--that you are ready to spend any amount for more war anywhere and any place--that you are ready to fight China, the Soviet Union and any other country or all countries put together--that you favor the use of atomic bomb or any other mass destruction weapon and you regard those who believe otherwise as traitors--that you not only believe in all these things but that you are willing to spy on your neighbors and denounce them."

As to the question of "Economic Serfdom" of the Negro people, DU BOIS stated:

> "...this is a close personal question that touches the lives of all of us. It involves the very special evil of low paid colored labor. That is what is back of the aggression in the Far East. That is what is back of the slaughter in Korea. It is the business of stripping a colonial country of its raw materials--or processing it in part with cheap labor.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

"Capitalism uses these profits to bribe the workers and thinkers of the more powerful countries by high wages and privilege. In this way the imperialists seek to build a false and dishonest prosperity on the slavery and degradation, the low wage and disease and very lives of the colored peoples of Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea. And to pay the price for this they demand that we in the United States, Negro and white, give up our liberties and our sons and daughters in an endless stream to be murdered and crippled in endless wars."

The closing paragraph of the interview quotes DU BOIS:

"I see in the future and the not too distant future a new era of power, held and exercised by the working classes the world over. It is dawning before the eyes of those who want to see, and while its eventual form is not clear its progress cannot be held back by any power of man."

SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1953

[redacted] advised on February 4, 1953, that [redacted], stated that the NCPC was one of the West Coast peace organizations who was sponsoring DU BOIS here.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on February 25, 1953, an invitation to hear Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS at the Ambassador Ballroom, 1805 Geary Street, San Francisco, at 7:30 p.m. on February 21, 1953.

The invitation reflected that the sponsoring committee was the "Committee to Welcome Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS." The return address for the committee was listed as Room 600, 935 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California. It should be noted that in February, 1953, this was the address of the NCPC.

[redacted], also furnished the above leaflet.

[redacted] advised on March 3, 1953, that on February 21, 1953, DU BOIS spoke at a reception held for him at 1805 Geary Street, San Francisco. [redacted] stated that DU BOIS' speech concerned itself with the colonization of the African continent by the European powers. DU BOIS advised those present that Negroes had difficulty in being accepted anywhere and that it is difficult for Negroes to obtain justice in the United States courts.

[redacted] that on February 21, 1953, DU BOIS addressed a gathering at a reception held for him at 1805 Geary Street, San Francisco. [redacted] advised that during his speech, "Africa and World Peace", DU BOIS stated that prior to World War II, Germany and Italy formed an alliance against Russia. England and France wanted to join this alliance but the price Germany asked was too high, so they were forced to join the Russians in fighting the Germans. Now that World War II is over, the United States, England, France, and Western Europe, are trying to overpower Russia and Communism so that they can exploit the people of the world. [redacted] advised that most of the speech, however, dealt with the colonization of Africa by European nations.

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 5, 1953, furnished an announcement which advised that DU BOIS would speak on February 23, 1953, at the Taylor Memorial Church, 12th and Magnolia Streets, Oakland, California. The sponsoring committee was listed as "East Bay Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS Sponsoring Committee."

[redacted] C furnished on February 24, 1953, a ticket to the above meeting. The time, date, place, and the name of the sponsoring committee appeared on the ticket.

[redacted] in the past, advised on March 3, 1953, that on February 23, 1953, DU BOIS addressed a gathering at the Taylor Memorial Methodist Church, 12th and Magnolia Streets, Oakland, California. [redacted] advised that DU BOIS' topic was "Africa and World Peace." DU BOIS stated that there are about 250,000,000 members of the dark race who are banning together to demand a peace pact.

[redacted]

In the DPW issue dated March 5, 1953, Page 7, Column 1, there appeared an article entitled, "Dr. DU BOIS 'meets the press'." The article stated that DU BOIS, in answer to question of alleged anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, stated, "Nonsense! The Soviet Union is fighting sabotage financed by the U.S. The Russians will not let spies overthrow their country."

SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1956.

In the DPW issue dated April 6, 1956, Page 6, Columns 1 and 2, there appeared an article entitled, "Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS due in Bay Area; SF talk April 13." The article stated that DU BOIS will discuss education and integration in the Deep South, and other problems affecting American teachers and schools, including witchhunts, in an address titled, "The Know-Nothings Ride Again" at a mass meeting at the Hotel Whitcomb, 8:00 p.m., Friday, April 13, 1956.

The article also advised that the California Labor School (CLS) chorus would sing. The article further stated that the affair was sponsored by the Committee to Defend Academic Freedom.

The CLS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] furnished on April 6, 1956, an invitation to hear DU BOIS speak on April 13, 1956, at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco. DU BOIS' topic was listed as, "The Know-Nothings Ride Again." The sponsoring organization was listed as the "Committee to Defend Academic Freedom."

[redacted]

[redacted] advised on April 17, 1956, that on April 13, 1956, DU BOIS gave a lecture at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco. [redacted] stated that DU BOIS advised those present that the Negro people and the working class Whites have had to fight wealthy people who oppressed them. DU BOIS continued that the CLS and the Jefferson School of Social Science were the only two schools who tried to teach the people about the Negro position in their relation to the nation and to the world. DU BOIS compared HOLLAND ROBERTS [redacted] Director of the CLS, his friends and his associates, to the early Christians who were good people who have been hunted through the centuries by the evil forces who have tried to hold back truth and progress from the bulk of mankind.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 19, 1956, that on April 13, 1956, the Subject had given a lecture at the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco.

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- RUC -

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

June 6, 1956

Director, FBI

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

[redacted] concerning testimony of the subject in May, 1954, before the Subversive Activities Control Board as a defense witness for the Jefferson School of Social Science. DuBois reportedly denied under oath that he was then or that he had ever been a Communist Party member, but he did state that he subscribed to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. A copy of subject's testimony is not available to this Bureau.

[redacted]

In the event you have not already done so, you may desire to review the above-mentioned testimony of the subject in order to consider the possibilities of prosecution of the subject for perjury. No perjury investigation has been conducted by this Bureau and none will be conducted in the absence of a specific request from you.

100-99729

100-99729-6

[redacted]

6 JUN 7 1956

[redacted] See page two.

(5)

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[redacted]

Subject is on SI. [redacted] described subject as "concealed communist." [redacted] have expressed opinion that subject was CP member but have been unable to provide specific evidence to substantiate opinion. Subject was acquitted in 1951 of Registration Act charge. He is 88 years old and in view of nonspecific nature of allegations re CP membership on his part, it is doubtful that Department will authorize prosecution. W

SAC, New York

June 21, 1956

Director, FBI (100-99729: [redacted]

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

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[redacted] advised by memorandum dated 6-12-56 concerning the Jefferson School of Social Science that the captioned individuals testified for the defense in the case of the Jefferson School of Social Science before the Subversive Activities Controll Board on the following dates: DuBois - May 18, 1954; [redacted]

It is noted that New York is office of origin in the DuBois [redacted]

[redacted] 100-99729-68

JUN 22 1956

[redacted]

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
July 6, 1956.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation,
United States Department
of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: W. E. B. DuBois

Attached hereto is a brochure and a letter which were received by one of the residents of this City. It is felt that because of the inference made against the Smith Act, this Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, of Thirty-one Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York, should be investigated for possible violation of the Law, because it appears to be of communistic tint.

Thanking you for your past cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosures 2

100-[illegible]

JUL 6 1956

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE



The Henry Winston Family

Henry Winston and Gil Green returned, not to their homes, but to long prison terms under the thought-control Smith Act.

Meanwhile, family life may seem almost normal once again for Larry Fine, for Harriet and Kathy Jackson, and for Johnny and Bob Norman. But they know that these are still uncertain days. For their fathers, political refugees for five years, have returned home to become defendants in the current New York Smith Act trial.

★ ★ ★

There are fresh and hopeful winds blowing across our land. Outstanding public figures—such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, B. F. McLaurin, A. J. Muste, Lewis Mumford—speak out today for freedom of the Smith Act political prisoners and emphasize that they were jailed for their political ideas, not for a single illegal act. The Supreme Court has upset state sedition law convictions; it has upheld the Fifth Amendment; it has sent the infamous McCarran Act ruling against the Communist Party back for re-consideration and criticized the government's use of perjured, tainted testimony; it has agreed to take a second look at Smith Act convictions in both "conspiracy" and "membership" cases. Emboldened by these new winds, trial juries have had the courage to acquit a number of Smith Act defendants in Cleveland and Connecticut.



The Gilbert Green Family

There is much to give us all new hope and new confidence.

But our children do not view the scales of politics with objective long-range eyes. To the six- and five-year old Perry boys this is still another summer highlighted by continued trips to Danbury prison to see their father.

To Ellen Thompson, as to Arvo and Barbara Hall, and to Fred and Carl Jerome, as to Susan Weinstock, the future continues, as in the past years, to center around trips to see their fathers in Atlanta, Leavenworth, Lewisburg, and Danbury prisons.



The Fred Fine Family

Sixteen men and women are still in prison today serving Smith Act sentences. Five of these will be released in the Fall. But Henry Winston and Gil Green have just started eight year terms. Gus Hall and Robert Thompson have three and four years still to serve. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson, Louis Weinstock—each have another year in prison. Sid Stein finishes a three year sentence in a few months, but he and six others are currently on trial in New York.

Appeals Court decisions are awaited by 71 men and women in Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Seattle, California, St. Louis, Connecticut, Denver, Hawaii. Eleven await trial in Puerto Rico. Seven new Smith Act arrests were just made in Massachusetts on May 29. Sixteen are involved in "membership" indictments (four have been convicted) in Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, South Carolina, Connecticut, Detroit, Montana.

★ ★ ★



The William Norman Family

In the midst of this uneven situation are—the children. Their special summer and child care needs are as real today as last summer.

Periodic, but brief, reunions in prison visiting rooms are still the highlight in the lives of Smith Act prisoner and family alike. These

visits, together with the continued arrival of the monthly commissary check, the newspoper and magazine subscription, the new book—are the continued expressions of the strong, friendly bond between the Inside and the Outside.



The James Jackson Family

Through the generous support of thousands of people throughout our country, this bond has been maintained for five long years.

It will be a happy day when appeals os this can be filed away as historic exhibits of a no-longer existent Period of Reaction. But until that day comes, we know we can continue to count on people like you who, regardless of differing political views, are as one in your support of the Bill of Rights for all Americans—and therefore will support the needs of the Smith Act prisoners, defendants and their children.



Lil and Gil Green

Please Send Us Your Contribution On Their Behalf

FAMILIES OF SMITH ACT VICTIMS
575 Avenue of the Americas
Room 805
New York 11, N. Y.

Enclosed find $..... towards guaranteeing continued visits of the Smith Act political prisoners with their families; towards the commissary and book needs of the prisoners; towards a happier holiday for the children of the men and women prosecuted for exercising their right to free thought and political belief.

Name .....

Address .....

"This is the happiest day of my life," nine year old Larry said last March 27th as he walked down the long corridor in the Federal Building at Foley Square, New York.

To a bystander those might seem strange words; for Larry was walking away from an iron-barred cell in which his father sat.

But to young Larry—*this was the moment when he had seen and embraced and talked with his Dad for the first time in five years!*

During the preceding weeks four other political refugees had also surrendered voluntarily, after five years, to Smith Act indictments. Each stated he did so because at last Reason was replacing Hysteria in our country, and the people's struggle had begun to check McCarthyism.

And so today Larry and Judy Winston, as well as Don, Josie and Ralph Green, can see and talk to their fathers once again — when *they travel to federal prisons in faraway Terre Haute, Ind., and Leavenworth, Kan.* For

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
THIRTY-ONE GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 2, N. Y.

June 20th, 1956

Dear Friend:

There are many Americans like myself who believe that the several victims of the Smith Act now in jail or free on bail are being unjustly persecuted for the political and social beliefs which they honestly hold. There are other Americans who believe that these victims have endangered this nation by what they have thought and said.

But I think that all of us can agree on one thing, and that is that the families and children of these persons should not be made to suffer. Families have suffered cruelly from these arrests; especially the children are in need of help, recreation and encouragement.

I am writing especially to ask if you will not contribute something in support of the Families of Smith Act Victims, which services the children and their mothers as described in the accompanying brochure. I hope you will be able and willing to help.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. DuBois

W.E.B. DuBois

100 - 99729-69

[redacted]

July 11, 1956

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated July 6, 1956, with the enclosures, has been received.

I am indeed grateful for your thoughtfulness in referring this material for my attention and you may be assured of our desire to be of assistance concerning matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Bufile 62-66264

cc - Newark
cc - New York (100-20789)

100-99729-693
NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 13 1956

[redacted] letter forwarded a printed letter received by a resident of Burlington, New Jersey, bearing letterhead "W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Thirty-one Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.," dated 6-20-56. This letter solicits contributions in support of the families of Smith Act victims. The accompanying brochure describes services the mothers and children receive from such funds.

cc - Bufile 100-99729

[redacted]

(6)

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[redacted]

166

[redacted]

The brochure requests contributions be sent to "Families of Smith Act Victims, 575 Avenue of the Americas, Room 805, New York 11, N. Y."

[redacted]

For information Newark, DuBois is a Security Index subject, New York office of origin.

(100-99729)

[redacted]

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

SAC, WFO

August 28, 1956

Re: VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

During February and April, 1956, another Government agency which conducts security investigations advised that the following list of persons traveled to Iron Curtain countries on the indicated dates:

Dubois, Doctor William Edward Burghardt: Born February 23, 1868; traveled to Poland in July, 1955. The files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, reflected that Dubois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and was residing in 1955 at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York. His occupation was listed as Writer. The files of the Passport Office failed to reflect a passport for the July, 1955, trip.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/10 BY SP [redacted]

100 99729-690
NOT RECORDED
98 SEP 27 1956

[redacted]

FD-122
(5-11-53)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 2/26/57

FROM : SAC, New York [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, wa.
SM-C

[redacted]

___ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X___ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

_____

_____

NATIVE BORN_____ NATURALIZED_____ ALIEN_____

COMMUNIST_____SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY_____INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE_____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM_____ TAB FOR COMSAB_____ RACE_____ SEX_____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Self employed Lecturer

_____ 100-99729-70B

KEY FACILITY DATA:
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY _____

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

_____

REGISTERED MAIL

MRF:MTR 57 MAR 6 1957

NOT RECORDED
21 FEB 27 1957

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DATE 7/10/80 BY SP [redacted]

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
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100-99729-70 C

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FBI/DOJ

Report Form
FD-263 (6-[illegible])

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	APR 10 1957	3/1,6-8,11-15,18-22,28; 2/25,27,28; 29/57.

TITLE OF CASE

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka.

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

TYPED BY [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS:

As of 2/25/57, WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS reportedly resided at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY, and reportedly was self-employed as a lecturer and author with his office in his home. [redacted] advised DU BOIS was an instructor at the JSSS in October 1956. Subject believed to be a member of the ALP in 1956. [redacted] advised that in 1956 DU BOIS spoke before various meetings sponsored by the ECLC and the ACPFB. Informants and sources advised that in speeches, DU BOIS indicated that he favored Socialism in this country and that "the only way to Socialism is through Communism." DU BOIS attended a birthday party in March 1956 honoring the 75th birthday of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and the return to political life of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., [redacted] DU BOIS wrote an article published in "Masses and Mainstream" Magazine in January 1956, and in June 1956 testified as a defense witness for ALEXANDER LEO TRACHTENBERG and JAMES J. JACKSON, Jr., in the 1956 Smith Act trials in NYC.

- C -

[redacted]

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7/10/90

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CONFIDENTIAL

52 APR 23 1957

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DATE

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5O7788R

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[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS: I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

A pretext telephone call was made on February 25, 1957, by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to the residence of Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. A man, who answered the telephone, advised he was Dr. DU BOIS and stated that he lived at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York. [redacted]

B. Employment

A Special Agent of the FBI on February 25, 1957, by pretext telephone call to the office of the "New World Review," 23 West 26th Street, New York City, determined from an unknown woman who answered the telephone that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS no longer maintained an office there and had recently moved his office to his home [redacted]

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" (hereinafter referred to as the House Guide), prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activites, United States House of Representatives, dated May 14, 1951, cites "Soviet Russia Today", changed to "New World Review" March 1951, as a Communist front [redacted]

A pretext telephone call was made on February 25, 1957, by a Special Agent of the FBI to the residence of Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. A man, who identified himself as Dr. DU BOIS, stated he was self-employed as a lecturer and author and that he maintains his office in his home [redacted]

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

A. Affiliation with Communist Party (CP) Front Group Activities

The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted]

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1. Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS)

The JSSS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available on February 27, 1956, an invitation from the Board of Trustees of the JSSS which announced that the 12th anniversary dinner of that school would be held on February 24, 1956, at the Hotel Capitol, 8th Avenue and Fifth Street, New York City. This invitation reflected that W.E.B. DU BOIS was to be present as a guest. W

On June 15, 1956, [redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information which reflected that [redacted] felt that W.E.B. DU BOIS could be approached as a potential speaker or writer on the subject of History for the Marxist Information Center and Speakers Bureau which is maintained under the auspices of the JSSS. W N.Y.

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in the issue of April 15, 1956, page 5, column 1, made reference to MAX WEISS and said that WEISS was the National Educational Director of the CP. W

On October 5, 1956, [redacted] C who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had received a letter from the JSSion that date which stated that the JSSS was recruiting students for the 1956 fall term. The letter reflected that two courses would be held every Tuesday night during the fall term of 1956 and these courses would embrace a variety of current teen-age problems and that these courses would have such instructors as Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS. W

On October 24, 1956, [redacted] C advised that on October 23, 1956, he attended a class at the JSSS which was taught by Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS. W

[redacted]

2. American Labor Party (ALP) CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the Communist Party emerged as the controlling force with the ALP in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the Communist Party was able to capture the ALP in Brooklyn. [redacted] knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The ALP never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the non-industrial areas of New York State.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 4, 1956, that the Communist Party today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the ALP, constitutes the force that controls it.

The "New York Times," a daily newspaper, issue of October 8, 1956, on pages 1 and 20, reflected that the ALP State Chairman announced on October 7, 1956, that the ALP State Committee had unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the ALP and liquidating its assets.

[redacted]

NY [redacted]

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 6, 1956, on page 6, column 3, carried an announcement which advised that a VITO MARCANTONIO Memorial meeting would be held on December 10, 1956, at 247 East 116th Street, New York City. The article further reflected that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS would be one of the speakers at this meeting.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 13, 1956, that on December 10, 1956, the above described VITO MARCANTONIO Memorial meeting was held at 247 East 116th Street, New York City. He stated that a number of persons, including Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS, made speeches and all were in eulogy of VITO MARCANTONIO's life and political career.

The "Daily Worker" of August 28, 1953, page 6, column 4, described VITO MARCANTONIO as the former ALP Congressman from New York City.

3. Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC)

The documentation for the ECLC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

On March 29, 1956, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 28, 1956, the ECLC held a meeting at Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th Street, New York City. [redacted] stated that one of the speakers at the meeting was Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS. [redacted] stated that in his speech Dr. DU BOIS characterized the United States as a "big bad bluff" and that "black James Jackson was convicted for telling the black people of Alabama" what they want to know about revolutions. [redacted] stated that in his speech Dr. Du BOIS said the United States does not know whether to kill the U.S. Negroes or give them their full and equal rights.

[redacted]

In addition to [redacted] the above meeting was also attended by [redacted] and who advised Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS spoke at the above meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 28, 1956. All of these sources agreed in general with [redacted] concerning the statements by Dr. DU BOIS in his speech:

[redacted]

4. American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB)

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 30, 1956, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he attended a reception honoring [redacted] held on April 27, 1956, at the

NY [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

hood
Neighbor House of Christ Church, North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was sponsored by the ACPFB.

[redacted] stated that Dr. WILLIAM E.B. DU BOIS spoke at this reception and made the following comments in his speech:

> The two main issues before the human race at this time are peace and Socialism, and Communism is the path to Socialism. Socialism is sweeping the world and transforming and transfiguring it; look at the Soviet Union and the abundance of life and liberty and prosperity there. Only the United States refuses to take advantage of the experience of others and still hangs on to a outmoded and inefficient political system. But change is on its way and it is sure and not far off when the American people will be liberated from their masters..... But Socialism is a fact and it will save the world and do away with the present poverty and ignorance; economic justice as set forth in Marxism will bring relief from our injustices and the time is not far off; the U.S. cannot stand alone in a Socialist world.

[redacted] advised that on April 27, 1956, he attended the above reception [redacted] at Christ Church, 2nd and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [redacted] advised that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS spoke at this reception and made the following comments in his speech:

> Praised the Soviet Union in all ways, their educational system, their economic system, living standards, production abilities and their peaceful aims. Socialism will eventually encompass all the civilized countries of the world. The only way to Socialism was through Communism.

In addition to [redacted] and [redacted] the above reception was also attended by the [redacted] all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, and who advised that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS spoke at the reception at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, honoring [redacted] agreed in general

NY [redacted]

[redacted] concerning the comments made by Dr.DU BOIS in his speech:

[redacted]

On April 17, 1956, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on April 7, 1956, he attended the annual conference of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (LACPFB) which was held at Danish Hall, 1359 West 24th Street, Los Angeles, California. [redacted] stated that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS spoke at this conference very briefly and stated that there are three things he resents: the treatment of the Indians, the treatment of the Negroes, and the treatment of the foreign born, and that they (LACPFB) have to make people remember the evil of the treatment of the above groups.

[redacted]

In addition to [redacted] the above meeting was also attended by [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, and who advised that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS spoke at the above meeting and generally they corroborated the statments of [redacted] concerning Dr.DU BOIS's speech.

NY [redacted]

5. Miscellaneous Activity

a. Association with PAUL ROBESON

The "Daily Worker," issue of March 16, 1956, page 8, column 2, reflected that an amicus curiae brief had been filed by W.E.B. DU BOIS at the U.S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., appealing the denial of a passport to PAUL ROBESON.

[redacted]

The Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

b. Attendance at Birthday Celebration Honoring WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and the Return to Political Life of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.

[redacted] furnished [redacted] a report

This report concerned a banquet and rally honoring the 75th birthday of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and the return to political life of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., which was held at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street, New York City, on March 9, 1956.

The report reflects that Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS was in attendance at the above banquet.

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 13, 1957, page 1, column 1, contains information that delegates to the 16th National CP Convention had by secret vote on February 12, 1957,

elected twenty members of a new National Committee of sixty. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was among the twenty delegates listed as elected to the National Committee.

c. "Mainstream" Magazine

A review of the "Mainstream" Magazine, issue of January 1957, reflects that W.E.B. DU BOIS wrote an article for that issue in which he reviewed the book "Stolen Era" by ANNA LOUISE STRONG. In the review Dr. DU BOIS summarizes the efforts of the author and stated, "The book ought to be required reading for all confused and frustrated commentators on Socialism in this day."

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 1953, on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950 (originally released October 23, 1949), page 75, cites "Masses and Mainstream" as follows:

"The successor to New Masses, 'a Communist magazine.'"

The September 1956 issue of "Mainstream" carries a notice inside the cover which explains that beginning the September 1956 issue, the name "Masses and Mainstream" has been changed to "Mainstream."

d. Committee to Aid Families of Smith Act Victims

On July 19, 1956, [redacted]C who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a two-page written pamphlet issued by the Committee to Aid Families of the Smith Act Victims, 575 Avenue of the Americas, Room 805, New York City, and a one-page letter from Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York. In the letter Dr. DU BOIS requested contributions for support of the families of the Smith Act victims and related:

"There are many Americans like myself who believe that the several victims of the Smith Act now in jail or free on bail are being unjustly persecuted for the political and social beliefs which they honestly hold."

The Smith Act is a commonly used name for the Internal Security Act of 1940.

[redacted]C made available on July 5, 1956, a form letter written by Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS dated June 20, 1956, which was identical to the above described letter.

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

e. Testimony in Smith Act Trials of ALEXANDER LEO TRACHTENBERG and JAMES E. JACKSON, Jr.

On June 28, 1956, Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS testified for the defense in the trial of U.S. vs. TRACHTENBERG Et Al in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, On that date Dr. DU BOIS during direct examination testified he has known defendant ALEXANDER LEO TRACHTENBERG since 1910 or 1911. In addition, Dr. DU BOIS testified he has known defendant JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, Jr., since 1935 and that he was told by JACKSON in 1946 or 1947 that the objective of the CP was to achieve Socialism in the United States by peaceful, democratic means.

On June 29, 1956, DU BOIS testified that he believed TRACHTENBERG enjoyed an excellent reputation for loyalty and patriotism.

During cross-examination on June 29, 1956, Dr. DU BOIS stated he was identified with the following organizations, but presently not actively affifiated with any organization. The following organizations,which Dr. DU BOIS stated he was identified with, have all been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The Comments contained after the name of the organization are those of Dr. DU BOIS which were given by him during the cross-examination:

Council on African Affairs, Vice Chairman
(Organization went out of existence in 1954, according to DU BOIS)
American Peace Crusade
China Welfare Appeal (Member of Board of Directors)
Citizens Emergency Defense Committee
Civil Rights Congress (DU BOIS stated he was not a member but has cooperated with the Civil Rights Congress)
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
International Workers Order
Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
(DU BOIS stated he has taught classes as late as the fall 1955)
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
Peace Information Center (Chairman or President)
Southern Negro Youth Congress (Sponsor)
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

CONFIDENTIAL

DU BOIS testified that in addition to the above, he was identified with the following organizations:

"New World Review"

Documented earlier in the details of this report.

American Council for a Democratic Greece

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the American Council for a Democratic Greece as "a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council."

United States Sponsoring Committee of American Intercontinental Peace Conference 1952.

The "New York World Telegram and Sun," issue of January 26, 1952, contains an article by FREDERICK WOLTMAN regarding the American Intercontinental Peace Conference which he described as "the latest Soviet-inspired 'peace congress.'"

National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP)

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the NCASP as a Communist front organization.

World Peace Congress

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cited the World Peace Congress as a Communist front among the "peace conferences" which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact."

World Peace Appeal

The House Guide of May 14, 1951, cites the World Peace Appeal as a petition campaign launched by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at its meeting in Stockholm, March 16-19, 1950; as having "received the enthusiastic approval of every section of the international Communist hierarchy"; and as having "received the official endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which has been echoed by the governing bodies of every Communist satellite country, and by all Communist Parties throughout the world."

NY [redacted]

Progressive Party

Documentation for above set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.

[redacted] who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party and Communist Party front activity in the New York City area, were contacted in February 1957 and advised that they did not possess any current information concerning Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS and were not personally acquainted with him.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist daily newspaper, issue of October 8, 1951, page 1, columns 4 and 5, in an article entitled "150 Notables Form Emergeney Civil Rights Committee", reflected that the formation of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) had been announced on October 7, 1951. It was shown that the purpose of the organization would be to help mobilize public opinion in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of eivil liberties and to render aid to victims of abridgment of these liberties in politics, education, and the professions. The founders, according to the article, included more than 50 members of the elergy and many educators and professionals.

A confidential informant, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on October 21, 1955, furnished information reflecting that the Communist Party (CP) felt that help should be extended in building a "united front eivil liberties organization" in the United States whieh, while not led by the "left", would eontain labor, liberal and "left forces" within it in a eommonly agreed program, including defense of the rights of Communists.

The information further indieated that the CP felt that this aim can best be achieved by helping the ECLC to become a national organization with local ehapters operating on the basis of its program.

The headquarters of the ECLC is located at 421 7th Avenue, New York City.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY (PP)

The National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CP), in issuing its final text of the "Resolution Growing Out of the Presidential Elections" in "Political Affairs," issue of July, 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the CP helped stimulate the formation of the Progressive Party (PP) and correctly supported the PP through the 1952 elections. It then states:

"However, the mistake our Party made was to confuse this task with the historic task of forming a new mass party of the people. As a consequence, there existed the wrong estimate that the formation of the Progressive Party represented something more than the simple emergence of an important fighting force for peace; that it represented the emergence of a great people's Party.

As a result of this reasoning, the resolution concludes that the "Progressive Party, the CP and other progressive forces" must unite in a broad, mass-front coalition.

Concerning "Political Affairs" mentioned above, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, a convicted CP functionary, testifying in the case "US vs Elizabeth Gurley Flynn et al," on October 20, 1952, stated that "Political Affairs" has been the theoretical organ of the CP since the publication's beginning in 1945.

[redacted]

June 4, 1957

[redacted]

In addition to the above, the following persons were identified in her testimony as prominent in meetings of the organization. All of these individuals are suspected or reputed communists, according to the witness, although she had no personal knowledge of their CP connections.

W.E.B. DuBois

[redacted]

100-99729-71B
NOT RECORDED
176 JUN 27 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] advised in September, 1951, that one Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois maintained an office at 23 West 26 Street, New York, New York, in space occupied by the Council on African Affairs. The informant determined that DuBois was employed as the Director of the Council on African Affairs.

The Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

STANDARD

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/26/57

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: [redacted] SAC, WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
SM - C
BUREAU 100-99729

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] ADVISED SLIP(S) [illegible] DATE 4-15-80

Declassification

[redacted]

Attached hereto are copies of a blank memorandum dated 11/26/57, and captioned Dr. W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS.

[redacted]

4-Bureau (Encls. 6)

100-99729-72

6 NOV 27 1957

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Report Form
FD-263 (5-17-57)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted] SECRET

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAR 31 1958	1/27,29-31;2/3 [redacted] 10-13/58

TITLE OF CASE

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, wa.

Report made by [redacted] SECRET

Typed By

CHARACTER OF CASE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted] APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [redacted]

[redacted]

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		100-99729-73

4 - Bureau (100-99729)(RM)

[redacted]

APR 1 1958

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2,3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 2/4/77

[redacted] SECRET

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-10-80

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—888816

[redacted] SECRET

[redacted]

[redacted]

- C -

DETAILS: I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

By means of a pretext telephone call made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to MAin 4-2929, listed to W. E. B. DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, on March 10, 1958, it was determined that Dr. DU BOIS then resided at that address and was self-employed as an author and lecturer. It was further determined that he had recently celebrated his 90th birthday and was still maintaining a busy schedule of lecturing and writing.

[redacted] SECRET

[redacted] SECRET

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

A. Evidence Reflecting Subject's Connection With the Communist Party (CP)

The CP,USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

[redacted] C on October 27, 1957 that on that date [redacted] had stated that he was going to ask DU BOIS to join the Party because DU BOIS, a Negro, had the correct approach to the Negro Question. U

[redacted] U

[redacted] C advised on September 24, 1957 that a group known as the Sunnyside Discussion Group held a forum on September 20, 1957 at 39-07 44th Street, Queens, New York City. [redacted] advised that no mention was made of the CP but that it was apparent to him that the affair was being sponsored by the Sunnyside Section of the Queens CP. The featured speaker at the forum was W. E. B. DU BOIS. U

[redacted] S

[redacted]

[redacted]

B. Communist Party Sympathies

The "Daily Worker" for June 19, 1957, page 7, column 1, published a poem, "The Rosenbergs" by W. E. B. DU BOIS, which was composed in honor of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York on March 29, 1951 of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced

[redacted] SECRET

to death on April 5, 1951. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York on June 19, 1953. W

The "Daily Worker" is a former East Coast Communist daily newspaper, which ceased publication January 13, 1958. W

C. Communist Party Front Group Activity

National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF)

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. W

[redacted] C advised on June 24, 1957 that on June 19, 1957, DU BOIS, was a speaker at a NCASF testimonial dinner at the Great Northern Hotel, New York City, in honor of [redacted] W

[redacted] C advised on November 12, 1957 that on November 10, 1957, DU BOIS was a speaker at the NCASF rally held at Carnegie Hall, New York City. W

D. Miscellaneous Communist Party Activity

Committee for Socialist Unity (CSU)

[redacted] C advised on May 7, 1957 that on May 1, 1957 DU BOIS was a speaker at the United Socialist Rally for May Day held at New York City, which rally was sponsored by the CSU.

[redacted] made available on September 25, 1957 a program entitled, "The Socialist Unity Forum" sponsored by the CSU, which program listed W. E. B. DU BOIS as an instructor for classes to be held for socialist studies during the

[redacted] X

[redacted] X

[redacted]

period October 25, 1957 through November 24, 1957 at Socialist Unity Forum (SUF) headquarters, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. W

"The Worker" for September 29, 1957, page 11, column 3, announced a program of socialist studies sponsored by the SSU beginning October 22, 1957 at Socialist Unity Forum, Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. W. E. B. DU BOIS was listed as an instructor for "The Negro in American History". W

The Socialist Unity Forum also known as the American Socialist Forum of New York, Socialist Unity Committee and Committee for Socialist Unity is documented in the "Appendix" section of this report. W

"The Worker" is a Sunday east coast communist weekly newspaper. W

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC)

The ECLC is documented in the "Appendix" section of this report. W

[redacted] advised on March 29, 1956 that W. E. B. DU BOIS spoke at a rally against the Smith Act held at Carnegie Hall, New York City on March 28, 1956, at which meeting a collection was made for the ECLC. W

[redacted] X

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Other informants in the New York City area were contacted in January and February, 1958 and could furnish no additional information with respect to DU BOIS. W

[redacted]

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

[redacted]

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee: u

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)" u

[redacted]

APPENDIX [redacted] SECRET

SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM,
also known as:
American Socialist Forum of New York,
Socialist Unity Committee,
Committee for Socialist Unity

The Socialist Unity Forum (SUF) is located at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. [redacted]

A confidential informant on December 26, 1956, reported that the SUF was formed during September, 1956, by a group of individuals, who for the most part had been members of the Socialist Union of America (SUA) until just prior to the formation of the SUF. The SUF was formed primarily to sponsor public forums featuring speakers of divergent tendencies on the "American Left." The top leaders of the SUF are former members of the National Committee of the SUA. [redacted]

A confidential informant advised on November 8, 1954, that the SUA was founded by a minority group which broke away from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) primarily because the minority group believed that the organization should enter the Communist Party (CP) and other left-wing groups with the intention of swinging these groups right or left, thereby making a revolution possible in a shorter time. The SUA was formally founded at what was called the Midwest Founding Conference held November 21, 1953, at Detroit, Michigan. [redacted]

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) DATE:

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka.
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILE [redacted]

3/20/57

CLASSIFIED BY 4417
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-76

(2) - Bureau (100-99729) (Encls. 6) (RM)
- [redacted]

Previous Release

100-99729-74

REC-67

4 APR 1 1958

2 ENCLOSURES

CONFIDENTIAL

61 APR 9 1958

[redacted]

Since all logical investigation in this case has been completed and subject is on the Security Index, this case will be closed; however, the NYO will remain alert for the development of information showing subject's continued activity in the subversive movement. This merely developped information will receive continued attention at the NYO. [redacted]

FD-305 (1-29-58)

[redacted]

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are
7. [X] This report is [redacted]

8. [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
Subject's activities are so well known. He makes public statements with regard to benefits to people who live under a Socialist or Communist State. He is a known foe of the American government and his passport has been denied him for his failure to comply with State Department regulations. He has testified before a Senate Committee and denied CP membership. In addition, he is 90 years of age.
9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
DU BOIS has participated in 29 CP front organizations and served in a leadership capacity in 20 of them. In 1955 he was chairman of the Council on African Affairs. In 1956 he was a teacher at the JSSS. In 1956 he spoke before various meetings sponsored by the ECLC and ACCFB and in his speeches spoke favorably of the Soviet Union and derogatorily about the US. Although he is not known to be a CP member, through his speeches he furthers the CP line. [redacted]

Report Form
FD-263 (5-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	5/29/58	5/8,15,26/58

TITLE OF CASE

DR. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS

Report made by [redacted] Typed By: [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Synopsis:

Information reported regarding appearance of subject at Howard University, Washington, D. C., 3/31/58. DU BOIS reportedly very critical of capitalistic system and stated socialism is coming to the U.S. Reaction of local persons set out.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lecture, 3/31/58, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

Declassified By 4417 2/27/97

Approved [redacted] Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

4 - Bureau (100-99729)

[redacted]

Do not write in spaces below

100-99729-75

REC-84

21 JUN 2 1958

7/10/90

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
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DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90

pre-previous release

53 JUN 6 1958

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959 O—544750

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] C

[redacted] C chairman of the above meeting and one announcement made by him concerned a forthcoming lecture by Dr. DU BOIS on March 31, 1958, at Howard University. [redacted] said it was sponsored by the University Division of Political Science and added that "we want to obtain the maximum mobilization even from Baltimore. It is an open forum." U

With regard to the above references to the CP, it is noted that this organization has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

[redacted] C furnished information on April 2, 1958, concerning the subject's lecture on March 31, 1958. [redacted] stated an overflow audience attended and listened to DUBOIS speak of the plight of this country, tracing the development of Western capitalism from the beginnings of World War I to the present. DUBOIS stated that the "allies" oppressed the poor Russian people during the periods following World War I and World War II. DU BOIS referred to the Korean war, according to [redacted] C as "a movement that started as police action." He said that the United States had used germ warfare during the Korean War and at the same time was persecuting eleven communist leaders of the United States. He said that after Russia had the atom bomb, the United States executed (JULIUS and ETHEL) ROSENBERG when no evidence was available indicating that they had transmitted (atomic) secrets. U

[redacted] C also furnished information on April 3, 1958, concerning the above affair. [redacted] DU BOIS made critical statements regarding the capitalist system in the United States and stated that the "New Deal" was just a form of socialism. He stated that whether America wants to believe it or not, socialism is coming to this country. DU BOIS

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

commented upon various other issues including the use of the atomic bomb by the United States on Hiroshima, Japan, (World War II), referring to it as "one of the most atrocious acts in modern civilization." u

[redacted] u

[redacted] c

[redacted] stated at the conclusion of the DU BOIS lecture that "if DU BOIS were a younger man he would be in jail tomorrow for what he said tonight." [redacted] learned that [redacted] was very enthusiastic about the lecture of DU BOIS, stating it was a wonderful speech. u

On April 1, 1958, [redacted] c furnished information concerning the enthusiasm of [redacted] for the subject, advising that [redacted] considered him "the greatest living Negro in the United States." u

- RUC -

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

New York, New York
August 19, 1958

SECRET

SECRET [redacted]

RE: [redacted]

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

On August 8, 1958, [redacted] observed [redacted] husband and wife, aboard the SS LIBERTE which departed from New York City on that date bound for Paris.

[redacted]

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 7/10/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 23
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-96

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

DATE 7/9/80

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

100-99729 - 476D

[redacted]

FD-122 (Rev. 11-23-56)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 8/20/58

FROM : SAC, New York [redacted]

"UNAVAILABLE SECTION"

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM E. B. Du BOIS
SM-C

[redacted]

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: *(specify change only):*

Name

Aliases

☐ Native Born ☐ Naturalized ☐ Alien

☐ Communist ☐ Socialist Workers Party ☐ Independent Socialist League

☐ Miscellaneous *(specify)* Out of the country

☐ Tab for Detcom | Race | Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

Date of Birth | Place of Birth

Business Address *(show name of employing concern and address)*

[redacted] 100-99729-76E

Key Facility Data

NOT RECORDED

Geographical Reference Number 11 Responsibility

Interested Agencies

Residence Address

Travelling abroad in Europe

[redacted]

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/80 BY SP[redacted]

REGISTERED

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-[redacted])

8/19/58

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C

DATE 9/19/80 Classification

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned as above, for possible dissemination by the Bureau.

[redacted]

Report of SA [redacted] 3/31/58, NY, on DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Encs.5) (RM)
(2 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-99729)

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY 4417
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1, 2, 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
2/9/17

X

100-99729-76D

NOT RECORDED
153 AUG 22 1958

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP [redacted] 2/10/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-10-90
previous release

[redacted]

SEC 1

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

information contained therein regarding the subjects who are described below:

[redacted]

Race
Born
Height
Weight
Residence

[redacted]

Dr. DU BOIS

Race — Negro
Born — 2/23/68, Great Barrington, Mass.
Residence — 51 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY

[redacted]

[redacted]

SAC, New York ([redacted]

August 21, 1958

Director, FBI (100-99729) 77

REC 36

SECRET

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

DATE 9/19/80

NOTE ON YELLOW:

DuBois is on Security Index and subject of a current investigation by the New York division. He has been described as a concealed communist and has served in a leadership capacity in 20 Communist Party front groups. He holds a PHD degree from Harvard, was a professor at several universities, was cofounder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has written numerous books.

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY 4417 crr/lot
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
SECRET

[redacted]

7/10/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-90

Tolson
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Tam [redacted]
Trot
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
MAIL ROOM [redacted]

100-99729-77A

CONFIDENTIAL

100-99729

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Date: August 27, 1958

To: [redacted] SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
[redacted]
DATE [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

(1)

[redacted]

FILED BY [redacted]
PT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

100-99729-78

NOTE ON YELLOW SEE PAGE 2

SECRET AUG 28 1958

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 5/10/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-96

[redacted]

Subject on Security Index. He has been described as a concealed communist and has served in a leadership capacity in 20 communist front groups. He holds a PHD degree from Harvard; was a professor at several universities; was cofounder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and was author of numerous books.

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

DATE: 9/22/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C

Remylet 8/19/58, captioned, [redacted] DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS", and Bulet 8/21/58, captioned as above.

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above for possible dissemination by the Bureau.

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND [redacted]
DATE 9/24/58

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5)(RM)
(2 - 100-99729)
[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[redacted] 21
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3 REC
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-96

100-99729-79

SEP 24 1958

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau file 100-99729
New York file [redacted]

New York, New York
September 22, 1958

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RE: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made information available in August, 1958, revealing that Dr. William E. B. DuBois and his wife had left on a trip that would take them half way around the world. Their itinerary calls for visits to Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, China and Ghana, Africa.

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

"The Worker", a United States east coast Communist newspaper, in an editorial on page two, column four, of its issue of March 2, 1958, captioned, "Happy Birthday", reflected the following concerning Dr. DuBois:

7/10/96

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-96
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

This is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

DATE [redacted]

100-99729-79

On March 2, 1958, hundreds of Americans, negro and white, will gather at the Hotel Roosevelt to pay tribute to DuBois, regarded by many as the greatest living American. Who can measure the achievements of DuBois who has dedicated a long life to the economic, social, political and intellectual unshackling of his people and all such peoples. As a scholar his works have become classics in their field. He was mentioned as a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, organizer of the Pan-African Congress, Teacher, Editor, Novelist, fighter for peace, advocate of Socialism and champion of liberation everywhere. At 90 years of age he is an inspiration and guide to millions throughout the world.

Dr. DuBois is described as follows:

Race	Negro
Birth data	Born 2/23/68, Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Height	5'9"
Weight	150-155 lbs.
Complexion	Medium brown
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Gray, mixed with black, curly
Peculiarities	Wears pointed goatee
Home address	31 Grace Court Brooklyn, New York

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[redacted] SECRET

Date: September 25, 1958

To: Director, FBI

From: [redacted]

Subject: WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 9-19-80

[redacted]

captioned subject, a well known member of the Communist Party - USA, formerly the head of the Communist front Peace Center in New York City, [redacted]

P.

4 - Bureau

[redacted]

(5)

CLASS. & EXT. REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 5-8-96

100-99729-80

[redacted]

Declass'y Cert. C.N. 90,585 FBI-224 by 337

[redacted]

SAC, New York [redacted] September 29, 1958

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

The Bureau has received information from the Department of State that on September 11, 1958, subject made a speech at The Hague, Netherlands, which was strongly anti-United States in character. After the speech Du Bois was questioned by a United States Government representative concerning his plans to return to the United States. Du Bois indicated he planned to return in about four months but indicated he might visit Paris, Czechoslovakia and some other Eastern European countries, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and possibly Communist China and South Africa.

Should any information come to your attention concerning Du Bois' contemplated travel, it should be furnished to the Bureau promptly in memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He has been described as a concealed communist and has held leadership positions in many communist front groups [redacted]

57 OCT 2 1958

REC-10 100-99729-81
EX-135

15 SEP 30 1958

Tolson
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EX-135

MAIL ROOM

MAILED 10
SEP 29 1958
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/10/80 BY [redacted]

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☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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100-99729-81 enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

October 6, 1958

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

Subject is on the Security Index of the New York Office. He is a well-known Negro author and educator. He has been described as a concealed communist who actually joined the Communist Party (CP) in 1944, but he testified under oath before the Subversive Activities Control Board on 5-18-54 that he had never been a CP member although he subscribed to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Bureau has information reflecting he has been affiliated with twenty-nine CP front groups and has served in a leadership capacity in twenty of them. He was indicted in 1951 for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, but a motion for a judgment of acquittal was entered November 20, 1951.

Enclosure

100-99729-82

[redacted]

OCT 7 1958

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MAIL ROOM

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/10/80 BY [redacted]

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☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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100-99729-84 enclosure

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York [redacted]

October 13, 1958

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBulet 9-29-58.

As indicated in reBulet subject made an anti-American speech at The Hague, Netherlands, on 9-11-58. A United States Information Service Officer, who was present at the speech, advised the DuBois's address was given before the "Council of Arts." DuBois opened his speech by saying that America has no policy for peace and is out to commit suicide by inducing war. He stated further that United States democracy is doing everything possible to prepare for war. He added that the Soviet Union does not want war; it knows the evils of war and the United States does not. On several occasions he reinterated that United States was big business, run by business, and that business was doing everything possible to start war against the Soviet Union and China. He also stated that not only did American business firms control the Government but that they control European businesses as well. This all brings hardships for the Negroes since they are the ones who understand the evils of this policy and as such, they cannot love their country the United States.

At one point DuBois looked up from his notes and said, "It has taken me eleven years to obtain a passport ... eleven years when I could not travel abroad." He expressed the hope that Europe would ask the United States to cease its policy of fighting against communism.

Any further information coming to the Bureau's attention concerning DuBois's activities abroad will be furnished to you.

[redacted]

100-99729-84

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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/10/80 BY SP

DIRECTOR, FBI 10/28/58

SAC, WFO

(CHANGED)
LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS, was.,
Mrs. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois,
Shirley Graham, Lola Shirley Bell Graham,
Shirley Graham Mc Canns, Lola Graham Mc Canns,
Lola Graham Mc Cants, Mrs. Shadrach Thomas
Mc Cants
SM-C
(Bufile 100-37095)
(New York 100-87531)
(WFO 100-33011)

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C
(Bufile 100-99729)
(New York [redacted]
(WFO [redacted]

The title is changed to reflect the additional names by which LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS was known according to the Passport Office records. They are Mrs. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, LOLA SHIRLEY BELL GRAHAM, SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS, LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS, LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS and Mrs. SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS.

Relet dated 8/19/58, from New York, which requested a check of passport records and pictures.

SA [redacted] on 10/7 and 10/8/58, reviewed the records of both subjects at the Passport Office, Department of State.

Passport number 301322 was issued on 11/12/26, to LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS. Her date of birth was listed 11/11/99, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and her permanent residence was 316 East Broadway, Portland, Oregon. Her travel plans were; port of departure, New York, departure date 12/10/26, proposed itinerary, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, and purpose of trip, touring.

LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS was last married on 7/16/18, to SHADRACH T. MC CANTS, who was born at Cedar Springs, South Carolina, and was residing at Seattle, Washington. The minor children of LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS were included on the passport and listed as; [redacted], born on 2/27/22, at Oakland, California, and [redacted] born on 3/10/25, at Seattle, Washington.

3-Bureau
[redacted]

100-99729-84A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/80 BY [redacted]

[redacted]

The following is a description of LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS.

Hair	Black
Height	5'6"
Eyes	Brown
Marks	Scar on right side of neck
Occupation	Musician

[redacted] on 4/11/30. In the affidavit she stated she was personally acquainted with Mrs. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS, having known her intimately for about three years, and that Mrs. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS had used the name of SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS in her profession of music frequently appearing on musical programs as SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS. She stated that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS and SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS were one and the same person.

[redacted] swore to an affidavit on 4/11/30, at Washington, D. C., at which time he stated he resided at [redacted] Washington, D. C. He stated he personally was well acquainted with Mrs. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS, who formerly lived in Portland, Oregon, and was then living in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated he had known her for five years. She was Director of Music at Morgan College and had been for two years. She was a Professor of Music and used the name of SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS in her profession. He also stated that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS and SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS were one and the same person.

Passport number 201665 was issued on 4/17/30, to LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS (SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS). The passport was in the file. Her permanent residence was Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland. Travel plans were listed as follows; port of departure, New York, departure date 6/12/30, mode of travel, "S.S. Paris", intended stay abroad, six months, proposed itinerary, France, England, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Purpose of trip was to study music and sight-seeing. Her husband SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS, was deceased (1927). Her occupation was musician.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS on 3/22/49, by letter, advised the Department of State that her son went into the Army from her Alma Mater, Oberlin College, and was sent to OCS later becoming First Lieutenant while in the Pacific. She stated she had served as a YWCA-USO Director. She wanted to go to Europe to travel, observe, and write. Her father was a poor preacher with five children and she had two brothers successful in business, one having served in the Navy. No names were mentioned.

[redacted]

Passport number [redacted] was issued on 4/5/49, to LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS, known as SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS. The passport was in the file. Application was dated 3/23/49, at New York City. Her permanent residence was 173-19 119th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, New York. Travel plans were; port of departure, New York, departure date 4/15/49, mode of travel, air, intended stay abroad, five or six weeks, proposed itinerary, England, France and Italy. Purpose of trip was listed as vacation, travel, and study. Her parents were DAVID ANDREW GRAHAM, born in Evansville, Indiana, on 1/9/65, deceased and LIZZIE ETTA BELL, born in Missouri on 4/30/73, residing at 97-18 32nd Avenue, Corona, Long Island. LOLA GRAHAM MC CANTS was last married on July, 1917, to SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS who was born at South Carolina, in October, 1879. They were divorced in 1926.

LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS submitted an application dated 6/7/55, for a passport in New York City. No passport was issued to her. Her date of birth was 11/11/99 at Indianapolis, Indiana. Her permanent residence was listed as 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York. Travel plans were as follows; port of departure, New York, departure date, 7/5/55, mode of travel, Air France, intended stay abroad, three months, proposed itinerary, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland. Purpose of trip was to accompany her husband who was unable to travel alone. Her parents were both deceased. LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS was last married on 2/14/51 to WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS who was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on 2/23/68, and was residing at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York. LOLA was previously married to SHADRACH THOMAS MC CANTS. Occupation was listed as housewife.

On 7/1/55, the Passport Office by letter, informed the subject that no passport was being issued to her as it had been alleged that she was a Communist.

A letter dated 9/22/55, from W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, to the Director, Passport Office, stated he had asked for a passport in June, 1955, to attend the World Festival of Youth in Warsaw from July 31 to 8/14/55, to visit Czechoslovakia and other countries for health and recreation. He stated his application for a passport should be considered for travel to Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, and England, and that his wife wished to accompany him.

Passport number [redacted] New York series was issued on 6/30/55 to SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS and her maiden name was listed as LOLA SHIRLEY BELL GRAHAM, according to the application.

[redacted]

The application was dated 6/26/58 at New York, New York. Her date of birth was listed as 11/11/99, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and her permanent residence was 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York, where she resided with her husband WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. Travel plans were as follows; port of departure New York, departure date July 6-12 (no year), mode of travel, Pan American Airlines, intended stay abroad, three to four months, proposed itinerary, England, France and Ghana. Purpose of trip was to accompany her husband who was 90 years old on a vacation trip. Her description was listed as follows:

Hair	Black with gray
Eyes	Brown
Height	5'6"
Marks	Scar on neck
Occupation	Writer

No answer was made on the application of SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS concerning any past or present Communist Party membership. The identifying witness was [redacted] a friend who had known the subject for eight years.

A letter dated 6/26/58, at New York, New York, and signed by SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS reflected that she refused to sign questions re membership at any time in a political party including the Communist Party, on the grounds set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS's photograph on the 6/26/58 passport application was copied.

The following additional information not previously available was obtained from the passport file of Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

On 2/22/58, [redacted] wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., criticizing the Department of State for denying passports on "political grounds". He mentioned Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as one who had been kept in his own country.

[redacted] reviewed the subject's passport file on 10/7/58 at the Passport Office, Department of State. The file reflected that passport number 1103544, New York series, was issued on 6/30/58 to WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. His application was submitted on 6/26/58 at New York, New York.

[redacted]

His date of birth was listed as 2/23/68, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

His travel plans were; port of departure, New York, approximate departure date, July 6-12, 1958, mode of travel, Pan American Airlines, intended stay abroad, three to four months. His proposed itinerary was England, France, and Ghana. Purpose of trip was vacation.

His parents were ALFRED DU BOIS, and MARY BURGHARDT, both deceased.

DU BOIS was last married on 2/14/51, to SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS. She was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, on 11/11/99, and was residing at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

DU BOIS's description was listed as follows.

Hair	Bald
Eyes	Brown
Height	5'6½"
Occupation	Writer

In a statement attached to the passport application, DU BOIS stated he refused to sign questions regarding membership at any time in any political party including the Communist Party, on grounds set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States in its recent decision. DU BOIS gave no answer on the application regarding past or present Communist Party membership.

His photograph on the application was copied.

The Department of State Office in The Hague, on 9/12/58, sent a telegram classified as "Official Use Only" to the Department of State informing that WILLIAM EDWARD B. DU BOIS had delivered a strong anti-United States speech at The Hague the evening before. DU BOIS had indicated he planned to return to the United States in about four months, but his plan was to visit Paris, France; Prague; some Eastern European countries; Russia; possibly Communist China and South Africa.

INS stops were placed on 10/10/58 against both subjects.

NFO will forward pictures of the subjects to New York by routing slip when they become available. BUC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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☐ For your information. _____

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100-99729-85

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/24/58

FROM : LEGAT, BONN [redacted]

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

On 11/17/58, G-2, Hq., U.S. Army Europe, advised that articles appeared in the 11/4/58 newspaper issue of "Berliner Zeitung" and "Neues Deutschland" (Soviet sector) to the effect that DUBOIS had been awarded the East German peace medal and made an honorary doctor by Humboldt University of East Berlin. This article also noted that the president of the "German Peace Council" otherwise unidentified, stated DUBOIS had given valuable support to the German Peace Movement by protesting the re-establishment of West German militaris...

RUC.

[redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP4 [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI (100-370465)

FROM : [redacted]

DATE: January 19, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C

[redacted]

Enclosed are two thermofax copies of excerpts taken from the Summary of World Broadcasts, No. 999, dated January 16, 1959, concerning an interview Radio Moscow had with subject and his wife. These reports are published by the Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation in England and this particular summary covers the period January 11 through 13, 1959.

[redacted]

RUC.

100-99729-89

5 - Bureau (Encls. 2)

JAN 23 1959

EX-135

CONFIDENTIAL

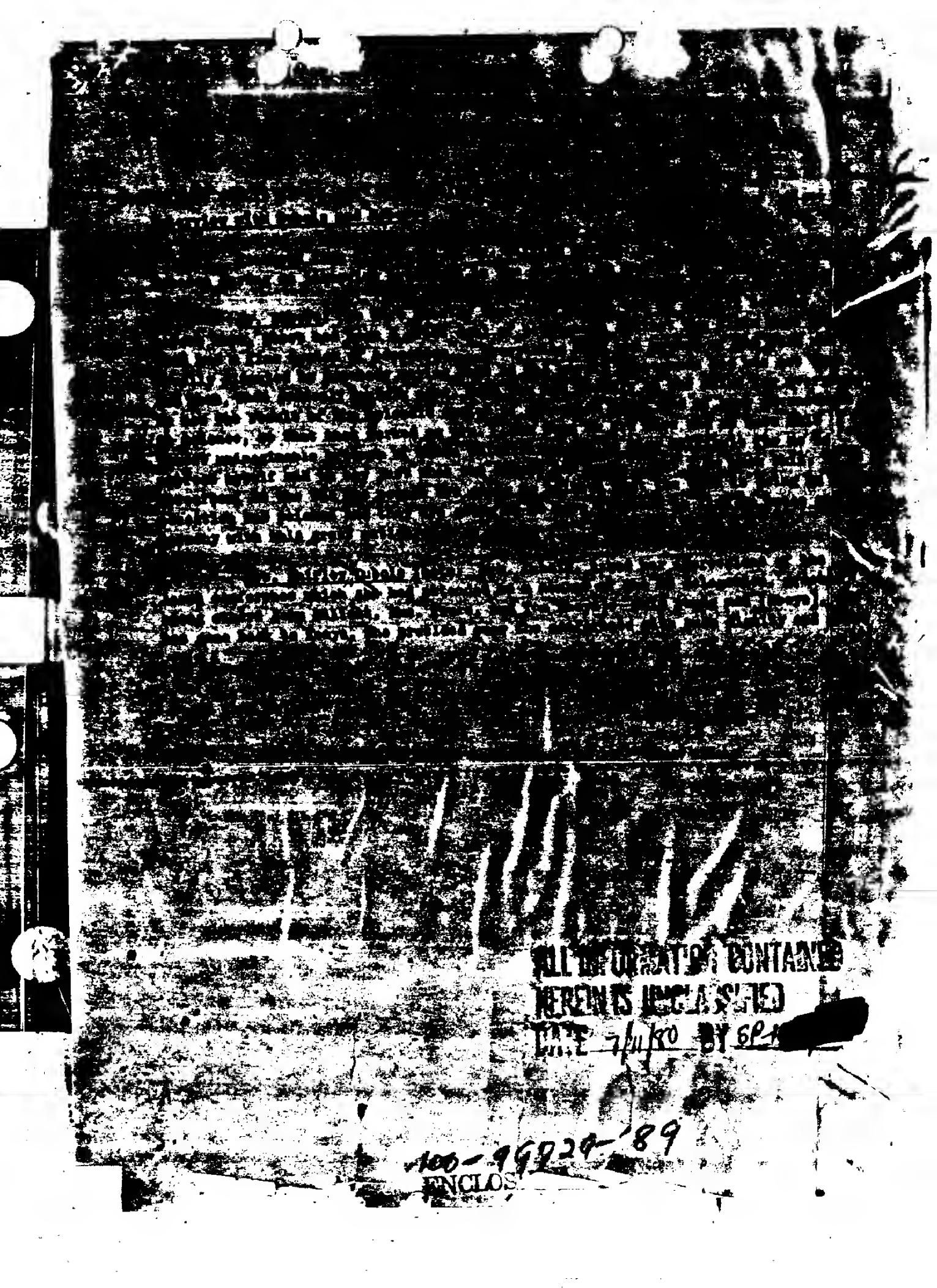
...sion, I want to say to you, Chief ...moya, that your plea for Jomo Kenya has ...t gone unheard in this city of Moscow, that the people of the USSR, who believe in justice and freedom for all people, are concerned about Jomo Kenyatta, and that the call which was made by the All-African Peoples' Conference for his freedom will be re-echoed and reinforced right here by the representatives to the UN from the Soviet Union. This I know, and I want to assure you of that. I would like also to assure the people of the conference that ... which you passed, the resolution calling for the reconstituting of ... (from) South Africa these questions too, and these resolutions too, ... by the good people of the USSR. It was a wonderful conference, ... about it, and Essie Robeson has talked about it, we are writing ... telling the people about you, the representatives of 200,000,000 ... together in unity, overcoming all difficulties of ... the different countries which you represent, ... overcoming the differences of tribalism ... this conference you came together and ... independent and united in a world of peace ... all men

Dr. Dubois [on his message ...] ... the message was in ... first a picture of ... the free towards pan-African unity, and then the second part ... with the economic progress of the new Africa. I sensed that the Africans today rather had the idea that they were poised between two different systems, and that they should adopt an attitude of neutrality, as to whether they would veer toward socialism or towards capitalism. I wanted to remind them that that wasn't true, that the day of private capitalism was gradually waning, as would be seen in the whole research history of the world, and that they must remember that their attitude toward capitalism was not a matter of choice; it was a matter of necessity ... to change capitalism, and they would get on a great deal easier if they were aware of what the choice was and made the choice without trying to go through a preliminary trial of transient capitalism.

[Here Dr. Dubois was asked if he thought the colonial countries in Africa would achieve the same economic and political successes as had the countries of the East, when they obtained their independence.] Oh, yes. The achievements in the USSR and in China were made under unusual difficulties, difficulties that have been increased by the enmity of large numbers of people ... Now today, when you have a continent like Africa which is full of all sorts of wealth, of materials that can be used in various new ways in which we are using materials, and especially with the great reservoir of labour, the ... advancement can be made much faster than it was in the past in countries like the USSR and China. Therefore, Africa has every opportunity to go forward and to go fast, if she goes the right way - if she starts immediately to hitch her advancement in the near future to the old communism of the African tribe, she has a chance to ... progress much faster than otherwise would be the fact.

Mr. Paul Robeson: Mrs. Robeson told me about her trip to Accra. She was in Africa some other times, and even reflecting [sic] the feeling among my own folk in America, that we are part of an emerging coloured world, formerly colonial world, which is determined to have newer freedom and to control their own destiny. As I have said many times on different occasions, our friendship of the Soviet people, the people in the Socialist countries, especially here in the USSR, has been decisive to my mind. I said this years ago ... Yellowhill when I first came in 1934; I think the events around that and the events that have followed since have made it clear that the Soviet peoples stand ... the peoples of the socialist land, as firm friends of this mighty world ... Africa and in Asia. I go further and say that, were it not for the strength ... of the Soviet ... perhaps these struggles for liberation would ... be taking place - I include [among the struggles for liberation] the people ... for ... civil ... So I am very happy to be able to say ... to my friends in Africa ... Moscow. [Note: Mr. Robeson also refers to the absence of color prejudice in the U.S.S.R.] (Moscow in English, for ... 1:59)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/9/59

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
SM - C

On 3/2/59, the American Consulate General, Hong Kong, B.C.C., furnished the following article concerning the subject which was released 2/17/59 by the New China News Agency, date lined Peking, China:

"Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, renowned US Negro scholar, and his wife, Shirley Graham, were the guests of honor at a banquet here this evening given by Ting Hsi-lin, Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on behalf of the association and the China Peace Committee.

"Attending the banquet were many leading Chinese scholars, professors, historians, writers, public leaders and American friends in Peking.

"In a speech of welcome, Ting Hsi-lin said that in the past decades Dr. Dubois had made great contributions to the struggle for world peace, against racial prejudice and for the progress of mankind.

"'The cultural and scientific achievements of Dr. Dubois are also known to all,' he added.

"Ting Hsi-lin continued: 'The Chinese people have always cherished respect and warm love toward Dr. Dubois. We clearly recall the solemn reproach expressed by Dr. Dubois toward the US Government for openly occupying our territory Taiwan.

"'We are extremely grateful to Dr. Dubois for the profound friendship he bears toward the Chinese people,' Ting Hsi-lin said. [redacted] 100-99729-91

"He also expressed gratitude to Mrs. Dubois, who pulled down the so-called national flag of the Kuomintang not long ago at the All African People's Conference held in Accra and where it has hung as part of the conspiracy of the US attempting to create 'two Chinas.'

[redacted]

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"'Such a righteous act is a great encouragement to us and to all the Chinese people,' Ting Hsi-lin noted.

"Dr. Dubois in his speech said that he was grateful to be able to visit China and said that he had great curiosity about China since very little knowledge could be obtained in the US about the country.

"He said that he had studied in the best school system in the US but he found that he was extraordinarily ignorant about China when he left the school.

"'You surely do not know how difficult it is for an ordinary American to learn even very little about China,' Dr. Dubois said; 'everything I heard about China was upside down.'

"Dr. Dubois added that he had been determined for a long time to visit China 'but whenever I made up my mind to come, the Government of my country also made up its mind, making it difficult for me to visit China.'

"Dr. Dubois recalled that his first visit to China in 1936 was for only a week which, he said, was too short for him to learn anything about China. He declared that this time had had more knowledge and understanding and realized the meaning of what was happening in China not only to China, but also to the whole world.

"Mrs. Dubois in her speech said that she would like to join her husband in expressing how happy and joyful she was to be in China.

"After describing the incident in Accra, she said that Mrs. Paul Robeson was with her in pulling down the Kuomintang flag.

"Amidst applause, the host then proposed a toast to Mrs. Dubois and Mrs. Robeson for their warm friendship toward the Chinese people and wished Mrs. Robeson who is now in Moscow an early recovery from her illness.

[redacted]

"The banquet proceeded in a most lively atmosphere with both the host and the guests singing songs and frequently proposing toasts for friendship between the Chinese, American and African peoples and to the Negro people in the US.

"Warm applause punctuated a duet by Dr. Dubois and his wife, who sang 'I am not going to study war any more.'

"Among the dozens of people present were Mao Tun, Chang Hsi-jo, Liu Chang-sheng, Shih Liang, Li Teh-chuan, Chi Chao-ting, Wu Han, Tang Ming-shao and many others who had been in the US."

The foregoing is being furnished for information purposes.

RUC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/14/59

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY [redacted] the previous release

Remylet 3/9/59.

The following ia a summary of New China News Agency releaaes appearing in the press on the Chinese Communist mainland as obtained from translations furnished by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong, B.C.C.:

3/27/59 Kunming: The noted American scholar and member of the World Peace Council, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, arrived here with his wife by plane from Chengtu yesterday. They went sightseeing and in the evening they were entertained at dinner by Liu Pi-yun, Governor of Yunnan Province.

3/30/59 Kunming: Dr. Duboia and his wife left yesterday by plane for Canton. They were accompanied by Chu Po-shen, vice secretary-general of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Among those seeing them off were Hsu Chia-jui, Chairman, and Fa Chung-ming, secretary-general, of the Yunnan branch of the China Peace Committee.

4/5/59 Canton: Dr. Dubois and his wife left yesterday by train for Shanghai. Before their departure, Chen Yu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, gave a dinner in their honor.

4/12/59 Shanghai: Dr. Dubois and his wife left Shanghai for Nanking by train yesterday. They were seen off at the atation by Chang Chun-chia, Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Pa Chin, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Peace Committee; and Li Yun, Secretary General of the China Welfare Institute.

4/14/59 Nanking: Dr. Dubois and his wife left Nanking for Peking last night. They were seen off at the station by Wu Yi-fang, Chairman of the Kiangsi provincial and Nanking city branches of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries;

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REC-20 100-99729-92

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[redacted] Liu Shu-hsun, vice chairman of the Kiangsu provincial and Nanking City branches of the China Peace Committee; and Chou Tsun, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Federation of Literary and Art Circles. During their stay, Kuang Wen-wei, vice governor of Kiangsu Province, and Peng Chung, mayor of Nanking, met the guests and gave a banquet for them.

4/20/59 Peking: Dr. Dubois and his wife, Shirley Graham, were guests of honor at a farewell banquet given today by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

4/20/59 Peking: Soong Ching-ling, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Congress of China, received Dr. Dubois and his wife this afternoon. Tang Ming-chao and Chu Po-shen were present at the reception.

4/21/59 Peking: Dr. Dubois leaves China for home. They were seen off at the airport by Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Wu Han, Vice Mayor of Peking. During their stay in China they visited Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanking and other places.

RUC.

SAC, New York [redacted]

May 15, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/80 BY SP-1 [redacted]

The May 1, 1959, issue of "Soviet News," a periodical published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London, featured an article concerning the awards of the International Lenin Peace Prizes for 1958. Subject, William DuBois, was one of the individuals awarded an International Lenin Prize. The article in "Soviet News" described DuBois as "American Negro scientist, writer and public leader whose varied activities as a teacher and publicist are inseparably linked with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples."

Among other winners of the Lenin Prizes was Nikita Khrushchev.

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one Dmitry Skobeltsyn, who announced the prize winners. "Soviet News" printed the following with respect to DuBois' award: "Speaking of Dr. William DuBois, Academician Skobeltsyn pointed out that he had been taking an active part in the peace movement for 10 years and his many-sided activity had been closely associated with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples.

"'William DuBois,' said Skobeltsyn, 'is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the "cold war," for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples, and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples.

100-99729-93

REC-64

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

24 MAY 20 1959

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Letter to New York
RE: WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
100-99729

"'DuBois, a courageous fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, although he is 91 years old, is full of energy and a desire to continue the struggle for peace and the happiness of the peoples with even greater vigour.'"

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject is on Security Index in New York Office. He is well-known Negro author and educator who, although 91 years of age, departed from the U. S. in 8-58 and has since traveled to the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Communist China. He has been received with a great deal of publicity by ranking officials of the communist nations he has visited. DuBois has been described as a concealed communist and is known to have been affiliated with 29 Communist Party front groups and has served in a leadership capacity in 20 of them.

[redacted]

SAC, New York [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL May 26, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

The article by Dr. DuBois appearing in the 5-4-59 edition of "Pravda" is being translated and you will be furnished a copy of the translation for inclusion in subject's file.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is well-known Negro author and lecturer and has just been awarded a 1959 Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Government. [redacted] that an article by DuBois appeared in Pravda entitled "There is No Land Like the Soviet Land."

[redacted]

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 5/29/59

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM E.B. DU BOIS
SM-C

[redacted]SENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO
DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
IS-C

[redacted]

This information is being brought to the Bureau's attention for its interest in the matter in the latter caption, although it is felt that the information appears to relate to a welcome home reception for DU BOIS rather than to pertain to the CP's capitalization on the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to DU BOIS.

It would appear from the above information and that previously furnished to the Bureau that at this point the CP anticipates a reception or welcome home reception for DU BOIS upon his return to the US and at a later date a separate proceeding for the actual presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize.

The former estimate forthe submission of a report in this matter did not allow sufficient time and it is now estimated that the report will be completed and submitted by June 30, 1959.

3- Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[redacted]

100-99729-96

1959

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[redacted]

June 17, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)-99

[redacted]

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

ReBulet 5-26-59.

Transmitted herewith for your information are two copies of a translation of subject's article appearing in the 5-4-59 edition of "Pravda."

Enclosures - 2

NOTE: Subject on Security Index. He is well-known Negro author and lecturer who has been awarded the 1959 Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet Government. The article by DuBois, praising the Soviet Union and critical of the American Government, appeared in the 5-4-59 issue of "Pravda."

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"DO NOT KNOW ANY OTHER COUNTRY WHERE THE NUMBER OF SELFLESS CITIZENS-PATRICTS WOULD BE SO GREAT"

By WILLIAM DuBOIS, Laureate of the International LENIN Prize "For Strengthening of Peace Among the People"

(PRAVDA, May 4, 1959, page 3)

* * *

In connection with the awarding of International LENIN Prize "For Strengthening of Peace Among the People," a prominent American scientist, writer, and a public figure WILLIAM DuBOIS stated to "Pravda" correspondent:

"It is a great honor for me to become a laureate of the international LENIN prize.

"As an American citizen, I was greatly surprised by the awarding of this prize to me, considering what the Government of the United States is doing for a preparation of war. It was hardly to be expected under those circumstances that the highest award for the struggle in defense of peace would be conferred on me, citizen of the U.S.A.

"I am boundlessly happy that my modest work received so high an evaluation.

"There is no doubt that the people of the world vigorously express themselves against war. Their feelings become a powerful weapon of the struggle against war threat. There are all reasons for believing that the peace movement will grow and expand.

"I have not been in the United States for about a year already and, naturally, it is very difficult for me to judge about the processes which are taking place there at present. I am deeply convinced that changes will come in the U.S.A. However, this is not the time to speak about them. The present American Government will continue

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(Per previous release)

100-99729-99

23 JUN 15 1959

carry out the preparations for war, as before. The symptoms of depression, unemployment and the falling-off of export distract the attention of the public of the U.S.A. from the essential problems of war and peace.

"However, sooner or later, common sense will get the upper hand. I hope to live to this happy moment."

An article by WILLIAM DuBOIS, devoted to his impressions of his trips to the Soviet Union is published below.

* * *

The growth of the Soviet Union literally went on under my own eyes: I visited the USSR in 1926, 1936, 1949 and am here at present. The duration of my visits fluctuated between one week up to a month and more.

After writing this, I felt the contradiction of my statement. It is impossible to become acquainted with any one country in a month or even in a year. This is particularly applicable to a vast country such as yours, which, in addition, is constantly moving ahead and with such headlong speed, that it takes one's breath away. Of course, much depends on the knowledge about the country possessed by a visitor, upon his disposition and prejudices. I do not know the Russian language because I was born in the middle of the nineteenth century when even some Russians preferred to speak French. However, I had definite advantages because of my Negro origin. I felt deep sympathy for the Russian peasants, partially liberated from slavery simultaneously with the liberation of the American Negroes. I know perfectly well what it means to be a slave.

I came to the Soviet Union in 1926, knowing only a little of Russian history of the period of tsarism. I knew comparatively little about socialism and had no idea whatsoever of Marxism. When I was a student, I did not have an occasion to read [illegible]. Nevertheless, I saw people in Kronshtadt, Leningrad and Moscow; in Gorky, Kiev and Odessa, whom I understood. Conditions of their life were understandable for an American Negro. Destruction and

poverty, results of war and suffering; homeless children digging in rubbish heaps; ruined homes and public buildings.

"Wait a moment!" I used to exclaim: "The war has ended about ten years ago!"

"Perhaps, but not in Russia," they answered me.

Here I saw for the first time with my own eyes the grievous consequences of a civil war through which the Soviet Union had passed and which they tried to picture in the United States as anarchy and aimless destruction.

Against the general background of ruins, nevertheless, I saw a tendency which excited me, in proportion to a degree as its purpose became clear to me. I saw the beginning of bold plans of creation of a national system of public education. I saw astute methods of education of homeless orphans. A tremendous attention devoted to workers was clear to me. And it was only here that an idea came into my mind that the wages are not simply money but also the protection of health, pensions for the aged, and a system of vacations.

I thought how American Negroes could achieve a similar system of planning and felt a desire to become acquainted with the works of KARL MARX.

Ten years had passed before I had an opportunity again to visit the Soviet Union. Rumors of great variety reached us in the United States regarding the fate of Soviet experiment. We heard about famine among peasants and about the struggle against kulaks and against treason. Some sensational reports came in, many of which I believed. The true picture of what was happening then in Russia became clear to me only after I became acquainted with the book by SEYERS and KAHN (both phonetic).

(This is a book by SEYERS and KAHN "A Secret War Against the Soviet Russia." EDITORS.)

By that time I was already teaching at one of the higher institutions of learning for Negroes, the University of Atlanta, "The Communist Manifesto" by KARL MARX and FRIEDRICH ENGELS. At this time I was already trying to study the Negro problem in the United States from the scientific point of view and to find a socialist solution for it.

In 1936, passing by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, I was studying the USSR for ten days, attentively and from various points of view. The train was going very slowly and made long stops at the stations. This huge, almost boundless country, with its poverty and wealth, but above all, with its resolution to build socialism was opening in front of us. I saw Moscow, which was going through the first period of the great reconstruction. My way was going through Kazan and Omsk, through the Ural mountains, through the great Siberian steppes and Baykal. I saw the flares of factories working in order to transform the Soviet industry. I had an opportunity to discuss questions of socialism. The guide in our car told me how the state provided an education for him. It also provided education for his brothers and sisters and showed concern for his parents.

I returned home through China and Japan, circumnavigating in this way the entire world. In two years after my return, the world was again gripped by war. The Soviet Union defended the world from Hitlerism.

It was necessary to prevent another act of a military folly from happening and I joined my voice to the 600 American leaders of art and science who gathered in New York in March 1949, at a Peace Congress. The entire world was in solidarity with this congress and the Soviet Union in particular, which sent in (its) outstanding leaders for participating in it.

This congress was subjected to attacks, some of the most disgusting attacks against civilization known in the modern world. It was abused and reviled. Some of the outstanding leaders became victims of insults and the majority of them had to retreat. The results were sad. However, when in the same year, 1949, Peace Congress was convened in Paris, I hastened to take part in it. This was the greatest gathering reflecting the spiritual enthusiasm of mankind. My hopes grew and, when in the end of 1949, the Soviet Union invited 25 Americans to come to Moscow and to take part in the work of the All-Union Conference in Defense of Peace, I accepted this offer.

Thus, I saw your country for the third time. I remember how I told the Soviet people about sincere striving for peace in America. From hopes and doubts of 1926, through the presentiments of 1936, I came in 1949 to a belief into the ultimate triumph of communism not only in Russia but throughout the world. The face of almost every man met by me in the Soviet Union radiated hope.

American authorities started legal proceedings against me for my struggle in favor of peace. After I returned home, they brought the formal charges against me and only the protest of the civilized world saved me from prison. However, in the course of the next 7 years, I was deprived of the right to leave the country. When, in 1958, the Supreme Court of the United States declared that our Department of State has no legal right to deprive citizens of foreign passports, I and my wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, immediately took advantage of this.

Thus, I visited the Soviet Union for the fourth time. I saw people who were sure of themselves and calm. I saw how 30-year-old hopes are being carried out in reality.

I was particularly impressed by one small detail. I looked out of a hotel window at the Red Square after half a million people passed through it. There was not a single scrap of paper in the square. This was not simply a result of work of municipal employees. It was a result of feeling of responsibility of the socialist people who felt that the Red Square was their property and that all were obliged to take care of its cleanliness. If half a million people would go in demonstration along the streets of New York, a week will be required in order to clean the rubbish left by them.

But it is not only this. The population of the Soviet Union is delivered from cares which oppress an American: How will he live when he gets old? How will he get medical attention when he gets ill? How to provide education for his children, for the cost of education is growing, not by days but by hours? How can he permit himself to take a vacation when every penny is needed in the home? A Soviet citizen knows that the state protects him in all these problems.

Many Americans inquire: How does the state know that every citizen performs his duty and works as hard as though he were threatened with poverty? The government, they say, is dealing with human beings who are selfish in their nature. The answer to this question is simple: The Soviet Union achieved unprecedented successes in the field of re-education of its citizens into a disciplined servants of the peopl of all people and not of a handful of the chosen ones.

Such a discipline, to its considerable degree is not forced from above and not brought in from the outside. It is organically inherent in the citizens of the USSR. It is self-discipline. Of course, in the USSR too there are still people who think only of themselves. Also there are criminals. However, I do not know any other country where the number of self-sacrificing citizens, patriots is so great.

This is, of course, my personal opinion not based upon official statistical data. But behind it stands the experience of my travels throughout the world. I openly admit my prejudice. It is the rarest opportunity to be in a country and not to be subjected to insults because of one's racial origin and to enjoy respect for the things which one tried to accomplish. I am prejudiced in favor of the Soviet Union. My prejudice is based upon the things I saw and experienced. Many Soviet people belong to the white race. However, there are no racial prejudices in the Soviet Union, nor racial hatred characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon countries in their relations with the world of the colored people.

I and my wife SHIRLEY GRAHAM were granted the honor of talking with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV. We devoted the greater part of our two-hour talk to the discussion of problems of the colored people. I was telling about what has happened in America in the last 40 years and N. S. KHRUSHCHEV listened to me with great attention and sympathy. I asked him about the attitude of the Soviet Union toward Africa, meaning by this not the alms or problems of defense but the field of cooperation. I proposed that the Soviet Academy of Sciences joined with the African scientists in the cause of the study of Africa, particularly in culture and history. I could never achieve such cooperation in America and seldom met with interest toward it in Western Europe. However, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV quickly and with enthusiasm offered his aid in this cause.

We left the Kremlin filled with most pleasant hopes.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	6/24/59	4/6 - 6/5/59

SECRET

TITLE OF CASE

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka.

Report made by [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERENCE

Report of [redacted] dated 3/31/58 at New York.

- P -

LEADS

NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED BY 4412 [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) Classification DATE 9/19/97

At New York, New York

1. Will follow and report subject's activities in connection with being awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize.

2. Will follow the Bureau's instructions as set forth in Bureau letter to New York dated 5/21/59, and captioned, "PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO DR. W. E.

Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

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100-99729-102

4 - Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

[redacted]

B. DU BOIS; IS - C."

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[redacted]

3. Will advise the Bureau promptly of plans of the CP to capitalize on the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize and let the Bureau know in advance regarding the date and place of such presentation.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] who observed the subject aboard the "SS LIBERTE" in NYC on 8/8/58, were as follows:

[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-48)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [redacted]

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Report of: [redacted] Office: NEW YORK
Date:

File Number: Bureau 100-99729

Title: [redacted]

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis:

DU BOIS left the U.S. in August, 1958, and has been travelling abroad since that time. He maintains his residence at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY. The "New York Times," issue of May 4, 1959, announced under Moscow dateline of May 3, 1959, that DU BOIS had been the third American to be awarded the Lenin Peace Prize from the Soviet Union along with its Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. The article attributed a statement to DU BOIS in which he said, "I have never been a member of the Communist party . . . But I think Communism is the best system for all countries after this trip."

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-[redacted]2 2&3
DATE OF REVIEW 4/23/98
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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FILE OFFICIALS
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SLIP(S) declassification [redacted]
DATE 4/98

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16—76625-1 GPO

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DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND SECRET

A. Residence and Employment

The "New York Times", issue of May 4, 1959, Section No. 3, page B1, columns 5 through 7, contain the results of interviews of neighbors in the vicinity of 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, which revealed that DU BOIS continued to maintain his residence at that address. The article pointed out that the subject was then travelling abroad.

On May 13, 1959, [redacted] furnished information which indicated that DU BOIS was then in Stockholm, Sweden, and that it was expected that he would travel to England on May 16, 1959.

According to the information furnished by [redacted] DU BOIS had reservations to sail for home on June 25, 1959, but the possibility existed that he may sail before that date.

DU BOIS is chiefly occupied as a writer and lecturer. He has made numerous speeches in the United States and abroad, pertinent portions of which are subsequently set forth in this report.

The "New York Times", issue of May 4, 1959, page 3, in an article datelined in Moscow May 3, 1959, announced that Russia had awarded the subject with the Lenin Peace Prize along with Russian Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and quoted DU BOIS, at this time as describing himself as a writer, teacher, and "peace campaigner."

B. Foreign Travel

SA [redacted] reviewed the records of the Passport Department, Department of State, Washington, D.C., concerning the subject on October 7, 1958. These records reflected that Passport No. 1103544, New York series, was issued on June 30, 1958, to WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS. His application was submitted June 26, 1958, at New York, New York. DU BOIS indicated his date of birth as February

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23, 1868, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. DU BOIS' itinerary, at that time, was listed as departing New York during July, 1958, for an intended stay abroad of three to four months. His proposed itinerary included travel to England, France, and Ghana. The purpose of this trip was listed as for a vacation.

In a statement attached to the Passport Application, DU BOIS stated that he refused to sign questions regarding membership at any time in any political party including the Communist Party (CP) on the grounds set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States in its recent decision. DU BOIS gave no answer on the application regarding past or present CP membership.

On August 8, 1958, [redacted] observed the subject and his wife aboard the "SS Liberte" in New York City on that date, which was on the occasion of their sailing for Europe.

[redacted]

The subject's travels to other countries abroad, as have been previously mentioned and which will be further mentioned, will be subsequently set forth in this report in connection with the subject's activities while abroad.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The Communist Party of the United States of America (CP,USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A. International Lenin Peace Prize

The May 1, 1959, issue of "Soviet News," a periodical

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published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London, featured an article concerning the awards of the International Lenin Peace Prizes for 1958. WILLIAM DU BOIS, was one of the individuals awarded an International Lenin Prize. The article in "Soviet News" described DU BOIS as "American Negro scientist, writer and public leader whose varied activities as a teacher and publicist are inseparably linked with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples."

Among other winners of the Lenin Prizes was NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one DMITRY SKOBELTSYN, who announced the prize winners. "Soviet News" printed the following with respect to DU BOIS' award: "Speaking of Dr. William DuBois, Academician Skobeltsyn pointed out that he had been taking an active part in the peace movement for 10 years and his many-sided activity had been closely associated with the struggle for peace and with the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples.

"William DuBois,'said Skobeltsyn, 'is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the 'cold war,' for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples, and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples.

" 'DuBois, a courageous fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, although he is 91 years old, is full of energy and a desire to continue the struggle for peace and the happiness of the peoples with even greater vigour.'"

B. East German Peace Medal

Information furnished by G-2, Headquarters, United

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States Army, Europe, on November 17, 1958, revealed that articles had appeared in the November 4, 1958, newspaper issue of "Berliner Zeitung" and "Neues Deutschland" (Soviet Sector) to the effect that DU BOIS had been awarded the East German Peace Medal and made an honorary doctor by the Humboldt University of East Berlin.

It was also noted that the president of the "German Peace Council," otherwise unidentified, had stated that DU BOIS had given valuable support to the German Peace Movement by protesting the re-establishment of West German militarism.

C. Evidence of Alliance With the CP, USA

The "New York Times," issue of May 4, 1959, page 3, contained an article under a Moscow dateline of May 3, 1959, which was concerned with reporting the fact that DU BOIS was the third American to have won a Lenin Peace Prize from the Soviet Union and quoted DU BOIS, in part, as follows:

"I have never been a member of the Communist party . . . . But I think Communism is the best system for all countries after this trip . . . . ."

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On August 8, 1958, [redacted] observed the following who were among individuals aboard the "SS Liberte" on that date in New York City and were in contact with BU BOIS and his wife on the occasion of their sailing for Europe:

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

[redacted]

"The Worker," issue of August 17, 1958, page 2, column 4, in an article captioned, "Bon Voyage," referred to the subject's departure on a trip half way around the world and praised him in terms which included in part: " . . . defender of the socialist order . . . "

On July 29, 1958, [redacted] furnished information obtained from a speech given by [redacted] who was a May Day celebration guest speaker, in Chicago, Illinois on May 2, 1958.

According to the information furnished by [redacted]

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[redacted]ended his speech with a quotation which he attributed to "a great American Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS." PATTERSON quoted DU BOIS as follows:

"I believe in Socialism. I seek a world where the ideals of communism will triumph - - to each according to his needs; from each according to his ability. For this I will work as long as I live. And I still live."

During his address, [redacted] stated, in part, that he had spoken in a fourfold capacity, one of which he said was "as a Communist."

[redacted]

The "National Guardian," issue of February 17, 1958, page 7, contained an article pertaining to the subject's life, which attributed statements to the subject which include, in part, the following:

"Socialism progresses and will progress. All we can do is to silence and jail its promoters. I believe in socialism. I seek a world where the ideals of communism will triumph - - to each according to his needs; from each according to his ability. For this I will work as long as I live. And I still live."

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the Appendix hereto.

D. CP Front

[redacted]

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[redacted]

A characterization of the World Peace Council appears in the Appendix hereto.

E. CP, USA Sympathies and for Independent Socialist Party

On March 24, 1958, [redacted] furnished a letterhead of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), which contained a list of sponsors and the dates 1933 - 1958. Among the sponsors listed was Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker," issue of October 19, 1958, page 15, columns 1 and 2, announced the formation of a committee to support the senatorial candidate who was running on the Independent Socialist Party (ISP) ticket. The initiating sponsors included Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

A characterization of the ISP appears in the Appendix hereto.

The "National Guardian," issue of July 27, 1958, page 14, column 4, described the subject as " . . . . often a contributor to the Guardian . . . "

On July 14, 1958, [redacted] furnished information which revealed that on June 30, 1958, W. E. B. DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, stated that he was then a subscriber to and received "The Worker."

"The Militant," issue of July 21, 1958, page 1, column 8. contained an article concerning the United Independent Socialist Campaign Committee.

According to this article, the above committee

[redacted] was established by a Conference held in New York City on June 13 - 15, 1958, and the initial sponsors of this Conference included among others Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS.

A characterization of the United Independent Socialist Campaign Committee appears under the caption Independent Socialist Party in the Appendix hereto.

A characterization of "The Militant" appears in the Appendix hereto.

On February 11, 1958, [redacted]C advised that on February 9, 1958, the subject delivered a lecture at the Faculty of Social Science (FSS) held at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

According to [redacted]C the topic of DU BOIS' talk was "The Long Path To Full Freedom," but he spoke instead on the 40 year period since the Russian Revolution, in which he pointed out the triumph of the Soviets over capitalistic opposition.

[redacted]C advised on December 11, 1958, substantially the same information as that furnished above by [redacted]

On January 28, 1958, [redacted]C advised that the subject gave a lecture at the FSS on January 27, 1958, in which he advocated Socialism as the best system for backward countries.

A characterization of the FSS appears in the Appendix hereto.

F. Advocacy of and Praise for Socialism - Communism

1. Activities While Abroad

The "New York Times" of May 4, 1959, Section 3, page B1, columns 5 through 7, contained a photograph

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of the subject and an article captioned, "Dr. DuBois Tosses Bouquet At Reds." The article stated that on that date an article appearing in "Pravda" contained the subject's proclamation of his infatuation with the Soviet Union.

The following is quoted from this article, in part:

"I am biased in favor of the Soviet Union . . . and my bias springs from what I have seen and experienced."

According to the article, a United Press dispatch stated that DU BOIS had stated in an article on page 3 of "Pravda", the official CP paper, that he was surprised that he had won the Lenin Peace Prize because " . . . the present American Government will continue as before to conduct preparations for war."

The "New York Times," issue of March 5, 1959, page 4, column 8, contained an article which reflected that DU BOIS had called in Peiping for Africa to look to Communist China for leadership.

The article revealed that Chinese Communist propaganda organs had made a major event of DU BOIS' celebration of his 91st birthday.

According to the article, the "Peiping Peoples Daily" and Peiping radio gave major attention to the celebration in which Premier CHOU En-lai, Vice-Premier CHIN I and other Communist Chinese notables participated. The article quoted DU BOIS as stating the following which is set forth in part from a speech which he broadcast over Peiping radio:

"Come to China Africa and look around . . . You know America and France and Britain to your sorrow. Now know the Soviet Union and its allied nations, but

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"particularly know China. China is flesh of your flesh and blood of your blood. China is colored, and knows to what the colored skin in this modern world subjects its owner."

According to the article, DU BOIS had been visiting in the Soviet Union and Communist China during recent weeks.

"The Worker," issue of April 12, 1959, page 8, column 3, contained an article captioned, "DuBois Feted In Peking, Urges Africa Study China." The article contained a photograph of DU BOIS at a dinner held in Peking in his honor and revealed that he had addressed more than 1,000 faculty members and students at Peking University.

According to the article, the text of his speech contained the same information as set forth in the previously quoted statements of the subject published in the "New York Times," issue of March 5, 1959, page 4, column 8.

The "China Daily News", issue of March 3, 1959, page 1, columns 3 through 6, contained information from Hong Kong captioned, "Ovation Accorded to American Negro Leader." According to this article, the students of the University of Peking held a big meeting to celebrate the 91st birthday of DU BOIS.

In returning his thanks, the subject praised Communist China for the work done in economic reconstruction, and asked her to tell the people in Africa and the world, about the agression brought against her by the imperialists. DU BOIS warned the Africans to put themselves on guard against the West. Finally, he advised the African people to befriend Soviet Russia and her allies especially Communist China, according to this article.

A characterization of the "China Daily News," above, appears in the Appendix hereto.

On January 19, 1959 [redacted] C

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[redacted] furnished a Summary of World Broadcasts, [redacted] dated January 16, 1959, which was published by the [redacted] The summary was for the period January 11 - 13, 1959, and it included an interview over Radio Moscow, which was had with the subject and his wife.

During this interview, DU BOIS stated, in part, to the effect that Russia's Sputnik was proof of Russia's advancement in education and science and that hereafter in the United States of America the people are going to believe what the USSR is doing in education and science and will be more disposed to live in peace and harmony with this great nation.

DU BOIS, in a message to Africa, advised the people of Africa that they had to choose Socialism rather than to attempt to remain neutral or to go through a preliminary trial of transient Capitalism.

When asked if he thought the colonial countries in Africa would achieve the same economic and political successes as had the countries of the "East" when they obtained their independence, DU BOIS replied in the affirmative and stated as follows:

"The achievements in the USSR, and in China were made under unusual difficulties, difficulties that have been increased by the enmity of large numbers of people . . . ."

DU BOIS further stated that if Africa started immediately to hitch her advancement in the near future to the "old communism of the African tribe" she had a chance to make her progress much faster than otherwise would be the fact.

The "National Guardian," issue of December 22, 1958, page 7, in an article captioned, "The Future For All of Africa Lies in Socialism," pertained to a speech which

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[redacted]

was to have been given in Ghana, Africa, by DU BOIS, but on a doctor's advice, he did not travel to Ghana but instead his wife made the trip and read the speech for him.

According to the article, DU BOIS' prepared speech referred to Socialism and cited as foremost examples, "The great Communist states like the Soviet Union and China."

The following is quoted, in part, from this article:

"Africa awake! Put on the beautiful robes of Pan - African socialism! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a continent to regain! You have freedom and human dignity to attain."

"The Worker," issue of December 7, 1958, page 7, columns 1 - 2, contained a photograph of the subject as he was being welcomed at Prague Airport by the Czechoslovakian Vice Minister of Education and Culture. According to the article, DU BOIS was later given an honorary Doctorate degree at Charles University.

The "National Guardian" on November 10, 1958, page 6, columns 2 through 4, contained an article which indicated that DU BOIS had been honored by the 600 year old Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In his acceptance speech, DU BOIS said, in part, as follows:

"The salvation of American Negroes lies in socialism. They should support all measures and men who favor the welfare state; they should vote for government ownership of capital in industry; they should favor strict regulation of corporations or their public ownership; they should vote to prevent monopoly from controlling the press and the publishing of opinions. They should favor public ownership and control of water, electric, and atomic power; they should stand for a clean ballot, the encouragement of third parties and independent candidates - and the elimina-

[redacted]

"tion of graft and gambling on television and even in churches. The question of the method by which the socialist state can be achieved must be worked out by experiment and reason and not by dogma."

The "National Guardian," issue of October 27, 1958, page 7, columns 1 - 4, contained an article, datelined Tashkent Uzbek, USSR, which revealed that in a speech concerning "Socialist Africa", DU BOIS made statements to the effect that a Socialist Africa was inevitable "Because this is a socialist era" and that "Village socialism in Africa could pass directly to modern socialism and the capitalist stage could and should be skipped."

The "National Guardian" of March 2, 1959, page 12, column 3, contained an article which indicated that the subject had a two hour meeting with Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. According to the article, it stated, in part, that DU BOIS said, "We talked about peace and ways to develop closer and friendlier relations with the United States."

The United States, Department of State, furnished information from its files in October, 1958, which revealed that the subject had made a speech at The Hague, Netherlands, on September 11, 1958.

According to the information furnished, DU BOIS opened his speech by stating to the effect that America had no policy for peace .. . and that United States democracy was doing everything possible to prepare for war . .. while the Soviet Union does not want war.

According to the information furnished, DU BOIS stated to the effect that the United States was big business, run by business, and that business was doing everything possible to start war against the Soviet Union and China.

According to the information furnished, DU BOIS also stated to the effect that he hoped that Europe would ask the United States to cease its policy of fighting against Communism.

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2. Activities While In The United States

A review of the book, "Toward A Socialist America: A Symposium of Essays By 15 Contemporary American Socialists," which was edited by HELEN ALFRED and published by Peace Publications, New York, New York, revealed that one of the essays was authored by W. E. B. DU BOIS. DU BOIS' essay is contained from page 179 to 191 in this book and is captioned, "The Negro and Socialism."

In his essay, the author points out advantages for the Negro people under Socialism and disadvantages under Capitalism. On the last page of this article, the author states as follows:

" . . . Thus it is clear today that the salvation of American Negroes lies in socialism. They should support all measures and men who favor the welfare state; they should vote for government ownership of capital in industry; they should favor strict regulation of corporations or their public ownership; they should vote to prevent monopoly from controlling the press and the publishing of opinions. They should favor public ownership and control of water, electric, and atomic power; they should stand for a clean ballot, the encouragement of third parties, independent candidates, and the elimination of graft and gambling on television and even in churches.

"The question of the method by which the socialist state can be achieved must be worked out by experiment and reason and not by dogma. Whether or not methods which were right and clear in Russia and China fit our circumstances is not for our intelligence to decide . . . This may well be a difficult program, but it is the only one."

[redacted]

A characterization of Peace Publications appears in the Appendix hereto.

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The "National Guardian," issue of July 21, 1958, page 2, column 1, under the caption, "The Mail Bag," contained an article attributed to W. E. B. DU BOIS in which the writer defended Hungary's right to use capital punishment on "NAGY."

In the article, the author projected that if "NAGY" had been successful, (in overthrowing the Communist Government of Hungary) Capitalism would have regained Hungary and then proceeded against the USSR. The author further projected that after Russian Communism would have fallen, this situation would have resulted in the enslavement of 600,000,000 Chinese people by "Big Business."

"The Worker," issue of July 27, 1958, page 14, column 4, contained substantially the same information as set forth above in the "National Guardian", issue of July 21, 1958.

The "National Guardian", issue of July 7, 1958, page 5, columns 1 - 4, in an article captioned, "The Independocrat At The Dinner Table" by W. E. B. DU BOIS, stated to the effect that a third party is due either by vote or violence.

According to the article, the writer stated that he preferred a vote. The author praised the USSR in several aspects and then stated in part, " . . . it should be our aim to do as well as this and to do it if we can in less time and less cost. But at whatever time and cost, do it we must."

"The Worker," issue of June 8, 1958, page 13, column 2, contained an article captioned, "DuBois Says Future of Negro Is Tied To Labor and Socialism." According to the article, DU BOIS gave a speech on May 21, 1958, at Dunbar High School Auditorium in Chicago, Illinois, at which time, he stated to the effect that the future of the "Negro" is tied with labor and Socialism.

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The article stated, in part, that DU BOIS lauded Soviet education, saying that the schools of Moscow are far better than those in Chicago and he urged those in the audience to view with suspicion any slanders which say that Communism is failing.

[redacted] C advised on May 23, 1958, that DU BOIS had been featured as a speaker in Chicago, Illinois, on May 21, 1958, at the above mentioned auditorium, at which time he praised the Russian system of education.

[redacted] DU BOIS pointed out that the future of the "Negro" was not with Capitalism but was with Socialism.

[redacted] C advised that DU BOIS stated to the effect that the Soviet world had been compelled to use revolt in becoming established because the "West" had given them no alternative.

[redacted] furnished information on May 26, 1958, which also revealed that the subject gave a lecture at the above mentioned auditorium in Chicago, Illinois, on May 21, 1958, at which time, DU BOIS stated to the effect that the educational system of Soviet Russia was far superior to that of the United States and that he denounced American ideals.

The "New World Review," issue of November, 1956, contained an article attributed to W. E. B. DU BOIS entitled, "Colonialism and the Russian Revolution," in which the author praised the Russian Revolution as the greatest event in the first half of the 20th Century.

A characterization of "New World Review" appears in the Appendix hereto.

G. Miscellaneous Activities

1. DU BOIS' Acceptance in Communist China

[redacted] C made available the following summary of New China News Agency releases

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which appeared in the press on the Chinese Communist Mainland:

April 21, 1959 Peking: This article revealed that the subject was seen off at the airport by CHU Tu-nan, President of Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and by WU Han, Vice Mayor of Peking.

According to the article, the subject, during his stay in China, visited Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, and Nanking.

April 20, 1959 Peking: This article revealed that the subject was received on that date by SOONG CHING - LING, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Congress of China.

April 20, 1959 Peking: This article revealed that the subject was guest of honor at a farewell banquet given on that date by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

April 14, 1959 Nanking: This article reflected that DU BOIS left Nanking on the previous night for Peking. According to the article, DU BOIS was seen off at the station by WU YI - FANG, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial and Nanking City branches of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

April 12, 1959 Shanghai: This article revealed that DU BOIS had departed from Shanghai for Nanking by train on the previous day. According to this article, DU BOIS was seen off at the station by CHANG CHUN - CHIA, Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; PA CHIN, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Peace Committee; and LI YUN, Secretary General of the China Welfare Institute.

April 5, 1959 Canton: This article indicated

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that the subject had left on the previous day for Shanghai. According to the article, before the subject's departure CHEN YU, Governor of Kwangtung Province gave a dinner in his honor.

March 30, 1959 Kunming: According to this article, the subject had departed on the previous day for Canton. The subject was accompanied by his wife and CHU PO - SHEN, Vice-Secretary - General of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Among those seeing the subject off were HSU CHIA - JUI, Chairman and MA CHUNG - MING, Secretary - General of the Yunnan Branch of the China Peace Committee.

March 27, 1959 Kunming: This article revealed that DU BOIS, a member of the World Peace Council, previously mentioned, had arrived on the previous day from Chengtu.

According to the article, the subject was entertained in the evening at a dinner given by LIU PI - YUN, Governor of Yunnan Province.

A review of the Hsinhua News Agency revealed the following press releases:

February 25, 1959, Page 10, contained an article concerning Peking on February 17, 1959, which revealed that on February 17, 1959, the subject had been honored by a banquet given by TING HSI - LIN, Vice - President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, on behalf of the Association and the China Peace Committee.

April 23, 1959, page 3, under the date February 22, 1959, revealed that Chinese Premier CHOU EN - LAI received DU BOIS on that date and had given a dinner for DU BOIS and his wife. According to the article, Vice - Premier CHEN YI and his wife, as well as other Chinese

notables, had also attended this dinner. SECRET

2. DU BOIS Speaks In Moscow

On May 5, 1959, [redacted] furnished information which reflected that the April 30, 1959, issue of "Pravda," the official Communist newspaper, contained an article which indicated that DU BOIS had been the principal speaker at a meeting of the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Other Nations, which had been held in Moscow.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Informants who are familiar with some CP and related activities in the greater New York City area, advised after viewing the subject's photograph that they had no pertinent information concerning the subject.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

CHINA DAILY NEWS (CDN)

An informant advised on April 2?, 1958, that the "China Daily News" (CDN) was founded in 1940 by a group of Chinese Communists and that the persons who controlled its policies from then to the present time have all been known to him as Chinese Communist leaders within the Chinese Communist Movement in the New York area. This informant advised that to his knowledge, the CDN has followed the official Communist Party line in its editorial policies from its founding to the present time.

Another informant advised on April 24, 1958, that the CDN continues to be the main propaganda organ for the Chinese Communist element in the United States.

On December 16, 1955, the CDN paid a fine of $25,000.00, and EUGENE HOY, its former managing editor, who died on December 14, 1958, began serving a one year prison sentence after their conviction in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, in connection with the paper's printing of advertisements for Chinese Communist Banks which sought to induce Chinese in the United States to send money to Communist China.

APPENDIX

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

On September 11, 1957, a confidential source advised that MAX WEISS had stated the Communist Party (CP) in New York State would set up a Marxist institute which will teach a "US" version of Marxism. This institute would be intended primarily for young people and will also be available to "People who can't come into the Party and the fringe groups." The informant stated that WEISS had advised that he (WEISS) would be in charge of this institute and in the organization of it. The informant stated that WEISS had stated that the program of this institute would be "important and well thought out."

On August 14, 1958, another confidential source advised that the classes began in October, 1957, at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City. With the beginning of the second series of classes in January, 1958, the classes were held at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City. These classes have also included the Sunday Evening Forums, all of which have been administrated by HAROLD COLLINS. The classes have always been referred to by the various instructors as "the School" or as "classes on Marxist theory" and no formal name has ever been applied to the school.

The schedule of classes for the 1958 Fall Term listed the school as Faculty of Social Science, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, with HERBERT APTHEKER as its Director.

HERBERT APTHEKER testified on July 14, 1954, in the case US versus KUZMA, ET AL (Smith Act), United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He testified that he was, at that time, a member of the CP and that he had been a member of the CP since 1939. He also testified that he had never been an officer in the CP, however, he had offered his services as a CP teacher. He testified further that he had taught classes in American History and theory of Marxism-Leninism under CP auspices, and that all his writings since 1939 or 1940 had been consciously guided by what he thought was "light of Marxism-Leninism."

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE CONT'D

~~SECRET~~

On June 16, 1958, another confidential source advised that HAROLD COLLINS was acting in an educational capacity in the New York State CP and as an instructor at a CP cadre training school.

The "DAILY WORKER" for April 5, 1956, pg. 4 column 1, refers to MAX WEISS as "National Educational Director, Communist Party."

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted] SECRET

INDEPENDENT-SOCIALIST PARTY (ISP)

A confidential informant advised on June 18, 1958, that the platform of the Independent-Socialist Party (ISP) was introduced and accepted by the ISP during organizing conferences held on June 13-15, 1958, in New York City. The source stated the ISP platform was one which every member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) could support and was an SWP platform in every respect.

Another confidential source advised on October 7, 1958, that in his opinion the ISP was dominated and controlled by the SWP and had as its ultimate aim the establishment of a national labor party. This source further advised the hope of the SWP leadership was that the ISP campaign in New York City would develop into a labor party which eventually would become a national labor party in the United States.

From its inception, the ISP has, in numerous public source material, been designated by several variations of its name, the most frequently used being: Independent Socialist Party, United Independent Socialist Election Conference, United Independent Socialist Party, United Socialist Party and the United Independent Socialist Campaign Committee.

The headquarters of the ISP are located at 799 Broadway, New York City.

[redacted] SECRET

APPENDIX

[redacted]

SECRET

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, reflects the following concerning International Publishers:

"1. 'The (Communist) Party's publishing house,' headed by Alexander Trachtenberg.

"(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

"2. An 'official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States,' and a medium through which 'extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States.'

"(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p.8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.)

"3. 'Official American Communist Party publishing house.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an advocate of overthrow of Government by force and violence, May 11, 1948, p. 80.)"

SECRET

APPENDIX

[redacted] NATIONAL GUARDIAN

~~SECRET~~

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

[redacted]

SECRET

NEW WORLD REVIEW

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, reflects the following concerning New World Review:

"1. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today.

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.)"

SECRET

APPENDIX

[redacted]

SECRET

"THE MILITANT"

A weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

SECRET

PEACE PUBLICATIONS

On May 22, 1958, a confidential source furnished information which indicated that HELEN ALFRED was then listed as Director of Peace Publications Fund, which was located at the same address given for Peace Publications in New York City.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper, issue of October 6, 1957, carried on its masthead the name HELEN LILLIAN ALFRED as one of the owners of Publishers New Press, Inc., which publishes "The Worker."

SECRET

APPENDIX

[redacted]

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, reflects the following concerning World Peace Council:

"1. Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as 'the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 38.)"

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/25/59

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIR-TEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

TITLE: PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

-Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[redacted]

100-99729-

June [illegible] 1959

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. [redacted] 2.4.2

REASON-FCIM [redacted]

DATE OF [redacted] 6-23-90

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

[redacted]

this communication: W

DU BOIS, who is now in Europe, was recently designated as a recipient of the Lenin Peace Prize by the USSR. W

The actual presentation cermonies will be made in the U.S. following DU BOIS's return. Most recent information reflects that DU BOIS will return to the U.S. on 7/1/59. W

ReBulet under the above caption advised that the Bureau was interested in the plans of the CP on the Presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to DU BOIS and set forth instructions to advise the Bureau promptly of the CP's plans in this regard and to advise the Bureau in advance regarding the date and place of the presentation ceremonies. W

[redacted] dated 6/22/59 furnished information which revealed that DU BOIS prefers to have presentation ceremonies in September. Upon receiving this information the CP has decided to wait until DU BOIS returns to the United States in order that they can have a discussion with him before completing their plans for the Presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize. The CP has also mentioned making plans to have a reception or receptions to welcome DU BOIS back to the United States upon his return. W

[redacted] W C

[redacted] W C

-5-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-122 (Rev. 11-23-56)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 7/8/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

"REMOVE FROM UNAVAILABLE SECTION"

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, aka
SM-C

[redacted]

☐ It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name		
Aliases		
☐ Native Born	☐ Naturalized	☐ Alien
☐ Communist	☐ Socialist Workers Party	☐ Independent Socialist League
☐ Miscellaneous (specify) ~~Out of Country~~		
☐ Tab for Detcom	Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address)		

100-99729-103A

Key Facility Data

NOT RECORDED

Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____

Interested Agencies _____

Residence Address

31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/80 BY SP [redacted]

[redacted]

SAC, New York [redacted] July 15, 1959

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Transmitted herewith for your information is a Photostat of a communication [redacted] pertaining to a Russian broadcast dealing with an article written for "Pravda" by subject.

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is well-known Negro author and lecturer who has been awarded 1959 Lenin Peace Prize by Soviet Government. He has spent past year abroad and has traveled extensively in Russia and Communist China. While abroad he made speeches and wrote articles praising the Soviet Union and criticizing the United States. Subject returned to New York July 1, 1959.

[redacted]

100-99729-104

14 JUL 16 1959

[redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
[redacted]
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/80 BY SP [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/80 BY SP[redacted]

[redacted]

The Negro Problem in the USA

Moscow in Russian for Abroad 11.00 GMT 17.6.59

Broadcast text of 'Pravda' article by William Du Bois:

Europeans, and especially the inhabitants of Eastern Europe, are somewhat anxious about the position of Negroes or persons of Negro origin in the USA. They hear that Negro slaves were liberated in 1863 and later became citizens enjoying social and political equality. They also hear about widespread lynching, murder and mob violence. The Negroes continue their struggle for equal rights with the Whites. If one was to believe newspaper reports, these have been basically achieved, notably after the Supreme Court decision allowing Negroes to attend schools for White children. US inhabitants of various colours of skin and of various levels of education, descendants of former Black slaves, have often convinced the Europeans that at home they enjoy complete equality with White citizens; by way of confirmation they have referred to coloured statesmen and even holders of the Nobel Prize. But the events in Little Rock have revealed the presence in the USA of a degree of racial hatred unprecedented in any civilised country. What is the truth? - Europeans ask.

The facts correspond with reality in both cases. Negro slavery has been abolished in the USA by law. However, at least 5,000,000 US inhabitants of Negro origin are still outcast slaves living in poverty. The majority of US Negroes can read and write, but millions of them are as yet illiterate. They are being pushed on to the path of crime and poverty by the system of private capitalism and by racial hatred of White workers competing with them. In fact, the high wages of part of the White workers are partially paid by the money underpaid to Negro workers. Class differences are developing among the Negro population itself. On the one hand, there is a group of rich Negro exploiters, on the other - the masses of the exploited - Whites and Negroes. About 10 per cent of the Negro population of New York are businessmen and specialists earning over 5,000 dollars a year. On the other hand, 50 per cent of this population live on the brink of poverty.

For a long time the leading TUs did not admit Negro workers. However, after the crisis in the thirties the majority of TUs began admitting Negroes. It should be noted that these Negroes are under the influence of the reactionary leadership

[redacted]

and, essentially, constitute a part of capitalist organisations. Since the US Government established its control over the issue of passports for travelling abroad, this control has been used for preventing those Negroes from travelling abroad who criticise the racialist system in the USA. Thus, for example, Paul Robeson was deprived of his passport for seven years. I also was refused a passport, although Negroes who favourably described America or kept silent about the racial situation in the USA could get passports.

As time went on, however, big business became aware of the discrepancy between declarations of desire for trade and friendship with Asian and African countries and discrimination against the coloured population at home. This led to the attempts to introduce reforms in the system of public primary schools. Independent schools for Negroes, which achieved certain successes thanks to the efforts of the Negroes themselves and to the aid of White philanthropists were formed. But as general education embraced ever wider strata of Negroes and as charity worsened, the position of the Negro schools became worse. The States were unable to support the parallel system of schools for Whites and Negroes. The only solution was to create a single school system embracing all races. Such an interpretation of the Constitution was supported by the Supreme Court. However, the majority of former slave-owning Southern States opposed this. Their attitude has led to such incidents as in Little Rock.

This problem has still to be solved if one is to eliminate the last vestiges of slavery, at least in education. It represents only a part of more serious problems, which are not only of a racial character. The matter concerns, first of all, the problems of labour and wages. The US Negroes need socialism. They need something similar to what is possessed by the national minorities in the Soviet Union: the opportunity to develop their own national culture, preserving their historic traditions, and to develop their art and culture. Only in this way will it be possible to preserve the originality of their music and dances and the rest of this cultural heritage. Furthermore, the Negroes should have employment according to their abilities and receive wages according to their needs. This is the aim of communism, but the Negroes do not know about it. The leaders of the Negro people make a serious mistake and often force them to support the "witch-hunting" campaigns directed against communism.

If the American Negroes and all other Americans of all colours of skin could take into consideration everything that is today happening in the world, if they could study the history of Russia and China, if they could acquaint themselves with the teaching of Marx and Lenin, they would support socialism. However, at present the US primary schools do not teach this. The US colleges pay little attention to these subjects. Socialism is presented as a failure, and communism as a crime.

This, however, cannot last for ever. Despite various obstacles, the number of literate Negroes is increasing. Thanks to the aid rendered by their White friends, the effectiveness of Negro organisations is growing. One day the Negroes will obtain complete liberation not only from slave labour, but also from wage slavery and from racial hatred.

The Negroes have already made their contribution to history. They helped the USA in the liberation from the yoke of the British Empire. Five million Negroes fought for the abolition of slavery in the USA, and Abraham Lincoln emphasised that without their aid the North would have been unable to achieve victory in the Civil War in 1861-1864. American literature has been created mainly by Negroes, either by Negro writers of Negro heroes in literary works. Art is to a great extent of Negro origin. American science is irredeemably indebted to Benjamin (?Domicker), (?John Westelinger) and Ernst Just. Had Negro children been able in the past 25 years to have the same education as Soviet children, all human values would have been preserved.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 7/22/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
IS - C

[redacted]

The 6/28/59 issue of "The Worker", page 16, column 4, contained an article by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, captioned "Welcome Home Dr. DU BOIS", which stated in the next to last paragraph, "We shall be present when you are awarded the Lenin Peace Prize."

[redacted] that DU BOIS had returned to NYC on that date, aboard the SS LIBERTE.

[redacted]

C

2 - Bureau (100-99729) (RM)
[redacted]

REC- 59 100-99729-105

JUL 27 1959

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SAC, New York [redacted] September 23, 195

Director, FBI (100-99729)

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

The Bureau is of the opinion that the Russians may consider it a propitious time to award subject the Lenin peace prize during the visit to the United States of Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

You should, therefore, be alert for any information indicating the possibility of the award being made in the immediate future.

Any information should be promptly submitted to the Bureau in memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on the Security Index. He is a well-known American author and lecturer who has been awarded the 1959 Lenin peace prize by the Soviet Government. He spent approximately a year abroad traveling extensively in Russia and communist China and returned to the United States 7-1-59. [redacted] However, no formal presentation of the award has been made to Du Bois. If he does not return to the USSR to receive his award, it is probable the presentation will be made at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and may be made in the near future while Khrushchev is visiting the United States.

100-99729-109

[redacted]

MAILED 10

14 SEP 24 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[redacted] INIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

September 24, 1959

VIA LIAISON

[redacted]

William E B DuBois

[redacted]

My dear Mr. Hagerty:

This Bureau has received information that Dr. and Mrs. William E. B. DuBois of New York City will attend the reception at the Soviet Embassy in Washington this evening. It is possible that the Soviet Government may consider this a suitable time to make a public award to Dr. DuBois of the 1959 Lenin Peace Prize he won in May of this year. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that another of the individuals awarded a Lenin Prize was Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Furthermore, the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one Dmitri Skobeltsyn

[redacted]

Professor DuBois is a 91-year-old American Negro anthropologist, writer and lecturer who has been associated with many communist front groups in the past. He is the holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University, was a professor at several universities and was one of the cofounders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He departed from the United States on August 8, 1958, toured extensively in Europe, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Communist China, returning to New York on July 1, 1959. While abroad, he made several speeches highly critical of the United States.

[redacted]

REC-3 100-99729-140

SEP 24 1959

RECD-READING ROOM

SEP 25 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

[redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

[redacted]

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, through Chairman Skobeltsyn, in announcing the prize winners, stated concerning DuBois that he "is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the 'cold war,' for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples."

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is American Negro author and lecturer who was awarded one of the 1959 Lenin Peace Prizes by the Soviet Government. [redacted] has advised he learned that DuBois and wife were to visit Washington 9-24-59 to attend a reception at the Soviet Embassy for Premier Khrushchev. Possibility exists that awarding of the Lenin Peace Prize will be publicly made to DuBois at this function. DuBois has been described as a concealed communist, has been associated with 29 front groups and has served in leadership capacities in 20 of them.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

September 24, 1959

VIA LIAISON

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/28/80 BY SP

Information has been brought to the attention of this Bureau that Dr. and Mrs. William E. B. DuBois of New York City will probably attend the reception at the Soviet Embassy in Washington this evening. For your information, Dr. DuBois is one of the winners of a 1959 Lenin Peace Prize and the possibility exists that the Soviet Government may make a public award of this award to Dr. DuBois at the reception. This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that another of the individuals awarded a Lenin Prize was Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Furthermore, the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee was headed by one Dmitri Skobeltsyn

[redacted]

100-19729-112

Professor DuBois is a 91-year-old American Negro anthropologist, writer and lecturer who has been associated with many communist front groups in the past. He is the holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University, was a professor at several universities and was one of the cofounders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He departed from the United States on August 8, 1958, toured extensively in Europe, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Communist China, returning to New York on July 1, 1959. While abroad, he made several speeches highly critical of the United States.

NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

[redacted] 11 SEP 28 1959

WPJ:mt Declassified By 7306 8/11/77

(7)

[redacted]

[redacted]

The International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, through Chairman Skobeltsyn, in announcing the prize winners, stated concerning DuBois that he "is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers, coming out against the 'cold war,' for freedom and independence of the colonial peoples and for science to be used exclusively in the interests of progress and higher living standards for the peoples."

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is American Negro author and lecturer who was awarded one of the 1959 Lenin Peace Prizes by the Soviet Government. [redacted] has advised he learned that DuBois and wife were to visit Washington 9-24-59 to attend a reception at the Soviet Embassy for Premier Khrushchev. Possibility exists that award of the Lenin Peace Prize will be publicly made to DuBis at this function. DuBois has been described as a concealed communist, has been associated with 29 communist front groups and has served in leadership capacities in 20 of them.

[redacted]

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/30/59

FROM: [redacted] SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS
[redacted] - C
(OO:NY)
Bufile 100-99729
NYfile [redacted]
WFOfile [redacted]

[redacted]

ReBulet 9/23/59, which alerted New York and WFO to the possibility that the Soviets might use the occasion of Premier KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the U. S. to present Dr. DU BOIS with the Lenin peace prize. ReWFOlet 9/23/59, [redacted] under Dr. DU BOIS's caption which indicated that [redacted] planned to attend a reception for KHRUSHCHEV to be held in Washington, D. C.

On 9/24/59, [redacted] noted, while observing the television coverage of the reception at the Soviet Embassy given by the Soviet Ambassador in honor of the Premier, that KHRUSHCHEV was approached in the receiving line by a person who strongly resembled the photos of Dr. DU BOIS. The Premier shook this person's hand vigorously and appeared to speak warmly with him, more so than with the average person presented. Accompanying this person was a dark-complected female with black hair attired in a Chinese-style dress. It is noted that the female had her back to the camera while in view.

EX 105

(3)- Bureau

[redacted]

REC- 72 100-99729-113

20 OCT 1 1959

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/80 BY SP[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

In view of the strong possibility that the persons observed were [redacted] it being recalled that they recently visited China where Chinese clothing could have been obtained by Mrs. DU BOIS, WFO is furnishing the above to New York and the Bureau for their information.

Report to FD-263

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	9/25/59	9/9 - 23/59

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted] WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT
aka DU BOIS

Report made by [redacted]

Typed By: ald

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECURITY MATTER - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA GORDON W. FINDLE dated 9/24/59, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ADMINISTRATIVE

DATE

The pretext telephone call conducted on 9/9/59 was made to an individual at the subject's residence who identified herself as Mrs. DU BOIS. [redacted]

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

[redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in these spaces

(4) Bureau (100-99129) (RM)

100-99129-[illegible]

[redacted]

SEP 30 1959

SEC 36

EX-105

2 BI

[redacted]

Classified by [redacted]

Declassify on: [redacted]

[redacted]

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

30 OCT 1959

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1959 O—644780

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted]
Date: September 25, 1959
Office: New York, New York

File Number: New York 100-20789
Bureau 100-99729

Title: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Character: SECURITY MATTER - C

Synopsis: DU BOIS returned to the United States on 7/1/59, and resides at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, NY. He is an author and lecturer [redacted] DU BOIS' presentation ceremonies for the International Lenin Peace Prize have been postponed until the fall of 1959. The subject received $25,000 as a premium for the International Peace Prize Award in July, 1959. [redacted]

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) JT

DATE 9/29/80

339,294

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 7/29/91

9/23/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

Declassified for NY and next agency 8/22/74. Other [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Occupation

Through the use of a suitable pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on September 9, 1959, it was determined that DU BOIS' occupation was that of an author and lecturer who resided at 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

B. Foreign Travel

On July 1, 1959 [redacted] City, advised [redacted] New York that DU BOIS and his wife returned to New York City on this date aboard the "SS Liberte". He advised that their destination was 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The Communist Party (CP) USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A. CP Membership Status

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

B. International Lenin Peace Prize

Through the use of a suitable pretext telephone call by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 9, 1959, to DU BOIS' residence it was determined that DU BOIS was awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize but that the formal presentation of the prize had been postponed until the fall of 1959. According to this source no specific date had been set and the necessary arrangements were not completed at that time for the formal presentation.

[redacted]

On July 24, 1959, [redacted] furnished information which revealed that on July 17, 1959, [redacted]

A notation appearing on the [redacted] memorandum reflected that the amount of money was for "Consolidation of Peace Among Peoples Awarded to William DU BOIS, [redacted] USSR, Moscow, USSR."

This source advised that on July 21, 1959, [redacted] the $25,000.00 [redacted] to the account of WILLIAM DU BOIS [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

On August 5, 1959 [redacted] furnished information which revealed that the [redacted] Moscow account which is maintained at the [redacted] revealed the following payment:

On July 17, 1959, $25,000.00 was paid to the account of SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS at the [redacted] for the International Lenin Premium for Consolidation of Peace Among Peoples, awarded to WILLIAM DU BOIS.

The above information furnished [redacted] will not be made public except following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. per release 190-16467, 190-3[illegible] SPS [illegible] 7/29/97 #339,294

The June 28, 1959 issue of "The Worker", page 16, column 4, contained an article by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON captioned, "Welcome Home Dr. Du Bois", which stated in part, "we shall be present when you are awarded the Lenin Peace Prize".

Concerning WILLIAM PATTERSON, "The Worker" issue of March 15, 1959, page 15, identified PATTERSON as the General Manager of "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

On May 13, 1959, [redacted] advised that DU BOIS preferred to have the International Lenin Peace Prize Presentation be made at home rather than in the Soviet Union. According to [redacted] was then to make plans for the CP participation in the Peace Prize Presentation to DU BOIS and Mrs. DU BOIS had advised him that she wanted his group to participate. However, according to [redacted] Mrs. DU BOIS had been advised that the Russians would set up an ad hoc committee for the presentation, and she felt they would very likely handle their own arrangements.

C. Miscellaneous

On May 29, 1959, [redacted] advised that W.E.B. DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, was then a subscriber to "The Worker".

[redacted]

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 10/2/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C

[redacted]

Concerning the ceremonies for the presentation of the International Lenin Peace Prize (ILPP) to DU BOIS, Mrs. DU BOIS said that there were presently no plans for the presentation ceremonies known to her at that time. She explained that the Chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee (ILPPC) had been refused a visa by the United States recently and that had interrupted all plans for the presentation ceremonies. She said that the Chairman of the ILPPC was a Soviet, whom she did not name, but that the ILPPC was an international organization. She advised that this meant that it was possible for representatives from the ILPPC in a country other than the Soviet Union to handle the presentation of the ILPP to DU BOIS, but she had no information indicating that would be done. She advised that she had no knowledge at this time as to what would be developed in the presentation arrangements and that, "we will just have to wait and see."

Mrs. DU BOIS also revealed that the subject had recently attended the reception for Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV which was held in Washington, D.C. and that KHRUSHCHEV and DU BOIS had greeted each other warmly.

2 - Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[redacted] 100-99729-115

[redacted]

23 OCT 6 1959

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/80 BY SP

[redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL Date: 9/23/59

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
SM - C Security Matter - [redacted]
(OO: NY) Office of Origin: New York

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker" for 5/20/54, page 3, column 1-2, disclosed that DU BOIS was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science, an organization cited by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to EO 10450; and when questioned whether he believed in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, DU BOIS answered in the affirmative.

For info.

Bureau

[redacted]

100-99249-117

EX-105 29 SEP 23 1959

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND E[redacted] AIRTEL

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DATE 9/24/59

Declassification

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI(100-99729) DATE: 10/27/59

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) AND/OR LETTER
DATE 9/29/80

Classification [redacted]

[redacted]

1/23/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

previous release

2-Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[redacted]

REC-4 100-99729 — 119

16 OCT 29 1959

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

The subject was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize along with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV in May, 1959, while visiting in Russia. [redacted]

The referenced Bulet advised that the Bu is interested in the plans of the CP to capitalize on the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. DU BOIS and set forth instructions to advised the Bu, in advance, of the CP's plans in this regard.

[redacted] September, 1959, revealed that Dr BOIS will be on tour for lecturing purposes during November, 1959. The only specific date received in this regard was scheduled for Los Angeles on 11/13/59. Info indicated a scheduled date in Richmond for 11/7 or 11/13. No other specific dates were given.

The referenced WFO communication set forth the possibility that the subject could be formally awarded the Lenin Peace Prize in Chicago during the celebration of the Forty-second Anniversary of the USSR and the Celebration of the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between the US and USSR. [redacted] furnished information indicating that the subject's wife would assist and accompany him.

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 10/28/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re Philadelphia letter to Director, dated 10/23/59.

[redacted]

DU BOIS is an author and lecturer who travels both in the US and abroad and who advocates Communism. DU BOIS was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize along with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and others in May, 1959, while still in Russia. He received several other awards during his travels aborad which included the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Award mentioned by [redacted] He received the official diploma for this award on 10/2/59, in NY. Official presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize has not been made to date. The Bureau is interested in the CP's plans, in advance to capitalize on this event. Any information received in this regard should be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY LETTER
SENT [illegible]
DATE 9/19/80 Classification

2-Bureau (100-99729) (RM)
[redacted]

REC-15 100-99729-120

4 OCT 30 1959

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted] 7/23/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-98
previous release

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI ([redacted])

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

100-99729-120A
NOT RECORDED
184 NOV 9 1959

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2, 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
2/9/77

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4, 2-3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-23-90

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

The 1952-53 edition of "Who's Who in America" lists Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois as an editor and author and the recipient of an International Peace Prize in 1952, whose home is in Brooklyn, New York, and whose office is in New York City.

The Washington Post and Times Herald on September 25, 1950, contained an article entitled "U. S. Denies Visa to Soviet Aide" which said that Dmitri Shebalitsyn, Chairman of the Committee which awards the Lenin Peace Prize, had been refused a visa to enter the United States. The article set out that he wanted to go to the United States to give such a prize to Dr. William E. B. DuBois of Brooklyn, New York, "who long has espoused Communist causes." According to the article American authorities said there was no objection to Shebalitsyn personally but that the purpose of his trip was not approved.

The "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, in an article on page 3, columns 1 and 2, of the May 24, 1[illegible]

[redacted]

CLASS & EXT BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2 & 2
DATE OF REVIEW [redacted]

[redacted]

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

edition disclosed that DuBois was an [redacted] at the Jefferson School of Social Science, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450; and when questioned as to whether he believed in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, DuBois answered in the affirmative.

The informants referred to in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

X

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL - 12844

100-99729

Date: October 29, 1959

To: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: WILLIAM E. B. DuBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

The October 11, 1959, issue of "The Worker" contains an article indicating that Dr. DuBois was made an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Science. The article does not indicate the date, but states that Tibor Zalor, Charge d'affaires of the Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic, made the award to Dr. DuBois at the headquarters of the Hungarian Delegation to the United Nations.

Any further information concerning the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. DuBois will be promptly furnished you.

Enclosure [redacted]

REC- 42

See note, page 2.

[redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
T.C. Sullivan
Room
Holloman

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(10)

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE MEMORANDUM ***** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/18/59

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
IS-C

Enclosed herewith are 6 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information received on November 12, 1959, from [redacted] This information relates to a function

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
[redacted]
1 - 100-99729 (Presentation of Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS)

[redacted] (Encls.2) (RM)
(W.E.B. DU BOIS)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ACTING ON CLIPPING SLIP(S)
DATE Classification 9-19-77

[redacted] (Encls.3) (RM)
(W.E.B. DU BOIS)
(Presentation of Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS)

[redacted] (Encls.2) (RM)
(W.E.B. DU BOIS)

[redacted]

[redacted] C

REC-11

100-99729
NOT RECORDED
136 NOV 23 1959

(W.E.B. DU BOIS)

(Presentation of Lenin Peace Prize to Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS)

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY 4417
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
2/9/77

ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-24-90
pre-previous release

DEC 3 1959

co-sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) and the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA), in honor of the 42nd Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the 26th Anniversary of the founding of diplomatic relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. This function was held on November 11, 1959 at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. The featured speakers at this function were Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS who spoke on the subject "Co-Existence, Colonialism, and Peace", and MITROFAN P. FEDORIN, a first secretary of the USSR Embassy, Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago 6, Illinois

November 18, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

On November 12, 1959 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) and the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA) co-sponsored a function in honor of the 42nd Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the 26th Anniversary of the founding of diplomatic relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R., said function being held on November 11, 1959, at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. Source advised that the featured speakers at this function were Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Mitrofan P. Fedorin, a Soviet Official from the U.S.S.R. Embassy, Washington, D.C.

[redacted] advised that in addition to Dr. DuBois and Mitrofan P. Fedorin, other individuals who spoke at this function were Mandel Terman, Chairman, CCASF; Shirley Graham, the wife of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois; LeRoy Wolins, Secretary, CCASF, and Ishmael Flory, an official of the AAHA. Source also advised that Pearl Hart, a Chicago Woman Attorney, acted as chairman. [redacted]

Concerning the speeches made by the above mentioned individuals at this functions, [redacted] advised that the topic of the address by Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was "Co-existence, Colonialism, and Peace". [redacted] advised that Dr. W.E.B. DuBois spoke on a recent world tour he had taken which had included two trips to the Soviet Union and a visit to China,

100-99729-

ENCLOSURE

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

~~SECRET~~

where he was feted by top Government Leaders on the occasion of his 91st birthday. DuBois in his speech, noted that his trip to China of recent date, was the first trip he had taken to that country since 1936. He said that on this recent trip he was within the borders of China for 9 weeks and that everything he saw in that country fills him with admiration for the Chinese people. DuBois claimed that the Chinese people, under the Chinese People's Republic, have made tremendous strides. He claimed that the industrialization of various industries and plants in China has brought, great prosperity to the Chinese people. He said that the Chinese, in addition to organizing their industry, have also tremendously organized their schools. He stated that children in China and also in Russia, come first. He noted that children in China are not permitted to become a degenerate group. He also stated that they were not permitted to become subject to a dogmatic, decadent religion. He said this pertains to children in the Soviet Union, as well as in China, from infancy on. He noted that the discipline of the children in the school, particularly since it is not hindered by religious teaching, is such that the children's actions are closely controlled and they are not permitted to do as they please, such as they are in the United States. DuBois stated that in spite of this closely controlled discipline taught in the schools and the homes in China, the Chinese children appear to be very contented. According to DuBois, the excellent school systems that China and Russia have developed under the Socialist System are such that they outstrip both Western Europe and the United States in their current teachings.

Dr. DuBois, [redacted] also commented on a health program which had been adopted in China. He compared it to the health program which England had adopted and where he stated the Tories tried to do away with it, but were prevented from doing so by the people. DuBois also claimed that the Chinese people because of their present form of Government, are advanced in their freedom and liberties. He stated that all the Chinese people look forward with confidence to the future. DuBois noted that the Chinese people are giving their Government wonderful cooperation. During his speech, DuBois referred to Dr. Sun Yat Sen as the great liberator of China. During his

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comments, he stated that Dr. Sun Yat Sen once asked the United States for help in solving the Chinese people's problems, however, the United States refused to help and consequently, Dr. Sun Yat Sen turned to Russia for help. DuBois stated that the Russians sent technicians to the assistance of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and that this act by Russia was the beginning of Communism and Socialism in China. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, according to DuBois, with the help of Russia, drove out of China, the Western Colonial Masters and the Chinese War Lords. DuBois concluded by noting that China, as a nation, is changing history. He stated that China is a miracle land and that so long as the United States ignores China, China will ignore the United States. He stated that at the present time, Soviet Russia and other Socialist People are the only ones who will help China. He concluded by saying that people everywhere in the world, who are under the Communist banner, including China, have no regrets and no fears.

[redacted]

In addition to the above mentioned featured speakers, [redacted] Shirley Graham, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois's wife, made a short talk in which she commented upon the role of women in Chinese life as it is lived today. In her talk, Shirley Graham stated that she had returned from China and Russia, "a new born woman". She stated that her trip to

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Re: CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

[redacted]

China and Russia was one of friendship and peace. She stated that she and her husband, Dr. DuBois, had travelled in excess of 7,000 miles within China. She said that her eyes were opened by this trip and that she and her husband found Chinese people to be the most friendly people in the world. She also stated that Chinese people they had met could not do enough for them. She noted that her husband had been received by the heads of the Chinese Government at a reception held for him in Peking, China, in honor of his 91st birthday. She stated that at this reception, both she and her husband received a tremendous ovation. Concerning the role of women in China, Shirley Graham stated the Chinese women have a very important role in China. She stated as an example of their importance, that the Minister of Health in China is a woman as is the Minister of Justice. Shirley Graham stated to the audience that American women, in order to compete with their Chinese equivalent, must get together and work for peace and friendship and freedom and liberty. She said that women in the United States must also get into politics and start a real political program for women. She stated that in order to do this, women will have to start in the home. According to source, Shirley Graham received the greatest ovation when she spoke of the organization of women in the United States for political purposes.

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

[redacted]

[redacted] also advised that when Dr. DuBois was introduced he was introduced as a fearless leader for peace. Source stated that no mention was made concerning the generally known fact that Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was the recipient of an award of the Lenin Peace Prize. [redacted] in a conversation prior to the meeting, stated that it was too bad that formal presentation of this Lenin Peace Prize could not be made at this November 11, 1959 meeting. He stated that he guessed the Council would have to wait for another opportunity.

In addition to the information concerning the meeting set out above, it is to be noted that the following is set forth concerning the individuals mentioned:

W.E.B. DuBois

"The Worker", Illinois edition, issue of February 13, 1949, Page 5, Column 1, Magazine Section, carried an article entitled "Dr. DuBois Sees Africans on March to Liberation". This article identified Dr. W.E.B. DuBois as Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

The Council on African Affairs is an organization which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on September 21, 1951, furnished a letter of the American Peace Crusade (APC) which identified Dr. W.E.B. DuBois as a National Director of the APC.

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~~SECRET~~

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (now deceased), made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF", an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was validated August 11 (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

A source advised on June 20, 1956, that at an Executive Committee meeting of the CCASF, an officer of the organization stated that the aims of the Council were peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR.

A second source advised on May 11, 1959, that the CCASF continues to use its facilities for the purpose of propagandizing for international peace and cultural exchange with the USSR. This source advised that even though the CCASF claims to be autonomous, leaders of the group are frequently in contact with, and its program closely follows that of, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) DATE: 12/17/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: PRESENTATION OF LENIN PEACE PRIZE TO DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
IS - C

[redacted] DU BOIS' plans to be in San Francisco on 11/20/59, and of plans for a presentation to be made in San Francisco during the last week in November.

Information has been recently received by the [redacted] which indicates that the subject's tour has been completed and that he has returned to NY.

To date, no information has been received indicating that a formal presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize (LPP) has been made to DU BOIS. No additional information has been received concerning any future plans to make a formal presentation of the LPP to DU BOIS. No additional information has been received concerning any future plans of the CP to capitalize on the presentation of the LPP to DU BOIS.

[redacted]

(2-Bureau (100-99729) (RM)

[redacted]

100-99729-129

DEC 18 1959

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

Office Memorandum . United States Government

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) Date: 1/7/60

From: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS aka
SM - C

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted]

Enclosed herewith is the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum containing a characterization of DU BOIS and his wife.

6 - Bureau (100-99729)(Encls. 6)(RM)

[redacted]

AND FILE
SLIP

DATE

Classified

100-99729-126

JAN 12 1960

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP
REASON-FCIM 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-31

ENCLOSURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-99729

7 JAN 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

New York, New York

Re: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Afro-American Heritage Association
Internal Security - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED
DATE 9/9/80 Classification

[redacted]

Hsinhua News Agency press releases of February 23, 1959, revealed, under Peking date, February 22, 1959, that Premier Chou En-Lai had received Du Bois and his wife that evening, and had given a dinner for them. According to this article, Du Bois and his wife were members of the World Peace Council, (WPC).

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-[redacted] 7/24/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-24-80

ENCLOSURE

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CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Chicago Council of
American-Soviet Friendship
Afro-American Heritage Association
Internal Security - C

A characterization of the WPC appears in the Appendix hereto.

Hsinhua News Agency press releases of February 25, 1959, revealed under Peking date, February 23, 1959, that a banquet was given in honor of Du Bois' 91st birthday in Peking on that evening which was attended, amourg others, by Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

The "National Guardian", issue of March 2, 1959, page 12, column 3, contained an article which indicated that Du Bois had a two hour meeting with Soviet Premier, Khrushchev.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the Appendix hereto.

The May 1, 1959, issue of the "Soviet News", a periodical published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London, featured an article concerning the awards of the International Lenin Peace Prize for 1958, which indicated that Du Bois and Nikita Khrushchev were among the individuals awarded the Lenin Peace Prize (LPP).

The "New York Times", issue of May 4, 1959, page 3, contained an article under the date, Moscow, May 3, 1959, which was concerned with the reporting that Du Bois was the third American to win the LPP, and the article quoted Du Bois in part as follows:

"I have never been a member of the Communist Party" ...."But I think Communism is the best system for all countries after this trip."...

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] C

"The Worker", an eastcoast Communist weekly newspaper, issue of May 17, 1959, page 3, column 1, identified Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., as Chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

[redacted] C

A review of the issues of "Mainstream" from January, 1957, to June, 1959, revealed the name Shirley Graham under the caption, "Contributing Editors".

A characterization of "Mainstream" appears in the Appendix hereto, under the heading "Masses and Mainstream".

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

[redacted] C

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

Re: [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

"MASSES AND MAINSTREAM"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Masses and Mainstream":

"Masses and Mainstream*

"1. Cited as the successor to New Masses, 'a Communist magazine.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 75; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.)"

* Name changed to Mainstream with September 1956 issue of this publication.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: [redacted]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

Re: [redacted]

"WORLD PEACE COUNCIL"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "World Peace Council":

"World Peace Council"

"1. Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as 'the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace'. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p.38.)"

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/10/60

CONFIDENTIAL X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-12351)

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
IS - R
(OO:NEW YORK)

There are enclosed for the Bureau seven copies, for San Francisco two copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[redacted]

(5) Bureau (Encls. 7)

[redacted]

REC-68 100-99729-128

EX 109 23 FEB 11 1960

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL X

CLASS... REASON... DATE OF... 7-24-80

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 11, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

[redacted]

The 1958-1959 edition of "Who's Who In America" listed Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois as an editor and author and the recipient of an International Peace Prize in 1952, whose home is in Brooklyn, New York, and whose office is in New York City.

"The Washington Post and Times Herald" on September 25, 1959, contained an article entitled "United States Denies Visa to Soviet Aide" which said that Dimitri

[redacted]

DEFINITE

7/24/80

100-[redacted]-128

29 MAR 25 1974

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 7-24-80

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Skobeltsyn, Chairman of the Committee which awards the Lenin Peace Prizes, had been refused a visa to enter the United States. The article set out that he wanted to go to the United States to give such a prize to Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois of Brooklyn, New York,"who long has espoused Communist causes." According to the article, American authorities said there was no objection to Skobeltsyn, but that the purpose of the trip was not approved.a

The "Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, in an article on page three, columns one and two, of the May 20, 1954, edition disclosed that Du Bois was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science, an organization cited by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450; and when questioned as to whether he believed in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Du Bois answered in the affirmative.J

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729) [redacted] DATE: 3/24/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C
(OO:New York)
[redacted]
SM - C
(OO:New York)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PIE... ADVISED ... SLIP(S) ... DATE ...

Enclosed herewith is the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the subject and his wife.

[redacted]

(3) - Bureau (100-99729) (Encls.5) (RM)

[redacted]

100-99729-131

MAR 30 196[illegible]

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIN II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-24-90

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
March 24, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-9972

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Security Matter - C;

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AID F[illegible]
[illegible]
CHIP(S)

DATE 9/19/[illegible]

Security Matter - C

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[redacted] 7/24/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-24-90

Concerning William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, the "New York Times" issue of May 4, 1959, page three, contained an article under the date, Moscow, May 3, 1959, which was concerned with the reporting that Du Bois was the third American to win the Lenin Peace Prize and the article quoted Du Bois, in part, as follows: "I have never been a member of the Communist Party"....."but, I think Communism is the best system for all countries after this trip."....

Declassified By 4417
[redacted]
7/9/87

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE 100-9972-13

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-99729-134

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

1 [redacted]
1
1

SAC, New York [redacted] May 25, 1960

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DuBOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Bu

The Bureau has received information that captioned subject has applied for a passport, indicating in his application that he has received an official invitation to Ghana for the ceremonies surrounding the inauguration of the new government. He also indicated he will be in Ghana during the period from 6-29-60 to 7-4-60.

The New York Division should contact appropriate sources for further information concerning subject's travel plans, including his proposed date of departure, his means of transportation and his intended date of return. Pertinent information should be furnished the Bureau in memorandum form suitable for dissemination. Washington Field maintain contact with the Passport Office, Department of State, for further information regarding the issuance of a passport to subject.

[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He has long history of affiliation with communist front groups and was the recipient of a 1958 international Lenin peace prize awarded by the Soviet Government. Information concerning subject's passport application was furnished Liaison Section by Mr. Byrnes, Department of State.

[redacted]

MAILED 8
MAY 24 1960
COMM-FBI

[redacted] 100-99729-136

12 MAY 25 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/80 BY SP [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 99729 - 138 A

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-55)

FBI

Date: 6/15/60

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted]

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6/21/60

There are enclosed for the Bureau five copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[redacted]

It is noted that the Bureau by letter dated 9/23/59, captioned as above requested that the Bureau be furnished any information indicating the subject would receive the Lenin Peace Prize.

[redacted]

5 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc - 5)
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

WSJ:skw
(5)

Material attached

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW [redacted]

100-99729-139

JUN 21 1960

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 15, 1960

SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER(S) DATED Classified 9/19/80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

[redacted]

The 1960-1961 edition of "Who's Who in America" lists Doctor William Edward Burghardt Du Bois as an editor, author, lecturer, and the recipient of the International Peace Prize in 1952, whose home is in Brooklyn, New York, and whose office is in New York City.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" on September 25, 1959, contained an article entitled "U.S. Denies Visa to Soviet Aide" which stated that Dmitri Skobeltsyn, Chairman of the Committee which awards the Lenin Peace Prizes, had been refused a visa to enter the United States. The article set out that Skobeltsyn wanted to go to the United States to give such a prize to Doctor William E. B. Du Bois of Brooklyn, New York, "who long has espoused Communist causes." According to the article, American authorities said there was no objection to Skobeltsyn personally but that the purpose of his trip was not approved.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

7/24/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-24-80
pre-previous release

29 MAR 25 1974

ENCLOSURE

100-[redacted]-129

CONFIDENTIAL

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

The "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, in an article on page three, columns one and two, of the May 20, 1954, edition disclosed that Du Bois was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450; and when questioned as to whether he believed in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Du Bois answered in the affirmative.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

100-99729 - 139

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE 7/24/90

Date: June 20, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-24-90

[redacted]

Reference is made to previous correspondence concerning William E. B. DuBois, the latest of which was my letter on June 7, 1960.

Information has been received that William E. B. DuBois and his wife, Shirley Graham DuBois, were issued passports on June 7, 1960. Passport Number 2285216 was issued to William E. B. DuBois and Passport Number 2285215 was issued to his wife. In their passport applications they indicated that they would leave New York, New York, on June 20, 1960, by air, to visit Ghana to attend the ceremonies surrounding the inauguration of the new Government of Ghana. Any additional information which becomes available regarding their travel will promptly be furnished to you. Should subjects travel as they indicated, it would be appreciated if you would furnish any information you may receive concerning their activities while in Ghana. However, this Bureau has received other information indicating that a reception is to be held at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., on June 23, 1960, at which the presentation will be made to William E. B. DuBois of the International Lenin Peace Prize won by him

[redacted] (William E. B. DuBois) (See note page 2)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

[redacted]

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY [redacted]
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

CONFIDENTIAL

100-99729-139A

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Office of Security
Department of State

last year. Transmitted herewith for your information is a copy of a memorandum dated June 15, 1960, at Washington, D. C., concerning this reception. U

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified. U

Enclosure

1 - Director (Enclosure)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans U

ATTENTION: SAC, NEW YORK

It is imperative you contact appropriate sources at once for further information concerning subjects' travel plans. Any pertinent information should be furnished to this Bureau in memorandum form suitable for dissemination. U

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subjects on Security Index. William DuBois is Negro author, lecturer and scholar who has long history of affiliation with communist front groups. He was a recipient of a 1958 international Lenin Peace Prize awarded by the Soviet Government. His wife has also had history of association with front groups. Subjects have received official invitation to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the new Government of Ghana. Pertinent reports and memoranda concerning subjects have previously been furnished State and CIA, who are interested both in subject William DuBois' receipt of the Lenin Peace Prize and in the foreign travel of both subjects. Information re passports telephonically furnished to Liaison Section by State Department. U

[redacted]

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

D 6/18/60

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL SEC [redacted]

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)
(100-370965)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM-C
(OO:NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) [illegible] Classification 9/14/60

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-[redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-25-90
Pre-previous release

[redacted]
SM-C
(OO:NY)

[redacted]

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memo concerning the subject and his wife [redacted]

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(4-Bureau (100-99729)(Encls.6)

[redacted] 34/100-99729-142

10 JUN 20 1960

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

M

CLASSIFIED BY SP-[redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York 21, New York.
June 18, 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED OF [redacted] SUBJ'S. CLASSIFICATION
DATE 4/19/60

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Security Matter - C;

[redacted]

The records of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C., revealed on June 9, 1960, that William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, born February 23, 1868, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was issued Passport Number 228 5216 on June 7, 1960. These records revealed that Du Bois was a resident of 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York. According to these records, he then planned to leave New York City on June 20, 1960, via air transportation for three months duration. According to these records, Du Bois then planned to visit Ghana for the Inaugural Ceremonies of the Republic of Ghana.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

7/25/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-25-90

100-99729-142 Pre-previous Release

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] CONFIDEN

[redacted]

Concerning William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, the "New York Times" issue of May 4, 1959, page three, contained an article under the date, Moscow, May 3, 1959, which was concerned with the reporting that Du Bois was the third American to win the Lenin Peace Prize and the article quoted Du Bois, in part, as follows: "I have never been a member of the Communist Party"....."but, I think Communism is the best system for all countries after this trip."..... u

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

On May 13, 1959, a [redacted] discussing the presentation of the Lenin Peace Prize to Du Bois, expressed his desire that maximum use be made of Du Bois. u

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

[CONFIDENTIAL]

[redacted]

Physical Descriptions

Name	William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male

[redacted]

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Lola Graham Du Bois

CONFIDENTIAL

Date of Birth	February 23, 1868
Place of Birth	Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Age	92 years
Height	5'6½"
Weight	Approximately 155 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Bald
Eyes	Brown
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Writer-Lecturer
Peculiarities	Wears mustache and pointed goatee
Name	Lola Graham Du Bois also known as Shirley Graham
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	November 11, 1899
Place of Birth	Indianapolis, Indiana
Height	5'6"
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Gray, was black
Occupation	Writer
Peculiarities	Scar on neck
Marital Status	Married

CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRET

DATE: 6/29/60

FROM : SAC, WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: DR. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
IS - R
(Bufile 100-99729)
(NYfile 100-20789)
(WFOfile 100-12351)
(OO:NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

Declassification

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-25-90

Pre-previous release

Classified by 1359

Exempt from GDS category 2 & 3

Date of declassification indefinite

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

100-99729-144

17 JUN 30 1960

SUL 6 1960

Subject ESP. SEC. WFO

[redacted]

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] the "Washington Post and Times Herald," a Washington, D. C., newspaper, in the issue dated 9/25/59, carried an article stating that DMITRI SKOBELTSYN, Chairman of the Committee in the Soviet Union that awards the Lenin Peace Prizes, had been refused a visa to enter the United States. The article stated that SKOBELTSYN wanted to come to the U. S. to give this award to Dr. WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS of Brooklyn. DU BOIS was described as a person "who long has espoused communist causes." The "Daily Worker,"

[redacted]

X

in the issue of 5/20/54, stated that DU BOIS was an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York.

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

X

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : [redacted] DATE: June 23, 1960

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
FULTON LEWIS, JR., RADIO PROGRAM
JUNE 23, 1960

On his radio program at 7 p.m., June 23, 1960, Fulton Lewis, Jr., dwelled at length upon the communist background and sympathies of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.* Mr. Lewis stated that Dr. DuBois is being given a Lenin Peace Prize by the Russian Embassy tonight (June 23) and that this is merely one more indication of the very close connection between the Communist Party, USA, and the Soviet Union. Mr. Lewis pointed out that those attending the presentation of this award to Dr. DuBois include Communist Party functionaries Ben Davis, Louis Weinstock and Alexander Trachtenberg. After reciting several examples of Dr. DuBois' s subversive-type statements and affiliations, Mr. Lewis concluded with the observation that the Russians are welcome to persons of Dr. DuBois' s ilk.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/80 BY SP[redacted]

[redacted]

REC- 66 100-99729-146

EX 109 10 JUN 29 1960

[redacted]

CR[redacted]H

* DuBois, a 92-year-old Negro of New York City who obtained his Ph.D. at Harvard, was an original co-founder of the NAACP. Although it has never be established that DuBois was a member of the CP, he has been actively associated with numerous front groups including Council on African Affairs, National Committee on American-Soviet Friendship, American Peace Crusade and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 1

UNITED STA[redacted]IENT

Memo[redacted]n

TO : [redacted]

DATE: 6/23/60

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM E. B[redacted]DU-BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

My memorandum of 6/21/60, a copy of which is attached, set forth information indicating that a reception was to be held at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., on Thursday, 6/23/60, at which time presentation would be made to DuBois of the International Lenin Peace Prize won by him in May, 1959.

DuBois is a well-known Negro anthropologist, author, and educator who has a history of association with numerous communist front groups. He is on the Security Index.

[redacted]

Enclosures

100-99729

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/80 BY SP-[redacted]

100-99729-148

JUN 30 1960

[redacted]

[redacted]

June 23, 1960

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS

This evening a reception is to be held at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., at which time the official presentation will be made to William E. B. DuBois of the Lenin Peace Prize which he was awarded in May, 1959.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

[redacted]

100-99[redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES [redacted] ENT

Memorandum

TO : [redacted]

DATE: June 21, 1960

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Subject is on the Security Index. He is a well-known Negro anthropologist, author and educator who, despite his 91 years, traveled extensively throughout the communist nations during the period August, 1958, to July, 1959. DuBois was co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909, but in later years has shifted his allegiance to communist front groups. He has testified he has been associated with such front orgsnizations as the Council on African Affairs, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American Peace Crusade and American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

In May, 1959, DuBois' name was announced by the Soviet [redacted] Government as one of the winners of an International Lenin Peace Prize. DuBois returned to the United States on July 1, 1959, and the official presentation of the award has not been made to him.

[redacted] have now advised that a reception is to be held at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 23, 1960, at which time the award will be made to DuBois.

[redacted]

100-99129 - 149

15 JUL 6 1960

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/80 BY [redacted]

[redacted]

June 21, 1960

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS

Summary

In May, 1959, the Soviet Government announced that William E. B. DuBois, American Negro anthropologist, author and educator, had been awarded a Lenin Peace Prize (or an "International Lenin Prize for Promotion of Peace Among Nations," as it is referred to in official Soviet propaganda). On this coming Thursday, June 23, 1960, the official presentation of the award is to be made to DuBois at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

DuBois' theories regarding the "promotion of peace among nations," are exemplified by a statement made by the chairman of the prize committee, who, in announcing the award, said, "William DuBois is passionately and consistently exposing the imperialist policy of the United States and other powers...."

DuBois was born February 23, 1868, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He is the holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University, was a professor at several universities and was one of the co-founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In later years, however, he has shifted his allegiance to such organizations as the Council on African Affairs, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the American Peace Crusade, and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. At the time DuBois was announced as a Lenin Peace Prize winner, he was quoted in "The New York Times" article in the May 4, 1959, issue, as stating, "I have never been a member of the Communist Party... but I think communism is the best system for all countries after this trip...."

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/80 BY SP1 [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100 - [redacted] - 11

FBI

Date: 7/5/60

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-99729)

FROM: [redacted] SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C
(OO: NY)

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD [redacted]
ALL [redacted]
SLIP(S)
DATE Classification [redacted]

REFERENCES

NYtel to Bureau 6/23/60.

[redacted]

-P-
(5) Bureau (Encls.12)(RM)
(2-100-99729)

[redacted]

100-99729-150

14 JUL 6 1960

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP[redacted] 4/25/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-25-90

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

DETAILS

Enclosed herewith are twelve copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information concerning DU BOIS, his wife, and their scheduled attendance at the above referenced Conference in Accra, Ghana.

The referenced Chicago airtel of 6/27/60, requested that NY submit letterhead memorandum concerning proposed foreign travel of the subject and his wife.

[redacted]

C

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

[redacted]

Twelve copies of the enclosed letterhead memo were designated for the Bureau because it pertains to the subject and his wife who have travelled extensively in the past both at home and abroad and because the complete itinerary of the subject and extent of his travels abroad are not known at this time.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
July 5, 1960

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
Security Matter - C

[redacted] furnished the following partial itinerary for Du Bois and his wife:

June 25, 1960	Leave New York via Sabena Airlines Flight Number 548 (Jet First Class) for Brussels, Belgium
June 26, 1960	Leave Brussels via OK (Czechoslovakia Airlines) Flight Number 562 for Prague
June 30, 1960	Leave Prague via AZ (Alitalia Airlines) Flight Number 261 for Rome.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Declassified By 7394 [redacted] 6/25/91

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/25/91 BY SP [redacted]

[redacted]

100-[illegible]-150

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

Re: William Edward Burghardt Du Bois;
Lola Graham Du Bois

July 1, 1960 — Leave Rome via GH (Ghana Airways) Flight Number 813 for Accra, Ghana.

[redacted] was unable to advise the date when Du Bois intended to leave Ghana or the date on which he expected to return to the United States.

On June 29, 1960, [redacted] Sabena Airlines International Airport, Queens, New York, advised [redacted] that the subject and a female, not further identified, were listed in his records as having departed New York aboard Sabena Airlines Flight Number 548 at 9:30 p.m. on June 25, 1960. He said that Du Bois was travelling to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Mr. [redacted] advised that Du Bois and his companion were scheduled to arrive in Brussels, Belgium aboard Flight Number 548 at 9:15 a.m. on June 26, 1960. He said that they would then continue to Prague, Czechoslovakia aboard Czechoslovakian Airlines Flight Number 562 which was scheduled to arrive in Prague some time during the afternoon of June 26, 1960.

On June 16, 1960, [redacted] furnished information which revealed that Mr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois were among the individuals who had positively indicated that they were going to attend the Conference For African Women And Women of African Descent in Accra, Ghana in July, 1960.

[redacted] made available a pamphlet on February 1, 1960 which announced a Conference For Women of Africa And African Descent, July 15 through 25, 1960, Accra, Ghana, and it pointed

[redacted]

out that this conference was to be held in Accra, Ghana at the Accra Community Center.

Concerning William E. Burghardt Du Bois and his wife, Shirley Graham Du Bois, the Passport Office, Department of State, furnished information from its files on June 9, 1960 which revealed that Du Bois and his wife had passport numbers 2285216 and 2285215 respectively, which were issued on June 7, 1960.

The "New York Mirror", a New York daily newspaper, dated June 24, 1960, contained an article captioned "Reds Present DuBois with Lenin Prize" which revealed that the subject was presented the "Lenin prize"...by the "Soviet Union"...on June 23, 1960, at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

[redacted]

SAC, New York [redacted] July 8, 1960

Director, FBI (100-99729) [redacted]

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

Transmitted herewith for your information is a Photostat of a Moscow broadcast relating to the presentation of the International Lenin Peace Prize to captioned subject. Excerpts from the broadcast were furnished in the Foreign Broadcast Information Service daily report of June 28, 1960.

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on Security Index. He is 92-year-old Negro author and writer who has had long history of affiliation with communist front groups. He was a recipient of a 1958 Lenin Peace Prize awarded by the Soviet Government, presentation of which was made to him at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., on 6-23-60.

[redacted]

100-99729-157

11 JUL 8 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Candy

[redacted]

52 JUL [redacted] 60

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/25/80 BY SP[redacted]

PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN GETS LENIN PRIZE

Report on Ceremony

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, June 24, 1960, 0630 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED)

(Excerpts) Dr. William Dubois, the distinguished American scientist, writer, and public figure, received the International Lenin Peace Prize at a ceremony in the Soviet Embassy in Washington June 23. He was awarded the prize for his outstanding services in the cause of preserving and consolidating peace. The ceremony was attended by many repreaentatives of the American public, and representatives of aeveral embassies.

Speaking on behalf of the International Lenin Prize Committee, the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in the United States, M. N. Smirnovskiy, extended cordial greetings to Dr. Dubois. He said that his whole life had been devoted to the noble cause of struggle for the freedom, equality, and happiness of all people. One of the founders of the peace movement, Dr. Dubois has for many years been in the first ranks of the courageous fighters for peace and friendship among nations.

Dubois was warmly congratulated by the chairman of the national council of American-Soviet friendship, Mr. Rockwell Kent. He said that no one in America deserves this high distinction more than the beloved Dr. Dubois.

Dr. Dubois received an ovation as he rose to make a statement. Reminiscing about his participation in the peace movement, he said in part: I think that our meeting today will serve no useful purpose unless the Americans present here realize that our prime duty is to launch a real movement for peace in America. Even since the breakup of the summit meeting it has been perfectly clear that it is necessary to counteract the trend toward war. I still dream of America as a free, democratic country where labor will be rewarded according to the work done, where no one will possess what he has not earned, where a man will be judged by his deeds, not the color of hia skin, where every man can freely hold any views. The great and only way to achieve this is to reach understanding with the Soviet Union and to follow the example of Premier Khrushchev, who made a great speech for peace and diaarmament in the United Nations.

Khrushchev Message

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, June 24, 1960, 1242 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED)

(Text) A message of congratulation to William Dubois from N.S. Khrushchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was read upon the presentation to him of the International Lenin Peace Prize. The message says:

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Let me congratulate you with all my heart on the presentation to you of the International Lenin Prize "for the promotion of peace among nations," and wish you further success in your tireless efforts for securing lasting friendship and cooperation among all the peoples of the world. I wish you further creative achievement in your widely-recognized, fruitful work in science and literature.

- 0 -

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/7/60

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-[redacted])

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C
(CC: NEW YORK)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED IN SUMMARY FORM

DATE 7/19/60

ReWFOairtel to Bu, 7/5/60 [redacted]

[redacted]

(3) - Bureau (100-[redacted])(RM)

[redacted]

100-[redacted]

(7) [redacted]

REC-90 11/25/80 14 JUL 8 [illegible]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-[redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-25-90

Approved: [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M _____ Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

DU BOIS is of an extreme age, 92 years. He is an active writer and has access to the pages of several subversive publications including "The Worker". His wife is also an active writer who has access to the pages of several such publications. She is also under consideration for becoming the editor of a new CP instigated publication which is to publish topics concerning Negroes and related subjects. Both DU BOIS and his wife have published articles concerning racial topics in the past. DU BOIS was one of the founders of the NAACP. DU BOIS is alleged to be a "champion" for equality among races and therefore [redacted]

[redacted]

SAC, Washington Field (100-12351) July 11, 1960

Director, FBI (100-99729) SECRET

SECRET

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] S

[redacted] S

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [redacted]

SLIP(S) Ghana

DATE 7/19/60

Subject on SI. He is well-known Negro author and educator, and has long history of association with communist front organizations. He is presently on a trip abroad, attending the inauguration of the new government of Ghana, by invitation.

[redacted] S

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 [redacted] 7/25/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 [redacted] 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-25-90

[redacted] UNIT

SECRET

100-99729-154A

[redacted]

SAC, New York [redacted] July 20, 1960

Director, FBI (100-99729)

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER

W E B DuBois

Re your airtel 6-18-60 and its enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/25/80 BY SP-16SK/bd

CLASSIFIED BY DS SAC, EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2-5B
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

The Department of State has furnished the Bureau information received from the American Embassy, Accra, Ghana, indicating that subject was guest of honor at a dinner on 7-5-60 given by the Ghana Academy of Learning. The President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, attended the dinner. DuBois made a speech in which he stated that there are two opposing systems in the modern world, the socialism of Karl Marx leading to communism and private capitalism as developed by North America and Western Europe. He stated that the African countries need capital but if the raw materials, tools, and machines are owned by foreigners the foreigners will eventually own the goods produced. He stated the capital borrowed by the African countries must have no strings, be loaned at low interest rates, and include no domination by foreigners. He is quoted as saying "If you can get machines and techniques from the Soviet Union at two percent, and no strings attached, it would be crazy to borrow from the United States and Britain at four, five or six percent with resultant industry under their control and with them strutting as masters in your midst."

This speech was given prominent front page release in the semi-official "Ghanaian Times." The American Embassy in Ghana, further reports that Mr. and Mrs. DuBois arrived in Ghana 7-2-60 from Rome for a contemplated stay of three weeks.

The 6-27-60 issue of "Soviet News" published by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London, carried an article relating to the presentation of the International Lenin Peace Prize to DuBois on 6-24-60 at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The article indicates that the ceremony was attended by many representatives of the American public including members of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The award was made by M. M. Smirnovsky, Soviet Charge d'Affaires ad interim, who read messages of congratulations from Premier Khrushchev and from the Soviet Peace Committee.

MAILED 5
JUL 19 1960
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE [redacted]

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

100-99729-157

EX-105

62 JUL 20 1960

10 JUL 21 1960

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS
100-99729

In accepting the prize DuBois stated, "I think that our meeting today will serve no useful purpose unless we, the Americans present here, realize that our prime duty is to launch a real movement for peace in America." He added, "I still dream of America as a free, democratic country where labour will be rewarded according to the work done, where no one will possess what he has not earned, where a man will be judged by his deeds and not by the colour of his skin, where every man may freely hold any views. The great and only way to achieve this is to reach understanding with the Soviet Union and to follow the example of Premier Khrushchev, who made such a great speech for peace and disarmament in the United Nations."

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject on SI. He is well-known Negro author who was awarded 1958 International Peace Prize by the Soviet Union. He has a long history of association with communist front organizations. He and his wife are presently traveling abroad where they are visiting Ghana by invitation for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the new government of Ghana.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-99729-157

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRET

DATE: JUL 25 1960

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
SM - C
(Bufile 100-99729)
(NY file [redacted]
(WFO [redacted]
(00:NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD ADVISED BY SLIP DATED 9/14/80

Classification

7/25/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SR [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-25-90

ReBulet to WFO dated 7/11/60, requesting WFO submit data contained in subjects' passport folders and other pertinent data received relative to planned foreign travel for these persons.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memo to the Bureau and two to New York, containing information concerning Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS [redacted]

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

RUC
4 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
[redacted]

100-99729-159

16 JUL 27 1960

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

The following items are attached to this communication for the information of the New York Office:

Photostat of article captioned "China and Africa" by W. E. DU BOIS obtained from the 3/3/59 edition of "Peking Review."

Photostat of article captioned "Our Visit to China" by W. E. B. DU BOIS obtained from the magazine "China Pictorial" 3/20/59, edition.

[redacted]

One negative and five photographs of WILLIAM E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS obtained from his passport folder.

One negative and five photographs of SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS obtained from her passport folder.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
JUL 25 1960

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS
Also Known As
SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

The files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State (USDS), Washington, D. C., were reviewed on July 18, 1960, and the following information was contained in the passport folders for William Edward Burghardt Du Bois and his wife, Shirley Graham Du Bois: W

Name:	William E. Burghardt Du Bois
Date of Birth:	February 23, 1868 at Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Passport Application Dated:	May 11, 1960, at New York, New York.
Passport Number:	2285216 issued June 7, 1960
Permanent Residence:	31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York.
Parents:	
Father:	Alfred Du Bois, born 1825, Haiti, United States citizen, deceased.
Mother:	Mary S. Burghardt, born Massachusetts, 1831, deceased.
Spouse:	Shirley Graham Du Bois, born November 11, 1899, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Date of Marriage:	February 14, 1958
Travel Plans:	
Port of Departure:	New York City
Approximate Date of Departure:	June 20, 1960
Mode of Travel:	Air
Intended Stay Abroad:	Three months
Proposed Itinerary:	Ghana
Purpose of Trip:	Inaugural of the Republic of Ghana.
Description:	
Height:	Five feet, six and a half inches
Hair:	Bald
Eyes:	Brown
Occupation:	Retired

Declassified by 4417 [redacted]
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/25/80 BY SP [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

100-99729-154

ENCLOSURE

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS

A notation appears on this passport application that subject's last passport, number 1103544, issued June 30, 1958, had been canceled because of subject's travel to Communist China in violation of the geographical restrictions contained in that passport.

Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois submitted a sworn affidavit to the Passport Office, USDS, Washington, D. C., dated May 11, 1960, in which he stated that in any future travel he would not use his passport in violation of the restrictions contained therein or of any similar restrictions subsequently promulgated by the United States Government.

This affidavit further stated that Dr. Du Bois and his wife have been officially invited by the Government of Ghana to come to Ghana as its guests to participate in the ceremonies to take place June 29, 1960, to July 4, 1960.

The following information was obtained from the passport folder of Shirley Graham Du Bois, wife of Dr. Du Bois:

Name:	Shirley Graham Du Bois
Born:	November 11, 1899, Indianapolis, Indiana
Passport Application Dated:	May 11, 1960, at New York, New York
Passport Number:	2285215 issued June 7, 1960
Permanent Residence:	31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York
Parents:	
Father:	David Andrew Graham, born Evanston, Indiana, 1860, deceased.
Mother:	Lizzie Etta Bell, born Missouri, 1873, deceased.
Spouse:	William E. Burghardt Du Bois, born February 23, 1868, Great Barrington, Massachusetts
Travel Plans:	
Port of Departure:	New York
Approximate Date of Departure:	June 20, 1960
Mode of Travel:	Air
Intended Stay Abroad:	Three months
Proposed Itinerary:	Republic of Ghana
Purpose of Trip:	To accompany husband to inaugural of Republic of Ghana.
Description:	
Height:	Five feet, four inches.
Hair:	Black-grey
Eyes:	Brown

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS

Identifying Marks:	Scar on neck
Occupation:	Writer

Passport number 1103545 issued to Shirley Graham Du Bois on June 30, 1958, was withdrawn because of her travel to Communist China in violation of the geographical restrictions contained in that passport.

Shirley Graham Du Bois submitted a sworn affidavit to the Passport Office, USDS, dated May 11, 1960, in which she stated that in any future travel she would not use her passport in violation of the restrictions contained therein or of any similar restrictions subsequently promulgated by the United States Government.

A review of the entries in passport number 1103545 issued June 30, 1958, to Shirley Graham Du Bois, reflects travel by this individual to the following places in 1958-1959:

London, South Hampton, Harwick, England; Accra and Adoba, Ghana; Kiev, Moscow Russia; Holland; Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Cairo, Egypt; East German Republic; Berlin, Germany; Bromma, Sweden; Khartoum, United Arab Republic; and Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Passport number 1103545 issued to Shirley Graham Du Bois on page twelve contains a stamp which reflects entry of the bearer of this passport at Tirana, Albania, on December 18, 1958. This stamp also carries the caption of "R.-P. Shqiperise" (the People's Republic of Albania) P.K.K.

This passport does not reflect the length of stay for Shirley Graham Du Bois in Albania. Page five of this passport contains a restriction against travel to Albania.

A review of the entries in passport number 1103544 issued June 30, 1958, to William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, reflects travel by this individual to the following places in 1958-1959:

London, South Hampton, Harwick, England; Moscow, Russia; Holland; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Brussels, Belgium; Paris, France; East German Republic; Berlin, Germany; and Bromma, Sweden.

Passport number 1103544 issued to Dr. Du Bois on June 30, 1958, does not reflect travel by this individual to Albania.

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS

Passport files contained the following summary of a speech given by Dr. Du Bois at the Hague on September 11, 1958:

"He opened by saying that America has no policies for peace and is set out to commit suicide by inducing war. This aim is but for one reason; namely, to save American capitalism. Big business controls the press and keeps the people of the United States in darkness. The only people who fight for the salvation of the United States are the Negroes.

"He said that the United States has but one interest—money, and that it is frightful the way it 'bleeds' and controls its allies.

"United States democracy is doing everything possible to prepare for war. The communists in America are ready to take over.

"Private capital makes war to save itself and, he added the Soviet Union does not want war. It knows the evils of war and the United States does not.

"He condemned ROOSEVELT, his Works Progress Administratio program, and said ROOSEVELT stopped socialism in the United States and gave the large United States corporations control of the United States.

"Again and again he reiterated that United States was big business, run by business, and that business was doing everything possible to start war against the Soviet Union and China. He also stated that not only did American business firms control the Government but that they control European businesses as well. This all brings hardships for the Negroes since they are the ones who understand the evils of this policy and as such, they cannot love their country, the United States.

"Very briefly he inserted words that to some extent the Negroes are being freed in the United States. That it has been his goal in life to have the Negroes speak out for themselves.

"At this point, Du Bois looked up from his notes and said, 'It has taken me eleven years to obtain a passport... eleven years when I could not travel abroad.'

"He emphasized his belief that Europe should point out to the United States that it should recognize China (Communist China, he did not say). He also expressed the hope that Europe would ask the United States to cease its policy of fighting against communism."

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS
LOLA GRAHAM DU BOIS

Dr. Du Bois's passport folder contains the following information regarding the ceremony in which an honorary Charles University Degree was bestowed on Dr. Du Bois held October 23, 1958, at the University in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In his acceptance address Dr. Du Bois stated that the only countries which had even come close to obtaining socialism were the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. He stressed the need for the use of socialism in the world's quest for peace and defined "true socialism" as being "pure communism!" Dr. Du Bois reportedly gave the impression that none of the nations in the communist block have reached the stage of having pure communism.

During the above ceremony Dr. Du Bois' "honorary doctoral dissertation" was entitled "The Negro and Communism." In this he made the following points:

1. His efforts to help the American Negro had always been ineffectual until the success of the Russian Revolution brought home to him the fact that the plight of the Negro was more economic than political or sociological.

2. America has moved a long way towards socialism citing examples of Social Security, health insurance and medical care.

3. American labor movement was reactionary.

4. The American Negro could no longer be considered as part of a malleable mass which can be organized and led in the vanguard of the proletariat.

The American Negroes have divided into classes just as have the American white people and a definite American bourgeoisie has been formed.

[redacted]

[redacted]